

# **Safety Data Sheet**

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# **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Mirror Glaze® Foam-Cut Compound (Professional) M101 [M10132]

#### **Product Identification Numbers**

14-1000-8569-6 7100178728

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

### Recommended use

Automotive, Cutting compound

### 1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER: Meguiar's, Inc. DIVISION: Meguiar's

**ADDRESS:** 213 Technology Dr, Irvine, CA 92618

**Telephone:** 1-800-347-5700

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24 hours)

# **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This information may be different from the actual product label information for labels regulated by other agencies.

### 2.1. Hazard classification

Not classified as hazardous according to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### 2.2. Label elements

# Signal word

Not applicable.

# **Symbols**

Not applicable.

# **Pictograms**

Not applicable.

1% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

1% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

1% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 50 Trade Secret *
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA	64742-48-9	5 - 15 Trade Secret *
(PETROLEUM)		
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM	64742-47-8	1 - 10 Trade Secret *
DISTILLATES		
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	64742-94-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
(PETROLEUM)		
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM	64742-47-8	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
DISTILLATES		
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN	9005-65-6	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
MONOOLEATE		
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Polycarboxylic Acid Polymer Salt	Trade Secret*	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	< 2 Trade Secret *
Plant Oil	Trade Secret*	< 2 Trade Secret *
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 0.05 Trade Secret *

<sup>\*</sup>The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of this composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

# 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation:

No need for first aid is anticipated. If symptoms develop, remove the affected person to fresh air. Get medical attention.

#### **Skin Contact:**

Wash with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

#### Eve Contact

Flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

#### If Swallowed:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

# 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No critical symptoms or effects. See Section 11.1, information on toxicological effects.

# 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required

Not applicable

# **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for ordinary combustible material such as water or foam to extinguish.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

None inherent in this product.

#### **Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products**

SubstanceConditionHydrocarbonsDuring CombustionCarbon monoxideDuring CombustionCarbon dioxideDuring CombustionIrritant Vapors or GasesDuring Combustion

# 5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained, positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, bunker coat and pants, bands around arms, waist and legs, face mask, and protective covering for exposed areas of the head.

# **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

# 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible. Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with detergent and water. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid breathing of dust created by cutting, sanding, grinding or machining. Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep out of reach of children. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.)

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. Store away from oxidizing agents.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

# 8.1. Control parameters

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### Occupational exposure limits

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in the table below, an occupational exposure limit is not available for the component

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	<b>Additional Comments</b>
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	ACGIH	TWA:5 mg/m3	
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., SKIN
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-94-5	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., SKIN
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY- REFINED OILS	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Paraffin oil	8042-47-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	ACGIH	TWA:10 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Danger of cutaneous absorption
Naphthalene	91-20-3	OSHA	TWA:50 mg/m3(10 ppm)	

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG: Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

OSHA: United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

# 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Engineering controls

Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure Limits and/or control dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

### 8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

# Eye/face protection

Select and use eye/face protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following eye/face protection(s) are recommended:

Safety Glasses with side shields

# Skin/hand protection

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Polymer laminate

When only incidental contact is anticipated, alternative glove material(s) may be used. If contact with the glove does occur, remove immediately and replace with a set of new gloves. For incidental contact, gloves made of the following material(s) may be used: Nitrile Rubber

# Respiratory protection

None required.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** 

Physical stateLiquidColorWhite

OdorSweet OdorOdor thresholdNo Data AvailablepH8.4 - 8.9

Melting pointNot ApplicableBoiling Point>= 212 °F

Flash Point >= 200 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup]

Evaporation rateNo Data AvailableFlammability (solid, gas)Not ApplicableFlammable Limits(LEL)No Data AvailableFlammable Limits(UEL)No Data AvailableVapor PressureNo Data AvailableVapor DensityNo Data Available

**Density** 1.18 g/cm3

Specific Gravity 1.18 [Ref Std:WATER=1]

Solubility in Water Moderate

Solubility- non-waterNo Data AvailablePartition coefficient: n-octanol/ waterNo Data AvailableAutoignition temperatureNo Data AvailableDecomposition temperatureNo Data Available

Viscosity 24,000 centipoise - 38,000 centipoise

Molecular weightNo Data AvailableVolatile Organic Compounds16.75 % weightVOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents510.4 g/l

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

This material is considered to be non reactive under normal use conditions.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Temperatures above the boiling point

# 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids Strong bases

Strong oxidizing agents

# 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products Substance

**Condition** 

None known.

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

The information below may not be consistent with the material classification in Section 2 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, toxicological data on ingredients may not be reflected in the material classification and/or the signs and symptoms of exposure, because an ingredient may be present below the threshold for labeling, an ingredient may not be available for exposure, or the data may not be relevant to the material as a whole.

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological effects

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Based on test data and/or information on the components, this material may produce the following health effects:

#### Inhalation:

Dust from cutting, grinding, sanding or machining may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

#### **Skin Contact:**

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness.

### **Eye Contact:**

Dust created by cutting, grinding, sanding, or machining may cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

### **Ingestion:**

Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

# **Carcinogenicity:**

<u>Ingredient</u>	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens

#### **Toxicological Data**

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

### **Acute Toxicity**

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation- Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	Inhalation- Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l

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Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	similar	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
		compoun	
		ds	
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Dermal	similar	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
		compoun	
		ds	
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Ingestion	similar	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
		compoun	
WIN 1 1 1 ( 4 1 )	D I	ds Rabbit	LD50 > 2.000 //
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal		LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Dermal	Not available	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5.1 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 20,000 mg/kg
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Dermal	similar	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
		compoun	
		ds	
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation-	Professio	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
	Vapor	nal	
		judgeme	
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	nt Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
,	Ingestion	Rat	, 55
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) GLYCERIN	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
GLYCERIN		Rat	, , ,
Plant Oil	Ingestion Dermal	Kat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg LD50 estimated to be > 5,000
			,
Plant Oil	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000
Triethanolamine	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 9,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Inhalation-	Human	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
	Vapor		
Naphthalene	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

# Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	similar	Mild irritant
	compoun	
	ds	
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	similar	Mild irritant
	compoun	
	ds	
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
GLYCERIN	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Plant Oil	Human	Minimal irritation
Triethanolamine	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	Rabbit	No significant irritation

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HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	similar	No significant irritation
	compoun	
	ds	
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	similar	No significant irritation
	compoun	
	ds	
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
GLYCERIN	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Plant Oil	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Triethanolamine	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Naphthalene	Rabbit	No significant irritation

# **Skin Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	similar	Not classified
	compoun	
	ds	
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	similar	Not classified
	compoun	
	ds	
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
GLYCERIN	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Plant Oil	Human	Not classified
Triethanolamine	Human	Not classified

# **Respiratory Sensitization**

For the component/components, either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Plant Oil	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Plant Oil	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Triethanolamine	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Triethanolamine	In vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous)	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Inhalation	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
		animal	
		species	

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POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
GLYCERIN	Ingestion	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Triethanolamine	Dermal	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Naphthalene	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic

# Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesi s
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	3 generation
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	3 generation
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
GLYCERIN	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
GLYCERIN	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
GLYCERIN	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Mouse	NOAEL 1,125 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s

# Target Organ(s)

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure** 

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Inhalation	respiratory irritation   respiratory   irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning

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Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Aluminum Oxide (non- fibrous)	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Aluminum Oxide (non- fibrous)	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 2.6 mg/l	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	heart   liver   endocrine system   gastrointestinal tract   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   immune system   muscles   nervous system   eyes   respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10.4 mg/l	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	liver   kidney and/or bladder   heart   skin   endocrine system   gastrointestinal tract   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   immune system   muscles   nervous system   eyes   respiratory system   vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	liver   immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 6 mg/l	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 1.5 mg/l	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 6 mg/l	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Ingestion	hematopoietic system   eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	heart   endocrine system   gastrointestinal tract   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 4,132 mg/kg/day	90 days

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		system   liver				
		immune system				
		nervous system				
		kidney and/or				
		bladder   respiratory				
		system				
GLYCERIN	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 3.91	14 days
		heart   liver   kidney			mg/l	
GLYIGERRI		and/or bladder	27 . 1	-	210 1 57	_
GLYCERIN	Ingestion	endocrine system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10.000	2 years
		hematopoietic system   liver			mg/kg/day	
		kidney and/or			mg/kg/day	
		bladder				
Plant Oil	Ingestion	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks
Tiunt On	mgestion	hematopoietic	1 vot classified	Rat	4,800	15 Weeks
		system   liver			mg/kg/day	
Plant Oil	Ingestion	kidney and/or	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL	13 weeks
		bladder			13,000	
					mg/kg/day	
Triethanolamine	Dermal	kidney and/or	Not classified	Multiple	NOAEL	2 years
		bladder		animal	2,000	
				species	mg/kg/day	
Triethanolamine	Dermal	liver	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL	13 weeks
					4,000	
					mg/kg/day	
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	kidney and/or	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	LOAEL	2 years
		bladder	data are not sufficient for classification		1,000	
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Guinea	mg/kg/day NOAEL	24 weeks
Trietnanoiamine	ingestion	liver	Not classified		1.600	24 weeks
				pig	mg/kg/day	
Naphthalene	Dermal	blood	Causes damage to organs through	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning
Naphthalene	Definal	blood	prolonged or repeated exposure	Truman	available	and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Dermal	eyes	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not	occupational
rupitiluieile	Dermai	Cycs	1 tot classified	Trumum	available	exposure
Naphthalene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through	Rat	LOAEL 0.01	13 weeks
T			prolonged or repeated exposure		mg/l	
Naphthalene	Inhalation	blood	Causes damage to organs through	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning
			prolonged or repeated exposure		available	and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Inhalation	eyes	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not	occupational
					available	exposure
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs through	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning
			prolonged or repeated exposure		available	and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Ingestion	eyes	May cause damage to organs	Rabbit	LOAEL 500	15 days
			though prolonged or repeated		mg/kg/day	
			exposure			1

**Aspiration Hazard** 

110 pir wildin 11 million w						
Name	Value					
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Aspiration hazard					
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Aspiration hazard					
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Aspiration hazard					
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Aspiration hazard					
HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Aspiration hazard					

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional toxicological information on this material and/or its components.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

# **Ecotoxicological information**

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional ecotoxicological information on this material

and/or its components.

#### Chemical fate information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional chemical fate information on this material and/or its components.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations.

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

# **SECTION 14: Transport Information**

For Transport Information, please visit http://3M.com/Transportinfo or call 1-800-364-3577 or 651-737-6501

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

# 15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact manufacturer for more information

#### **EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications:**

#### Physical Hazards

Not applicable

#### Health Hazards

Not applicable

### 15.2. State Regulations

Contact manufacturer for more information

#### 15.3. Chemical Inventories

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA. All required components of this product are listed on the active portion of the TSCA Inventory.

Contact manufacturer for more information

# 15.4. International Regulations

Contact manufacturer for more information

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0 Special Hazards: None

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

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