

# MEGUIAR'S M10 - PLASTIC POLISH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 10-Jun-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-99  
Version No:4  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M10 - PLASTIC POLISH

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 17-39A"

### PRODUCT USE

• Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Polishing agent / burnishing compound.

### 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

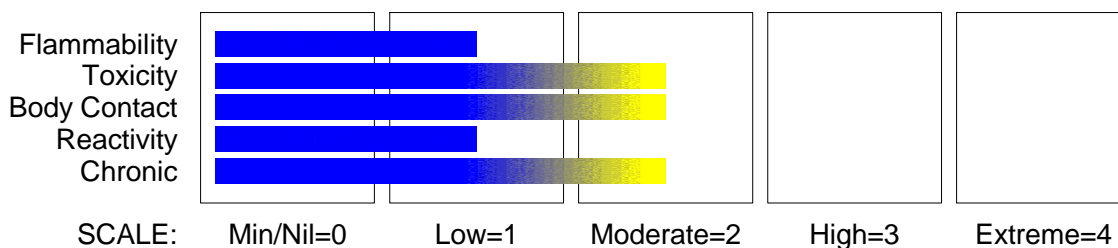
## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 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

S5

### 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

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).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	15-20
distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated	64742-14-9.	10-15
glycerol	56-81-5	1-5

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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.
  - Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
  - In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
  - High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
- NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### 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>), 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

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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.
- 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  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.

### 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.

### 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	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5	
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5	
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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

- 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 special circumstances.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White liquid, with a sweet odour; moderately 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	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	6.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.96
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC=11%	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
glycerol			
• log Kow (Sangster 1997):		- 1.76	

## 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

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

GLYCEROL:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

• 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 "kerosenes"

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

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

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

• For "kerosenes"

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

GLYCEROL:

### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg

Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg

Oral (Human) TDLo: 1428 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg

Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg

• For glycerol:

Acute toxicity: Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw. At very high dose levels, the signs of toxicity include tremor and hyperaemia of the gastro-intestinal -tract.

### IRRITATION

## CARCINOGEN

Petroleum solvents

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

LOW

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

LOW

Mobility

HIGH

glycerol

## 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.

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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

S5

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

#### **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"

#### **distillates, petroleum, light, acid-treated (CAS: 64742-14-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "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"

**No data for Meguiar's M10 - Plastic Polish (CW: 4804-99)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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• 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.*