

Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax

Motor Active (MotorActive)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 4912-22

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 18/03/2014

Print Date: 19/03/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: M88, Product Code: M88, M8811
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains petroleum distillates HFP and distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. , Release agent.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Motor Active (MotorActive)	Meguiars
Address	35 Slough Business Park, Holker Street Silverwater 2128 NSW Australia	17991 Mitchell South Irvine 92714 CA United States
Telephone	+61 2 9737 9422	+1 949 752 8000
Fax	+61 2 9737 9414	+1 949 752 5784
Website	Not Available	http://www.meguiars.com/
Email	info@motoractive.com.au	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.



CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	4
Toxicity	1	2
Body Contact	2	3
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	0	1

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	
GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Flammable Solid Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	 
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H228	Flammable solid
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	40-60	petroleum distillates HFP
64742-47-8	10-30	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated
Not Available	10-30	bleached montan wax, trade secret
8015-86-9	10-30	camauba wax
63148-62-9	5-10	polydimethylsiloxane
8002-74-2	1-5	paraffin wax

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice. ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] <p>Treat symptomatically.</p>
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<p>For SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foam.</p> <p>For LARGE FIRES: Water-spray, fog or foam.</p>
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flammable solid which burns and propagates flame easily, even when partly wetted with water. ▶ Any source of ignition, i.e. friction, heat, sparks or flame, may cause fire or explosion. ▶ May burn fiercely ▶ May form explosive mixtures with air. ▶ May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<p>FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction. ▶ Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area. <p>FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>For low viscosity materials and solids: Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging and ▶ cans with friction closures may be used.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents acids

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 (mg/m ³)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin wax	Paraffin wax (fume)	2 (mg/m ³)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
petroleum distillates HFP	171 / 10(ppm)	513 / 30(ppm)	855 / 50(ppm)	1250 / 500(ppm)
polydimethylsiloxane	15(ppm)	50(ppm)	350(ppm)	500(ppm)
paraffin wax	2(ppm)	15(ppm)	15(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear physical protective gloves, e.g. leather. ▶ Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream.

Thermal hazards

► Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light cream coloured paste with a sweet fragrant odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.82
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	82-88	Viscosity (cSt)	>=100 cps
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	196-202	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	63-68 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	<=1 buac = 1 buac="">	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 71.55%
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<2.66 @ 21c @="">	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>=1	VOC g/L	

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.

Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
petroleum distillates HFP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >4.0 mL/kg = 3144 mg/kg	* [Shell - Canada]
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 1400 ppm/4h	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >8.0 mL/Kg = 6288 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
carnauba wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg*	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m3*	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg*	
	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild
	Not Available	Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

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

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Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p>
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP	<p>for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. data for CAS 64742-88-7 i.e. CCINFO record 1441735</p>
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	<p>For "kerosenes" Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No. 64742-81-0) ranged from > 2 to >20 g/kg. The dermal LD50s of the same three kerosenes were all >2.0 g/kg. Inhalation LC50 values in Sprague-Dawley rats for straight run kerosene (CAS No. 8008-20-6) and hydrodesulfurised kerosene (CAS No. 64742-81-0) were reported to be > 5 and > 5.2 mg/l, respectively. No mortalities in rats were reported in rats when exposed for eight hours to saturated vapor of deodorised kerosene (probably a desulfurised kerosene). Six hour exposures of cats to the same material produced an LC50 of >6.4 mg/l When tested in rabbits for skin irritation, straight run kerosene (CAS No. 8008-20-6) produced "moderate" to "severe" irritation.</p>
CARNAUBA WAX	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	<p>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). 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]*</p>
PARAFFIN WAX	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and ▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; ▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; ▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. ▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. Tumorigenic in rats</p>

Acute Toxicity	☹	Carcinogenicity	☹
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	Reproductivity	☹
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☹	STOT - Single Exposure	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☹	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☹
Mutagenicity	☹	Aspiration Hazard	☹

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

For kerosene:

For kerosene-range refinery streams ("kerosene"):

Kerosene is the name for the lighter end of a group of petroleum streams known as the middle distillates.

Kerosene may be obtained either from the distillation of crude oil under atmospheric pressure (straight-run kerosene) or from catalytic, thermal or steam cracking of heavier petroleum streams (cracked kerosene). The kerosenes, are further treated by a variety of processes (including hydrogenation) to remove or reduce the level of sulfur, nitrogen or olefinic materials.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	1Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1325
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains petroleum distillates HFP and distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 4.1 Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 274 limited quantity : 1 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1325
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Flammable solid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains petroleum distillates HFP and distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 4.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : ERG Code : 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 448

Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	445
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y441
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1325
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains petroleum distillates HFP and distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 4.1 IMDG Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-A,S-G Special provisions : 274 915 Limited Quantities : 1 kg

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	paraffin wax	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

petroleum distillates HFP(64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)"
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated(64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"
carnauba wax(8015-86-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5"
polydimethylsiloxane(63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products"
paraffin wax(8002-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Exposure Standards", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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.

Meguiar's M88, Mirror Glaze Universal Mold Release Wax

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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