

MEGUIAR'S M80 - SPEED GLAZE

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 M80 - SPEED GLAZE

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: M80"

PRODUCT USE

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

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	5-15
glycerol	56-81-5	2-10
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	2-10
polymer complex proprietary		2-10

continued...

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	2-8
N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone	872-50-4	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-5
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	<1

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:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

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) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.
- 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.

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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

life-threatening health effects is:

aluminium oxide	25 mg/m ³
glycerol	500 mg/m ³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	500 mg/m ³

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

aluminium oxide	15 mg/m ³
glycerol	50 mg/m ³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	400 mg/m ³

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

aluminium oxide	15 mg/m ³
glycerol	30 mg/m ³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	60 mg/m ³

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

aluminium oxide	15 mg/m ³
glycerol	15 mg/m ³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	20 mg/m ³

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

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Wear personal protective equipment when handling.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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	aluminium oxide (Aluminium oxide (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone (1- Methyl- 2- pyrrolidone)	25	103	75	309			
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated: CAS:64742-48-9

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

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

GLYCEROL:

The mist is considered to be a nuisance particulate which appears to have little adverse effect on the lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects. OSHA concluded that this limit would protect the

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

worker form kidney damage and perhaps, testicular effects.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

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.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

REL TWA: 400 ppm [EXXON]

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA).

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Reports of skin and eye irritation and chronic headaches have been reported in workers exposed to 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. The Australian ES is based on a 10-fold uncertainty factor of the no-observable-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) of 24 ppm where adverse respiratory effects were observed in a 4-week inhalation study in rats.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- 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 physical protective gloves, eg. leather.

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.

- Barrier cream.

- Eyewash unit.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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	AK- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AK- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AK- 2 P
10000	100	-	AK- 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

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

A light brown viscous lotion 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): 8 (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 176 approx.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.03

pH (as supplied): 8.0

Vapour Pressure (kPa): <1.862 @ 21C

Evaporation Rate: < 1

Flash Point (°C): >93

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

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

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

EYE

The liquid is mildly 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 contact is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

INHALED

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

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 repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible 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.

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

GLYCEROL:

TOXICITY

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.

IRRITATION

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY

typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:

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

IRRITATION

[EXXON]

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (rat) LD50
: >8000 mg/kg
[CCINFO-Shell]

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4200 mg/kg*

Oral (rat) LD50: 3914 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8000 mg/kg

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Moderate

*[Manufacturer]

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 590 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2643 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 60 mg/kg

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h- Moderate

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
aluminium oxide	IARC:1			

CARCINOGEN

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

Category: 1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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)

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.44-0.1

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

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 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

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- 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

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)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
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

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

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, 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

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS: 872-50-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7) 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 Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 53023-94-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

No data available for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone as CAS: 26138-58-9.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone	872- 50- 4, 26138- 58- 9
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577- 11- 7, 53023- 94- 2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	0.91 mg/m3	1000	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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