



Safety Data Sheet

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations.

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Mirror Glaze® Cleaner Wax (Professional) M06 [M0616 M0664]

Product Identification Numbers

14-1000-1160-1

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Intended Use

Automotive

Specific Use

One-step application that cleans, polishes and protects

Restrictions on use

Not applicable

1.3. Supplier's details

Company:	Meguiar's Canada Inc.
Division:	Meguiar's
Address:	1840 Oxford Street East, Post Office Box 5790, London, Ontario N6A 0A9
Telephone:	(800) 364-3577
Website:	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Medical Emergency Telephone: 1-800-3M HELPS / 1800 364 3577

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

The following product identification number(s) are sold in the consumer market place:

14-1000-1160-1

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Carcinogenicity: Category 2.

2.2. Label elements**Signal word**

Warning

Symbols

Health Hazard |

Pictograms**Hazard Statements**

Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements**General:**

Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear respiratory protection, if needed (see SDS Section 8).

Response:

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

None known.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt	Common Name
Water	7732-18-5	60 - 100	Water
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	10 - 30 Trade Secret *	No Data Available
Clay	Trade Secret	5 - 10	Not Applicable
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-48-9	3 - 7 Trade Secret *	Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	63148-62-9	1 - 5	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me
Synthetic Hydrocarbon Mixture	Trade Secret	0.5 - 1.5	Not Applicable
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	< 1	White mineral oil (petroleum)

Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	< 0.2	Titanium oxide (TiO ₂)
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Synthetic Hydrocarbon Mixture is a non-hazardous material according to WHMIS criteria. Specific information has been withheld as a trade secret.

Clay is a non-hazardous material according to WHMIS criteria. Specific information has been withheld as a trade secret.

*The concentration (exact or range) of this component has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Remove person to fresh air. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water. 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 carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguisher to extinguish.

5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

None Determined

5.3. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance

Carbon monoxide

Carbon dioxide

Irritant Vapours or Gases

Condition

During Combustion

During Combustion

During Combustion

5.4. Special protection 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

Use personal protective equipment based on the results of an exposure assessment. Refer to Section 8 for PPE

recommendations. If anticipated exposure resulting from an accidental release exceeds the protective capabilities of the PPE listed in Section 8, or are unknown, select PPE that offers an appropriate level of protection. Consider the physical and chemical hazards of the material when doing so. Examples of PPE ensembles for emergency response could include wearing bunker gear for a release of flammable material; wearing chemical protective clothing if the spilled material is a corrosive, a sensitizer, a significant dermal irritant, or can be absorbed through the skin; or donning a positive pressure supplied-air respirator for chemicals with inhalation hazards. For information regarding physical and health hazards, refer to sections 2 and 11 of the SDS. Evacuate area. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapours, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice.

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

Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store locked up.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

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	Additional Comments
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA(Respirable nanoscale particles):0.2 mg/m ³ ;TWA(Respirable finescale particles):2.5 mg/m ³	
Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids, pure, highly and severely refined, inhalable fraction	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m ³	
Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids, pure, highly and severely refined, inhalable fraction	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m ³	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association
 CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines
 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/vapours/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

None required.

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

An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type(s) to reduce inhalation exposure:

Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapours and particulates

For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Pale Yellow, Soft White
Odour	Sweet Odour
Odour threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	8.5 - 9.2
Melting point/Freezing point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Boiling point	198.9 °C
Flash Point	93.3 °C [Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup] [Details: D93-90]
Evaporation rate	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammability	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammable Limits(UEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>

Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Density	0.912 - 1.008 g/cm ³
Relative density	0.96 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
Water solubility	Moderate
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available
Autoignition temperature	No Data Available
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available
Kinematic Viscosity	29,167 mm ² /sec
Volatile Organic Compounds	14.8 % weight [Test Method:calculated per CARB]
Volatile Organic Compounds	198.5 g/l [Test Method:calculated per CARB]
Percent volatile	No Data Available
VOC Less H ₂ O & Exempt Solvents	505.2 g/l [Test Method:calculated per CARB title 2]
Molecular weight	No Data Available

Particle Characteristics	Not Applicable
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

Strong bases

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance

None known.

Condition

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:

Respiratory Tract Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

Contact with the eyes during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

Ingestion:

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

Additional Health Effects:

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Class Description</u>	<u>Regulation</u>
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Value</u>
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	similar compounds	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Clay	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.07 mg/l
Clay	Dermal	similar compounds	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Clay	Ingestion	similar compounds	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	similar compounds	LD50 > 2,200 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Ingestion	similar compounds	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Dermal	Multiple animal species	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 6.82 mg/l
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	similar compounds	Mild irritant
Clay	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	similar compounds	Mild irritant
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Human and animal	No significant irritation
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	similar compounds	No significant irritation
Clay	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	similar compounds	No significant irritation
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	similar compounds	Not classified
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	similar compounds	Not classified
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Human and animal	Not classified
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not classified
Titanium Dioxide	Human and animal	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
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	Rat	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity**Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 3,800 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
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

Target Organ(s)**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
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	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
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	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Clay	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Not classified	similar compound	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure

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Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	gastrointestinal tract	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 10%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1%	90 days
Poly(Dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1%	90 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	2 years
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
White mineral oil (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

No data available.

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. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**Global inventory status**

Contact manufacturer for more information The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Australia National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this product are in compliance with the new substance notification requirements of CEPA. 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.

SECTION 16: Other information

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.

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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Meguiar's, Inc. Canada SDSs are available at