

# MEGUIAR'S M40 - VINYL/RUBBER CLEANER & CONDITIONER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4806-43

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M40 - VINYL/RUBBER CLEANER & CONDITIONER

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: M40"

### 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

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/face protection.

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	%
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	15-25
propylene glycol	57-55-6	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-5
polyethylene glycol trimethylnonyl ether	60828-78-6	1-5
potassium tripolyphosphate	13845-36-8	1-5
propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether	1569-01-3	1-3
trisodium phosphate	7601-54-9	0.5-2

continued...

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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water	7732-18-5	55-75
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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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 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.

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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.

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### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### 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

- 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<sub>2</sub>) and silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>).

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

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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.

Remove all ignition sources.

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.

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### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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#### 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/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:

polydimethylsiloxane	50 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:

polydimethylsiloxane	30 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:

polydimethylsiloxane	10 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.**

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### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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#### 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>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol (Propane- 1, 2-diol: particulates only)		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol (Propane- 1, 2-diol total: (vapour & particulates))	150	474					
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium tripolyphosphate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148-62-9
- polyethylene glycol trimethylnonyl ether: CAS:60828-78-6
- propylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether: CAS:1569-01-3 CAS:30136-13-1
- trisodium phosphate: CAS:7601-54-9 CAS:96337-98-3
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:

continued...

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

Saturated vapour concentration @ 20 deg C.= 65.8 ppm, 204.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; i.e higher concentrations can only occur as aerosols or at higher temperatures. Odour Threshold: Practically odourless.

A small number of individuals show skin irritation or sensitisation from repeated or prolonged exposure to propylene glycol. A workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) has been established by AIHA and is thought to be protective against systemic effects.

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:

POTASSIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE:

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).

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE:

CEL Ceiling: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL, 15 minute time weighted average)

The workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) recommended by the AIHA is thought to be protective against eye and respiratory tract irritation.

Exposure at high levels may cause substantial discomfort. No evidence exists for chronic or long term effects. The TLV for tetrasodium pyrophosphate (a less alkaline salt) is 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8 hour time-weighted average). Upper respiratory tract irritation occurred amongst employees exposed occasionally to 0.5 to 2.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> trisodium phosphate for up to one hour. Primary irritation of the respiratory passages has been documented in workers exposed to 7-10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, for even short periods. Some acclimatisation to the initial irritation has also been reported.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 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

Volatile Component (%vol): Nil (VOC)

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): 1.00

pH (as supplied): 9.00

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): 216 (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

Product is considered stable and 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 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 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.

##### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

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.

### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>\*

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/m<sup>3</sup>.

Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]\*

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - Mild

### PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

#### IRRITATION

Skin(human):500 mg/7days Mild

Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

### POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7460 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8480 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5650 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4780 mg/kg

RTECS No.: WZ 6210000

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg- SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 500 (open) - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE

### POTASSIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2504 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3550 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2504 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2832 mg/kg

mixed isomers

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg

Eye (rabbit): 100 Moderate

[CARBIDE]

### TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE:

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7400 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7940 mg/kg\*

- moderate\*

\*[CCINFO - Monsanto]

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit):(FSHA) Corrosive\*

Skin (rabbit):(FSHA) 3.3 on a scale of 8.0

#### WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's M40 - Vinyl/Rubber Cleaner & Conditioner.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

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

#### PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

log Kow (Prager 1995): - 0.92

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.92

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 4.7

BOD5: 0.955 (2.2)

BOD20: 1.225

ThOD: 1.685

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -1.41- -0.3

Half-life (hr) air: 32

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 1.20E-08

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.995,2.2%

ThOD: 1.685

BCF: <1

Bioaccumulation: not sig

processes Abiotic: photoxid

#### 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.

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

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

"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.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:  
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE:

The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because anoxic conditions at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

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### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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.

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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: None

#### 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

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IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6) 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 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

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

potassium tripolyphosphate (CAS: 13845-36-8) 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)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

propylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether (CAS: 1569-01-3) 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

propylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether (CAS: 30136-13-1) is found on the following  
regulatory lists;

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

6

trisodium phosphate (CAS: 7601-54-9) 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)

Australia Poisons Schedule

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

trisodium phosphate (CAS: 96337-98-3) 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

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S M40 - VINYL/RUBBER CLEANER & CONDITIONER

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule  
6  
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
propylene glycol	1569- 01- 3, 30136- 13- 1
mono- n- propyl ether	
trisodium phosphate	7601- 54- 9, 96337- 98- 3

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