

MEGUIAR'S G153 ALL METAL LIQUID POLISH (22-36A)

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Apr-2011

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4753-87

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G153 ALL METAL LIQUID POLISH (22-36A)

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: G15304"

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

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.

All-purpose metal polish/cleaner.

SUPPLIER

Company: MotorActive

Address:

35 Slough Business Park, Holker Street

Silverwater

NSW, 2128

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 350 622

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

Email: info@motoractive.com.au

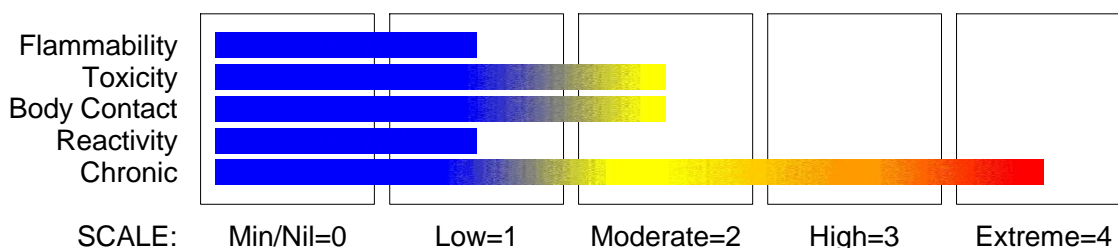
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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



RISK

Risk Codes

R52/53

R65

R66

R67

Risk Phrases

• Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36

S401

S13

S46

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).

continued...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742-82-1.	10-30
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	7-13
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	1-5
kaolin, calcined	66402-68-4	1-5
tallow alkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite	68953-58-2	0.1-1
ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]		50-70

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 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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 (pO₂ 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.
- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 (CO₂), metal oxides, 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

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

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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.
- Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically
 - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
 - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
 - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
 - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
 - Avoid splash filling.
 - 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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, bases.

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 ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s G153 All Metal Liquid Polish (22- 36A) (Emery (dust) (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s G153 All Metal Liquid Polish (22- 36A) (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))	5	
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s G153 All Metal Liquid Polish (22- 36A) (Aluminium (metal dust))	10	
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy (White spirits)	790	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	tallow alkylidimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))	2	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- kaolin, calcined:

CAS:66402- 68- 4

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.
- 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Creamy lotion with a pleasant sweet odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	17000- 21000 cps cSt@20°C
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Misc ible
Flash Point (°C)	>93 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8.3- 9
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1- 1.1
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 20% (by wt)	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

KAOLIN, CALCINED:

TALLOW ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE/ BENTONITE:

MEGUIAR'S G153 ALL METAL LIQUID POLISH (22-36A):

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

TALLOW ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE/ BENTONITE:

■ for organoclays:

Acute toxicity: Based on the toxicokinetic data with B(Alk)2M bentonite, organoclay compounds are not expected to be absorbed following oral (gavage) exposure and will be excreted directly and rapidly in faeces with negligible elimination via urine and bile. There is no evidence of any tissue retention or systemic uptake of these substances.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

tallow alkyldimethylammonium
chloride/ bentonite

LOW

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

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy (CAS: 64742-82-1,64741-92-0,8052-41-3,1030262-12-4, 8032-32-4,8030-30-6,64742-88-7,64742-89-8,8002-05-9,61789-95-5,64742-48-9,101795-02-2,8031-06-9,8030-31-7,50813-73-5,54847-97-1,121448-83-7,8031-38-7,8031-39-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

aluminium oxide (CAS: 1344-28-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

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

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

tallow alkyltrimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite (CAS: 68953-58-2,1340-69-8,73138-28-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Meguiar's G153 All Metal Liquid Polish (22-36A) (CW: 4753-87)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742- 82- 1, 64741- 92- 0, 8052- 41- 3, 1030262- 12- 4, 8032- 32- 4, 8030- 30- 6, 64742- 88- 7, 64742- 89- 8, 8002- 05- 9, 61789- 95- 5, 64742- 48- 9, 101795- 02- 2, 8031- 06- 9, 8030- 31- 7, 50813- 73- 5, 54847- 97- 1, 121448- 83- 7, 8031- 38- 7, 8031- 39- 8
tallow alkyltrimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite	68953- 58- 2, 1340- 69- 8, 73138- 28- 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.

■ 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.