

## **Safety Data Sheet**

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 34-9061-2
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## **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Hot Shine Reflect Tire Shine G187 [G18715]

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

#### Recommended use

Automotive, Hot shine aerosol for tires

1.3. Supplier's details

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

**ADDRESS:** 17991 Mitchell South, Irvine, CA 92614, USA

**Telephone:** 949-752-8000 (Fax: 949-752-5784)

## 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

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1. Gas Under Pressure: Liquefied gas.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.

#### 2.2. Label elements

### Signal word

Danger

#### **Symbols**

Flame | Gas cylinder | Exclamation mark |

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#### **Pictograms**







#### **Hazard Statements**

Extremely flammable aerosol. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### **Precautionary Statements**

#### General:

Keep out of reach of children.

#### **Prevention:**

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear eye/face protection.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

## **Response:**

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

#### Storage:

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

## Disposal:

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

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	25 - 50 Trade Secret *
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 25 Trade Secret *
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM	64742-47-8	5 - 15 Trade Secret *
DISTILLATES		
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	1 - 10 Trade Secret *
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	426260-76-6	< 10 Trade Secret *

Any remaining components do not contribute to the hazards of this material.

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\*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:**

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:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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

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

Use a fire fighting agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

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

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

#### 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.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. 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. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. 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

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

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using non-sparking tools. Place in a metal container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with an appropriate solvent selected by a qualified and authorized person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and SDS. 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

Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/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 contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.)

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

## **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	<b>Additional Comments</b>
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	ACGIH	TWA:5000 ppm;STEL:30000	
			ppm	
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	OSHA	TWA:9000 mg/m3(5000 ppm)	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon	A3: Confirmed animal
			vapor, non-aerosol):200	carcin., SKIN
			mg/m3	
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH	TWA:250 ppm;STEL:500 ppm	A4: Not class. as human
				carcin
Acetone	67-64-1	OSHA	TWA:2400 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	OSHA	TWA:610 mg/m3(200 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:

Full Face Shield Indirect Vented Goggles

### 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

## **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 vapors and particulates

Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

Organic vapor respirators may have short service life.

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

**Appearance** 

Physical state Liquid
Color Clear Colorless

OdorSlight OdorOdor thresholdNo Data AvailablepHNot ApplicableMelting pointNo Data AvailableBoiling PointNo Data Available

Flash Point 20 °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** 0.78 g/ml

Specific Gravity 0.78 [Ref Std:WATER=1]

Solubility In WaterNo Data AvailableSolubility- non-waterNo Data AvailablePartition coefficient: n-octanol/ waterNo Data AvailableAutoignition temperatureNo Data AvailableDecomposition temperatureNo Data AvailableViscosity50 centipoise

**Hazardous Air Pollutants** 0 lb HAPS/lb solids [*Test Method*:Calculated]

**Volatile Organic Compounds** 9.7 % weight [*Test Method:*calculated per CARB title 2]

**Percent volatile** 82.4 % weight [*Test Method:*Estimated]

VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents 0 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

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#### 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 oxidizing agents

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Substance** 

Condition

## None known.

## **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:**

May be harmful if inhaled.

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:**

Severe Eye Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include significant redness, swelling, pain, tearing, cloudy appearance of the cornea, and impaired vision.

#### **Ingestion:**

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### **Additional Health Effects:**

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### Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression: Signs/symptoms may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, nausea, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness, and unconsciousness.

### **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 ATE20 - 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Methyl Acetate	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 49 mg/l
Methyl Acetate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,688 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 76 mg/l
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,800 mg/kg
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Inhalation- Vapor	Professio nal judgeme nt	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,920 mg/kg
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 23.3 mg/l
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,840 mg/kg
CARBON DIOXIDE	Inhalation- Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 53,000 ppm

 $\overline{ATE}$  = acute toxicity estimate

#### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Rabbit	Irritant

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** 

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Rabbit	Mild irritant

### **Skin Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Acetate	Human	Not classified
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Guinea	Not classified

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	pig	
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	

## **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
Name	Route	value
Methyl Acetate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Methyl Acetate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

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Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Not	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
	Specified	animal	
		species	
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Not	Not	Not carcinogenic
	Specified	available	

## **Reproductive Toxicity**

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,700 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesi s
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
CARBON DIOXIDE	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Mouse	LOAEL 350,000 ppm	not available
CARBON DIOXIDE	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	24 hours

## Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Human	NOAEL Not	

				and animal	available	
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	blindness	Not classified		NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Acetate	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 hours
Acetone	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure** 

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	28 days
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	endocrine system   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 6.1 mg/l	28 days
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	3 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 3 mg/l	6 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 days
Acetone	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL 119 mg/l	not available
Acetone	Inhalation	heart   liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 45 mg/l	8 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 14 days 3,896 mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 3,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	skin   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
CARBON DIOXIDE	Inhalation	heart   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   liver   nervous	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	166 days

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						1	
	system   kidney						
	and/or bladder						
	respiratory system						
	* * *		•			.!!	

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value		
HYDROTREATED LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	Aspiration hazard		
Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	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.

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility. 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**

#### DOTG:

**LIMITED QUANTITY** 

#### **DOTW**

UN1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1, LIMITED QUANTITY

#### IATA:

UN 1950, AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, 2.1

#### <u>IMO:</u>

UN 1950, AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, 2.1, LIMITED QUANTITY

Please contact the emergency numbers listed on the first page of the SDS for Transportation Information for this material.

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

#### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact manufacturer for more information

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

#### Physical Hazards

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Gas under pressure

#### **Health Hazards**

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

## 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: 2 Flammability: 4 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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