

# MEGUIAR'S M88 - UNIVERSAL MOLD RELEASE WAX

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

CHEMWATCH 4912-22  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M88 - UNIVERSAL MOLD RELEASE WAX

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: M88"

### PRODUCT USE

- The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
- Mold release wax.

### SUPPLIER

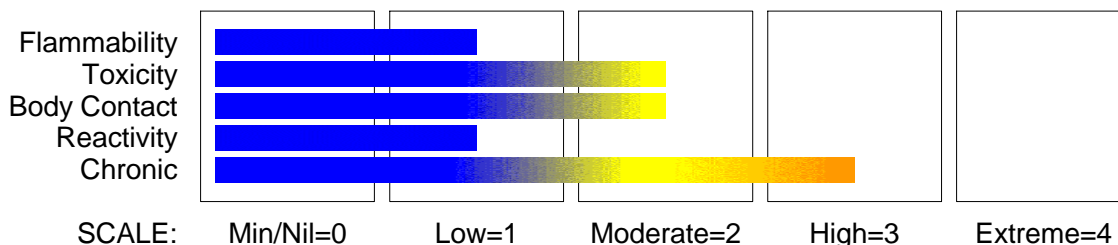
Company: MotorActive  
Address:  
35 Slough Business Park, Holker St, reet  
Silverwater  
NSW, 2128  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422  
Telephone: 1800 350 622  
Fax: +61 2 9737 9414  
Email: info@motoractive.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk Codes  
R45(2)  
R65  
R67

- Risk Phrases
- May cause CANCER.
  - HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
  - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes  
S01  
S36  
S38  
  
S401  
  
S35  
  
S13

- Safety Phrases
- Keep locked up.
  - Wear suitable protective clothing.
  - In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
  - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
  - This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
  - Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated	64742-48-9.	30-50
polymer wax blend proprietary	64742-14-9	20-30
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	10-25 5-10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin 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.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.
  - These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.
  - An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.
  - 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 monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

## 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

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s M88 - Universal Mold Release Wax (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane:

CAS:63148- 62- 9

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Neoprene rubber gloves.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.
- Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Cream coloured paste with a slight hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	199 approx.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>65.56	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	<2.66 @ 21°C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.86
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	53 (VOC)	Evaporation Rate	<1

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## 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.
- Product is considered stable and 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

- May cause CANCER.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

- 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.

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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.

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.

For "kerosenes"

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

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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.

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>\*

Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg\*

- 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).

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/m<sup>3</sup>.

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

#### IRRITATION

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

### CARCINOGEN

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
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	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
polydimethylsiloxane			LOW	

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
  - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - 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

### 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

**naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) 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"

**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"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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No data for Meguiar's M88 - Universal Mold Release Wax (CW: 4912-22)

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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.*