

MEGUIAR'S M52 - QUICK CLEAN MARINE

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

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Version No:6
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M52 - QUICK CLEAN MARINE

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: M52"

PRODUCT USE

Cleaning agent.

SUPPLIER

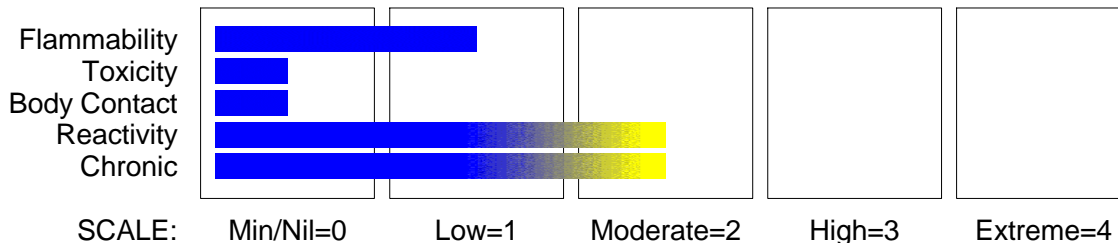
Company: MotorActive
Address:
35 Slough Business Park, Holker St, reet
Silverwater
NSW, 2128
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422
Telephone: 1800 350 622
Fax: +61 2 9737 9414
Email: info@motoractive.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--|-----------|-------|
| propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether | 1569-01-3 | 1-5 |
| propylene glycol | 57-55-6 | 1-5 |
| conditioners proprietary | | 0.5-2 |
| water | 7732-18-5 | 75-95 |

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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 eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with water.
 - If irritation continues, 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.

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

- - 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), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe
- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.
- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.
- Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.
- Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.
- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- 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

- 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 ppm | TWA mg/m ³ |
|------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Meguiar' s M52 - Quick Clean Marine (Propane- 1, 2- diol: particulates only) | | 10 |
| Australia Exposure Standards | Meguiar' s M52 - Quick Clean Marine (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 |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether:
- water:

CAS:1569- 01- 3 CAS:30136- 13- 1
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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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,
 - 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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Off white 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 (PMCC) | pH (1% solution) | Not Available |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | 8.00 |
| 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) | 0- 3 (VOC) | Evaporation Rate | <1 |
| propylene glycol | | | |
| • log Kow (Prager 1995): | | - 0.92 | |
| • log Kow (Sangster 1997): | | - 0.92 | |

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

- Not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

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

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2504 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3550 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 2504 mg/kg [CARBIDE]
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2832 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 for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

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.

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 |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether | HIGH | | LOW | HIGH |
| propylene glycol | LOW | | LOW | HIGH |
| water | 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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

propylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether (CAS: 1569-01-3,30136-13-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

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 - 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"

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 M52 - Quick Clean Marine (CW: 4912-11)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name | CAS |
|--|---------------------------|
| propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether | 1569- 01- 3, 30136- 13- 1 |

• 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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Issue Date: 10-Jun-2010
Print Date: 11-Jun-2010

This is the end of the MSDS.