

# MEGUIAR'S M50 - ONE STOP CLEANER WAX - LIQUID

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Nov-2006

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M50 - ONE STOP CLEANER WAX - LIQUID

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: M50"

### PRODUCT USE

Wax emulsion.

### 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

None

### RISK

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

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

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	10-25
kaolin	1332-58-7	5-15
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	1-5
carnauba wax	8015-86-9	1-5
sorbitan sesquioleate	8007-43-0	1-5
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-5
water	7732-18-5	45-65

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### 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.
- 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

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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

- 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.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.

### 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:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
kaolin	500 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:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
kaolin	100 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:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
kaolin	6 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:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
kaolin	5 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.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and acids.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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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	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

- naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated: CAS:64742-48-9
- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148-62-9
- carnauba wax: CAS:8015-86-9 CAS:85712-28-3
- sorbitan sesquioleate: CAS:8007-43-0
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

[EXXON]

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

as VM & P naphtha  
TLV TWA: 300 ppm, 1370 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### KAOLIN:

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

### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

### CARNAUBA WAX:

vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut and similar irritant oils)

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

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

OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, total particulate; 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 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.

### SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

### 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.

### WATER:

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards")

Protection Factor (Min)	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
10 x ES	Air- line*	A- 2
	-	A- PAPR- 2
20 x ES	-	A- 3
20+ x ES	-	Air- line**

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face.

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

White liquid with a sweet 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): 24 max. (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 190

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00

pH (as supplied): 8.50

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): >93 (PMCC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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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 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.

##### INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

###### TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h

Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LC50: >11 mg/l

Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg

###### IRRITATION

None reported

[EXXON]

[CCINFO- Shell]

##### KAOLIN:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

##### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

###### TOXICITY

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

Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg\*

###### IRRITATION

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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]\*

CARNAUBA WAX:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

TOXICITY

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): 3 mg Mild

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 0.45 mg Mild

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]

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's M50 - One Stop Cleaner Wax - Liquid.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

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

SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants because one part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic. Consequently they tend to accumulate at the interface and are not extracted into one or other of the liquid phases. As a result surfactants are expected to transfer slowly, for example, from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolised rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. This was emphasised by the OECD Expert Group stating that chemicals are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

Several anionic and nonionic surfactants have been investigated to evaluate their potential to bioconcentrate in fish. BCF values (BCF - bioconcentration factor) ranging from 1 to 350 were found. These are absolute maximum values, resulting from the radiolabelling technique used. In all these studies, substantial oxidative metabolism was found resulting in the highest radioactivity in the gall bladder. This indicates liver transformation of the parent compound and biliary excretion of the metabolised compounds, so that "real" bioconcentration is overstated. After correction it can be expected that "real" parent BCF values are one order of magnitude less than those indicated above, i.e. "real" BCF is <100. Therefore the usual data used for classification by EU directives to

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

determine whether a substance is "Dangerous to the Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) 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

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

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

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)

sorbitan sesquioleate (CAS: 8007-43-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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 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

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

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

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 1370 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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: (%).

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	300.00	1370.0000	25.0

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.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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