

# MEGUIAR'S A22 - DEEP CRYSTAL CARNAUBA WAX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 8-Jun-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4910-76  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S A22 - DEEP CRYSTAL CARNAUBA WAX

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: A22"

### PRODUCT USE

• The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.  
Wax emulsion

### SUPPLIER

Company: MotorActive  
Address:  
35 Slough Business Park, Holker St, reet  
Silverwater  
NSW, 2128  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422  
Telephone: 1800 350 622  
Fax: +61 2 9737 9414  
Email: info@motoractive.com.au

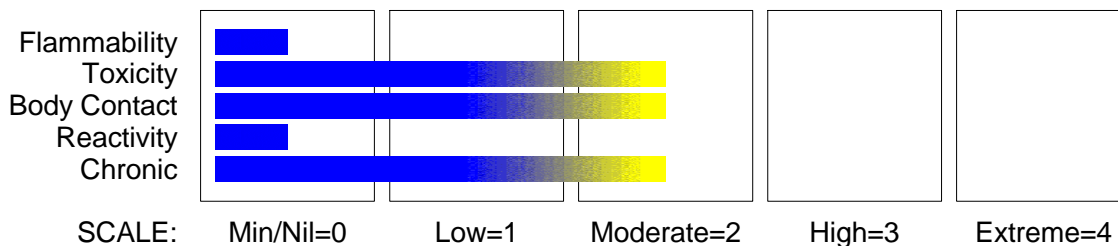
## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk Codes  
R65  
R67

#### Risk Phrases

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes  
S36  
S401

#### Safety Phrases

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- 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	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	10-25
polymer blend proprietary		5-10
polyglycerol oleate	9007-48-1	1-5
calcined kaolin	66402-68-4	1-5
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	1-5
sorbitan sesquioleate	8007-43-0	1-5

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	1-5
water	7732-18-5	45-65

## 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
  - Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
  - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
  - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
  - A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
- In such an event consider:
- foam.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:  
Type A- P Filter of sufficient capacity

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wash and dry hands after using.
- Use good occupational work practices.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### 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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polyglycerol oleate: CAS:9007- 48- 1 CAS:9009- 31- 8
- calcined kaolin: CAS:66402- 68- 4
- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148- 62- 9
- sorbitan sesquioleate: CAS:8007- 43- 0 CAS:39320- 83- 7 CAS:59585- 62- 5
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Amber liquid with a sweet odour; partially miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	199	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Misc ible
Flash Point (°C)	>93 (PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A vailable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.98
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	16 (VOC)	Evaporation Rate	<1

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### WATER:

#### POLYGLYCEROL OLEATE:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

#### SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

#### DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

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

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

##### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

• The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

• No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

##### TOXICITY

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

Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [EXXON]

Dermal (rat) LC50: >11 mg/l [CCINFO- Shell]

Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg

• for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

##### IRRITATION

#### CALCINED KAOLIN:

• No data of toxicological significance 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\*

• For siloxanes:

Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity.

Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment.

Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane)

and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane).

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

#### SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE:

##### TOXICITY

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 0.45 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 3 mg 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 epidermis.

For Group D aliphatic esters:(sorbitan fatty esters)

According to a classification scheme described by the American Chemistry Council' Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group D substances are esters of monoacids, mainly common fatty acids, and sorbitan (which is derived from sorbitol - a natural carbohydrate sweetener). The fatty acids include lauric, stearic, oleic acids and coca fatty acids (mainly lauric and myristic acids).

#### DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

##### TOXICITY

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

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

Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg

typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:

isoparaffinic hydrocarbon:

##### IRRITATION

#### CARCINOGEN

Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

Group

2B

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Petroleum solvents	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
polydimethylsiloxane water	LOW		LOW LOW	HIGH

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

#### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**polyglycerol oleate (CAS: 9007-48-1,9009-31-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**  
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

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

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

**polydimethylsiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**sorbitan sesquioleate (CAS: 8007-43-0,39320-83-7,59585-62-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Meguiar's A22 - Deep Crystal Carnauba Wax (CW: 4910-76)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
polyglycerol oleate	9007- 48- 1, 9009- 31- 8
sorbitan sesquioleate	8007- 43- 0, 39320- 83- 7, 59585- 62- 5

• Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

• The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*