

# MEGUIAR'S G109 - GOLD CLASS RICH LEATHER SPRAY

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 9-Jun-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4806-33  
Version No:6  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G109 - GOLD CLASS RICH LEATHER SPRAY

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 18-103A", A1111766

### PRODUCT USE

Maintenance product.

### 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

Company: Repco Pty Limited

Address:  
362 Wellington Road

Mulgrave

VIC, 3170

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9566 5444

Fax: +61 3 9562 5227

Email: adean@excelda.com

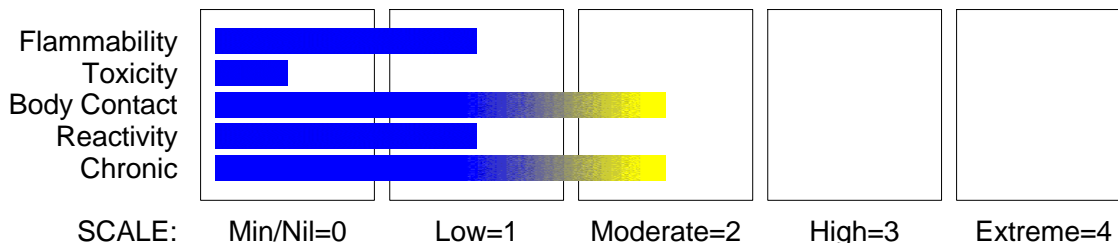
## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 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

R36

Risk Phrases

• Irritating to eyes.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S401

Safety Phrases

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

S46

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

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                             | CAS RN     | %     |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|
| polydimethylsiloxane             | 63148-62-9 | 20-40 |
| sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate    | 577-11-7   | 1-5   |
| trimethylnonyl ether ethoxylated | 60828-78-6 | 1-5   |
| aloes                            | 8001-97-6  | 1-5   |
| olein                            | 37220-82-9 | 1-5   |
| conditioners proprietary         |            | 1-5   |
| water                            | 7732-18-5  | 65-75 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### 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 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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

- - 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).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Safety Glasses.

Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:  
Type A- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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

- - Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard.
- It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter.
- Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.
- Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

### 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

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane:
- sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate:
- trimethylnonyl ether ethoxylated:
- aloes:
- olein:
- water:

CAS:63148- 62- 9  
CAS:577- 11- 7 CAS:53023- 94- 2  
CAS:60828- 78- 6  
CAS:8001- 97- 6 CAS:67479- 27- 0  
CAS:37220- 82- 9  
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 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.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- 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,

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.

#### 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 special circumstances.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

Off-white liquid with a sweet odour; miscible with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

|                           |               |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State                     | Liquid        | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not Available | Viscosity                       | Not Available  |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 100           | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Miscible       |
| Flash Point (°C)          | >93 (PMCC)    | pH (1% solution)                | Not Available  |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available | pH (as supplied)                | 7.0            |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not Available | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 1.00           |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | >1             |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available | Evaporation Rate                | <1             |

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- At temperatures > 150 C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air.
- When heated > 300 C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.
- 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

- Irritating to eyes.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED:

OLEIN:

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

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

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

- 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).

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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).

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

### 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

• The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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 the epidermis.

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE

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

### TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED:

#### 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

• Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:

EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)

EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41

EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41

>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)

Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) (Hüls 1993).

AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.

RTECS No.: WZ 6210000

#### ALOES:

• NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

#### OLEIN:

#### TOXICITY

\* BASF Canada MSDS

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported Skin (rabbit): non- irritating \*

Eye (rabbit): non- irritating \*

#### WATER:

• No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

polydimethylsiloxane  
water

LOW

LOW  
LOW

HIGH

continued...

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### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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• 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.

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### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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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

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### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**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"

**sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7,53023-94-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"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"

**trimethylnonyl ether ethoxylated (CAS: 60828-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**aloes (CAS: 8001-97-6,67479-27-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**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 G109 - Gold Class Rich Leather Spray (CW: 4806-33)**

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### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate

aloes

CAS

577- 11- 7, 53023- 94- 2

8001- 97- 6, 67479- 27- 0

• 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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**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*