

# MEGUIAR'S A1214 - CAR CLEANER WAX-PASTE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 31-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

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

### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S A1214 - CAR CLEANER WAX-PASTE

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 21-131A"

### PRODUCT USE

Automotive paste wax.

### SUPPLIER

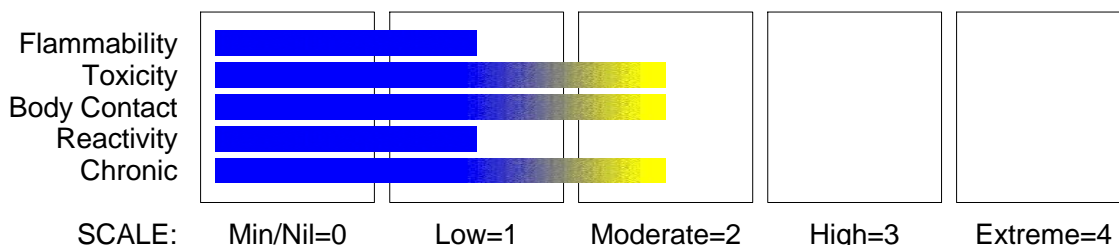
Company: MotorActive  
Address:  
35 Slough Business Park, Holker Street  
Silverwater  
NSW, 2128  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422  
Telephone: 1800 350 622  
Fax: +61 2 9737 9414  
Email: info@motoractive.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

Risk Codes  
R48/20

#### Risk Phrases

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R52/53

R66  
R67

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36  
S37  
S401

#### Safety Phrases

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- 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).

S13  
S46

continued...

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
petroleum distillates HFP	64742-48-9.	30-60
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	7-13
calcined flint clay	66402-68-4	5-10
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	5-10
conditioners, trade secret		<5
polyethylene/ polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	9082-00-2	0.5-1.5
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3.	0-0.4
ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]		10-30

### 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 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.
- 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

- 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.
- Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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

- - 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 material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive 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 Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid strong acids, bases.

## 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 A1214 - Car Cleaner Wax- Paste (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))	2	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	Meguiar' s A1214 - Car Cleaner Wax- Paste (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (White spirits)	790	(see Chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148- 62- 9
- polyethylene/ polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether: CAS:9082- 00- 2

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

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

#### 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

- - 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

Light cream-coloured paste with a sweet hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Floats on water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	185	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	66 (PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 44.97% (by wt)	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 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

- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

#### PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP:

##### STODDARD SOLVENT:

##### MEGUIAR'S A1214 - CAR CLEANER WAX-PASTE:

- 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.

#### CALCINED FLINT CLAY:

##### ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

##### POLYETHYLENE/ POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL GLYCERYL ETHER:

##### MEGUIAR'S A1214 - CAR CLEANER WAX-PASTE:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

##### MEGUIAR'S A1214 - CAR CLEANER WAX-PASTE:

- The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

#### PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >8.0 mL/Kg = 6288 mg/kg \* [Shell - Canada]

Dermal (rat) LD50: >4.0 mL/kg = 3144 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 1400 ppm/4h

data for CAS 64742-88-7 i.e. CCINFO record 1441735

##### IRRITATION

#### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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

### STODDARD SOLVENT:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

ppm/15m irrit.

#### IRRITATION

Eye (hmn) 470

Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24h Moderate

### CARCINOGEN

Crude oil

International Agency for Research on Cancer  
(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC  
Monographs

Group

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Meguiar' s A1214 - Car Cleaner Wax- Paste	No Data Available	No Data Available		
petroleum distillates HFP	No Data Available	No Data Available		
polydimethylsiloxane	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
calcined flint clay	No Data Available	No Data Available		
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	No Data Available	No Data Available		
polyethylene/ polypropylene	No Data Available	No Data Available		
glycol glyceryl ether	Available	Available		
Stoddard Solvent	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - 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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 S5

#### REGULATIONS

##### Regulations for ingredients

**petroleum distillates HFP (CAS: 64742-48-9,64742-88-7) 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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**polydimethylsiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**calcined flint clay (CAS: 66402-68-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

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

**isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (CAS: 64742-47-8,64742-82-1,8052-41-3,1030262-12-4,101795-05-5) 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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**polyethylene/ polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether (CAS: 9082-00-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**Stoddard Solvent (CAS: 8052-41-3,64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Meguiar's A1214 - Car Cleaner Wax-Paste (CW: 4910-73)**

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
petroleum distillates HFP	64742- 48- 9, 64742- 88- 7
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742- 47- 8, 64742- 82- 1, 8052- 41- 3, 1030262- 12- 4, 101795- 05- 5
Stoddard Solvent	8052- 41- 3, 64742- 47- 8

■ 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).

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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.*