

MEGUIAR'S G179 - GOLD CLASS RICH LEATHER GEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 23-Apr-2010
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 23-5523
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G179 - GOLD CLASS RICH LEATHER GEL

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 21-37C"

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Maintenance product.

SUPPLIER

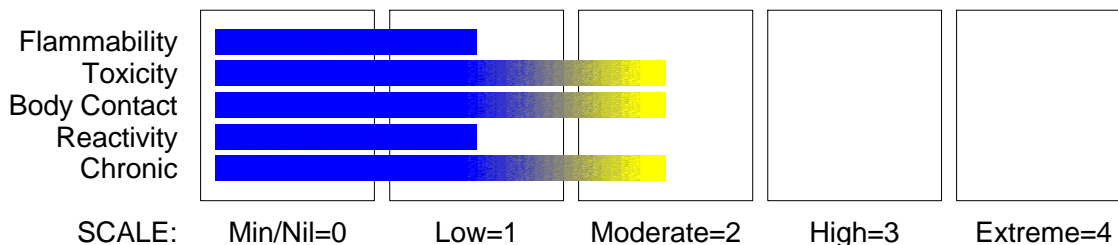
Company: MotorActive
Address:
35 Slough Business Park, Holker St, reet
Silverwater
NSW, 2128
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422
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Fax: +61 2 9737 9414
Email: info@motoractive.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-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

•None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23
S24
S39
S51
S09
S07
S26

Safety Phrases

■ Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
■ Avoid contact with skin.
■ Wear eye/face protection.
■ Use only in well ventilated areas.
■ Keep container in a well ventilated place.
■ Keep container tightly closed.
■ In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
propylene glycol	57-55-6	20-40
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	10-20
acrylic acid homopolymer	9003-01-4	0.2-2
triethanolamine	102-71-6	0.1-0.5

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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.

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.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycaemia, lactic acidosis and seizures.
- The usual measures are supportive care and decontamination (Ipecac/ lavage/ activated charcoal/ cathartics), within 2 hours of exposure should suffice.
- Check the anion gap, arterial pH, renal function and glucose levels.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

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

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), 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.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, strong acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s G179 - Gold Class Rich Leather Gel (Propane- 1, 2- diol: particulates only)		10	
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s G179 - Gold Class Rich Leather Gel (Propane- 1, 2- diol total: (vapour & particulates))	150	474	
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol (Propane- 1, 2- diol: particulates only)		10	
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol (Propane- 1, 2- diol total: (vapour & particulates))	150	474	
Australia Exposure Standards	triethanolamine (Triethanolamine)		5	Sen

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148- 62- 9
- acrylic acid homopolymer: CAS:9003- 01- 4

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Light yellow liquid with a pleasant 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)	93.3 (PMCC_ASTM D93-90)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8.2- 9.0
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)	as for water
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 0%	Evaporation Rate	as for water

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.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

- 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.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin(human):500 mg/7days Mild
Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - 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 the epidermis.

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

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

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m³*
Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg*
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg*

IRRITATION

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

■ 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).

These three siloxanes have a relatively low order of acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalatory routes and do not require classification for this effect.

They are not found to be irritating to skin or eyes and are also not found sensitizing by skin contact. Data on respiratory sensitization have not

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

been identified.

Subacute and subchronic toxicity studies show that the liver is the main target organ for D4 which also induces liver cell enzymes. This enzyme induction contributes to the elimination of the substance from the tissues. Primary target organ for D5 exposure by inhalation is the lung. D5 has an enzyme induction profile similar to that of D4. Subacute and subchronic inhalation of HMDS affect in particular the lungs and kidneys in rats. None of the investigated siloxanes show any signs of genotoxic effects in vitro or in vivo. Preliminary results indicate that D5 has a potential carcinogenic effect.

D4 is considered to impair fertility in rats by inhalation and is classified as a substance toxic to reproduction in category 3 with the risk phrase R62 ('Possible risk of impaired fertility').

The results of a study to screen for oestrogen activity indicate that D4 has very weak oestrogenic and antioestrogenic activity and is a partial agonist (enhances the effect of the estrogen). It is not uncommon for compounds that are weakly oestrogenic to also have antioestrogenic properties. Comparison of the oestrogenic potency of D4 relative to ethinyloestradiol (steroid hormone) indicates that D4 is 585,000 times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the rat strain Sprague-Dawley and 3.7 million times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the Fisher-344 rat strain. Because of the lack of effects on other endpoints designated to assess oestrogenicity, the oestrogenicity as mode of action for the D4 reproductive effects has been questioned. An indirect mode of action causing a delay of the LH (luteinising hormone) surge necessary for optimal timing of ovulation has been suggested as the mechanism.

Based on the reviewed information, the critical effects of the siloxanes are impaired fertility (D4) and potential carcinogenic effects (uterine tumours in females). Furthermore there seem to be some effects on various organs following repeated exposures, the liver (D4), kidney (HMDS) and lung (D5 and HMDS) being the target organs.

A possible oestrogenic effect contributing to the reproductive toxicity of D4 is debated. There seems however to be some indication that this toxicity may be caused by another mechanism than oestrogen activity.

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/m³.

Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*

ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

TRIETHANOLAMINE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4920 ul/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg minor iritis,

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 16 ml/kg * minor

conjunctival irritation

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg with

significant discharge;

Oral (mouse) LD50: 5846 mg/kg no corneal injury

*

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1450 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2200 mg/kg no irritation *

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg

Oral (g.pig) LD50: 2200 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5560 mg/kg (calc.)

Oral (rat) LD50: 4.92 ml/kg (female) *

Oral (rat) LD50: 8.57 ml/kg (male) *

Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 2200 mg/kg

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

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 epidermis.

For triethanolamine (and its salts):

Acute toxicity: Triethanolamine is of low toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. Oral LD50 values have been shown to range from approximately 5-10 g/kg. The dermal LD50 is greater than 2 g/kg. The inhalation LC50 is greater than a saturated atmosphere

Repeat Dose Toxicity: The studies to determine toxicity of triethanolamine from repeated exposure were conducted for a duration of 91 days or 2 years. In both studies the NOAEL was at least 1000 mg/kg. There was no evidence of gross or histopathological change that could be attributed to treatment. Also, triethanolamine was shown to be non-carcinogenic.

Genetic Toxicity: Mutation (bacterial); This endpoint has been satisfied by two studies using 4 strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535 and TA 1537) of *Salmonella typhimurium*. Triethanolamine was not mutagenic in any of the tester strains.

Chromosomal aberration (mammalian, in vitro) – This endpoint was satisfied by a cytogenetic assay using Chinese hamster lung cells. Triethanolamine did not induce chromosome aberrations in this test system.

Reproductive Toxicity: No studies have been conducted to specifically evaluate the effect of triethanolamine on reproductive performance. However, based on consideration of the repeat dose toxicity studies of at least 90 days duration, there were no abnormalities noted in the histopathological examination of reproductive organs. This fact, and the lack of effects on foetal development, allow the conclusion that triethanolamine would not be expected to produce adverse effects to reproductive performance and fertility.

Developmental Toxicity: This endpoint was satisfied using a developmental toxicity screening study according to the Chernoff-Kavlock method. Based on the results from this test, triethanolamine does not impair development of the fetus.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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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. Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded.

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.

Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals

* Union Carbide

CARCINOGEN

Polyacrylic acid	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Triethanolamine	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
propylene glycol	LOW		LOW	HIGH
polydimethylsiloxane			LOW	
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW		LOW	HIGH
triethanolamine	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.

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.

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

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

propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "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"

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"

acrylic acid homopolymer (CAS: 9003-01-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

triethanolamine (CAS: 102-71-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 1994 - Schedule 3", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "The Australia Group Export Control List: Chemical Weapons Precursors"

No data for Meguiar's G179 - Gold Class Rich Leather Gel (CW: 23-5523)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
triethanolamine	102- 71- 6	R43

■ 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.