Safety Data Sheet

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Issue Date:	08/25/25	**Supersedes Date:**	06/18/25

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier
Non-Acid Wheel & Tire Cleaner (Detailer) D143 [D14301 D14305 DRTU14332]

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use
Automotive, Wheel and tire cleaner

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
Corrosive to metal: Category 1.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Danger

Symbols
Corrosion | Health Hazard |

Pictograms

Hazard Statements
May be corrosive to metals.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:
respiratory system |

Precautionary Statements
General:
Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:
Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage:
Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
Store locked up.

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified
May cause chemical gastrointestinal burns.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Water	7732-18-5	75 - 95
Propoxyethanol	2807-30-9	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Sodium Metasilicate	6834-92-0	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-	68439-57-6	<= 2

alkene, sodium salts		
Decylamine Oxide	2605-79-0	0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret *

*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:
Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:
Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately get medical attention.

If Swallowed:
Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

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

Skin burns (localized redness, swelling, itching, intense pain, blistering, and tissue destruction). Serious damage to the eyes (corneal cloudiness, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, and significantly impaired or loss of vision). Target organ effects following prolonged or repeated exposure. See Section 11 for additional details.

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

Substance	Condition
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters
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. 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.

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. For large spills, if necessary, get assistance from professional spill clean up team. For small spills, carefully neutralize spill by adding appropriate dilute acid such as vinegar. Work slowly to avoid boiling or spattering. Continue to add neutralizing agent until reaction stops. Let cool before collecting. Or use a commercially available caustic (alkaline or basic) spill clean-up kit. Follow kit directions exactly. 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 metal container approved for use in transportation by appropriate authorities. The container must be lined with polyethylene plastic or contain a plastic drum liner made of polyethylene. Clean up residue with water. Cover, but do not seal for 48 hours. 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. Do not breathe 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 release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Keep away from reactive metals (eg. Aluminum, zinc etc.) to avoid the formation of hydrogen gas that could create an explosion hazard.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store away from heat. Keep only in original container. Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits
No occupational exposure limit values exist for any of the components listed in Section 3 of this SDS.

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.

For prolonged or repeated contact, gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended (breakthrough times are >4 hours): Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Polymer laminate

Any glove recommended for prolonged/repeated contact is also suitable for short-term/splash contact.

If this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (e.g., spraying, high splash potential, etc.), then use of a protective apron may be necessary. See recommended glove material(s) for determining appropriate apron material(s). If a glove material is not available as an apron, polymer laminate is a suitable option.

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

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	Dark Red
Odor	Very Low Acidic
Odor threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	13 Units not avail. or not appl.
Melting point	*No Data Available*
Boiling Point	212 ºF
Flash Point	Flash point > 93 °C (200 °F)
Evaporation rate	*No Data Available*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	*No Data Available*
Flammable Limits(UEL)	*No Data Available*
Vapor Pressure	*No Data Available*
Vapor Density	*No Data Available*
Density	1.04 - 1.06 g/ml
Specific Gravity	1.04 - 1.06 [*Ref Std:*WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Complete
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	*No Data Available*

Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Viscosity	
Molecular weight	*No Data Available*
Volatile Organic Compounds	1.95 % weight [*Test Method:*calculated per CARB title 2]
Percent volatile	*No Data Available*
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	176.5 g/l [*Test Method:*calculated per CARB title 2]

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 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:
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:
Corrosive (Skin Burns): Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, intense pain, blistering, ulceration, and tissue destruction.

Eye Contact:
Corrosive (Eye Burns): Signs/symptoms may include cloudy appearance of the cornea, chemical burns, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, significantly impaired vision or complete loss of vision.

Ingestion:
Gastrointestinal Corrosion: Signs/symptoms may include severe mouth, throat and abdominal pain; nausea; vomiting; and diarrhea; blood in the feces and/or vomitus may also be seen.

Additional Health Effects:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:
Respiratory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, increased heart rate, bluish colored skin (cyanosis), sputum production, changes in lung function tests, and/or respiratory failure.

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
Sodium Metasilicate	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 4,640 mg/kg
Sodium Metasilicate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 500 mg/kg
Propoxyethanol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 1,337 mg/kg
Propoxyethanol	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 11.1 mg/l
Propoxyethanol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,089 mg/kg
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 6,300 mg/kg
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 52 mg/l
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,079 mg/kg
Decylamine Oxide	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Decylamine Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 >300, <2000 mg/kg
Tetrasodium EDTA	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 1.5 mg/l
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,658 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Sodium Metasilicate	Rabbit	Corrosive
Propoxyethanol	Guinea pig	Minimal irritation
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Rabbit	Irritant
Decylamine Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Tetrasodium EDTA	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Sodium Metasilicate	In vitro	Corrosive

	data	
Propoxyethanol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Rabbit	Corrosive
Decylamine Oxide	In vitro data	Corrosive
Tetrasodium EDTA	Rabbit	Corrosive

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Sodium Metasilicate	Mouse	Not classified
Propoxyethanol	Guinea pig	Not classified
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Guinea pig	Not classified
Decylamine Oxide	Guinea pig	Not classified
Tetrasodium EDTA	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
Sodium Metasilicate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Sodium Metasilicate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Propoxyethanol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Decylamine Oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Tetrasodium EDTA	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Tetrasodium EDTA	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Sodium Metasilicate	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Mouse	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Propoxyethanol	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1.7 mg/l	during organogenesis
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Mouse	NOAEL 2 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	4 generation
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	4 generation
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	LOAEL 1,000 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
Sodium Metasilicate	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
Propoxyethanol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
Decylamine Oxide	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
Tetrasodium EDTA	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
Sodium Metasilicate	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	LOAEL 2,400 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
Sodium Metasilicate	Ingestion	endocrine system | blood	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 804 mg/kg/day	3 months
Sodium Metasilicate	Ingestion	heart | liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,259 mg/kg/day	8 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Inhalation	heart | kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.7 mg/l	14 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.4 mg/l	14 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Inhalation	endocrine system | liver | immune system | nervous system | eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.7 mg/l	14 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 780 mg/kg/day	6 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Ingestion	gastrointestinal tract	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 390 mg/kg/day	6 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 195 mg/kg/day	6 weeks
Propoxyethanol	Ingestion	heart | liver | endocrine system | immune system | nervous system | eyes | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,560 mg/kg/day	6 weeks
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	Ingestion	endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver | immune system | eyes | kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 195 mg/kg/day	2 years
Decylamine Oxide	Dermal	skin	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 1.33 mg/application	91 days
Decylamine Oxide	Ingestion	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar compounds	NOAEL 88 mg/kg/day	90 days
Decylamine Oxide	Ingestion	gastrointestinal tract	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 300	14 days

		| hematopoietic system | liver | immune system | kidney and/or bladder			mg/kg/day	
Tetrasodium EDTA	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.003 mg/l	13 weeks
Tetrasodium EDTA	Inhalation	liver | heart | skin | endocrine system | gastrointestinal tract | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | hematopoietic system | immune system | muscles | nervous system | eyes | kidney and/or bladder | vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.015 mg/l	13 weeks
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	hematopoietic system | liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Tetrasodium EDTA	Ingestion	heart | gastrointestinal tract | muscles | kidney and/or bladder | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks

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

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
Corrosive to metal

Health Hazards
Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of that section and 40 CFR part 372 (EPCRA):

Ingredient	C.A.S. No	% by Wt
Propoxyethanol (CAS NO SEQ548L1)	2807-30-9	Trade Secret 1 - 5

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: 3 **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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