

MEGUIAR'S C2000 - PROFESSIONAL DETAILING CLAY (MILD)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2006

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S C2000 - PROFESSIONAL DETAILING CLAY (MILD)

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: C2000"

PRODUCT USE

Cleaning agent.

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar' s Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Irritating to eyes.

SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	40-60
silica fused	60676-86-0	10-30
2- butene homopolymer - polybutene	9003-29-6	20-40
conditioners proprietary		<5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

Brush off dust.

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited

- Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

calcium carbonate 15 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

calcium carbonate 15 mg/m³

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

calcium carbonate 15 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

calcium carbonate 15 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2-butene homopolymer - polybutene: CAS:9003-29-6

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

SILICA FUSED:

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e..generally less than 5 µm.

Little is known about the health effects of fused silica. Animal studies indicate the possible association between exposure and fibrosis. NIOSH considers fused amorphous silica to be an occupational carcinogen. Since X-ray diffraction cannot be used for quantitative analysis of amorphous fused silica, a simple gravimetric analysis of all dust containing fused silica must be relied upon.

2-BUTENE HOMOPOLYMER - POLYBUTENE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Blue clay with a slight odour; small portion on or near surface will dissolve in water

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

during use.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 2 approx.

pH (as supplied): Neutral

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The material may be mildly discomforting and harmful if swallowed in large quantity.

EYE

The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material may be mildly discomforting and may cause drying of the skin.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact with the material.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.

teratogenic effects.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

No evidence of mutagenic or

SILICA FUSED:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 197 mg/m³/6H/26W- I

IRRITATION

2-BUTENE HOMOPOLYMER - POLYBUTENE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 700 mg/m³/7H/2W- I

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's C2000 - Professional Detailing Clay (Mild).

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1

Permitted uses of food additives by food type

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

calcium carbonate (CAS: 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1
Permitted uses of food additives by food type

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica fused (CAS: 60676-86-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

2-butene homopolymer - polybutene (CAS: 9003-29-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium carbonate	471- 34- 1, 13397- 26- 7, 15634- 14- 7, 1317- 65- 3

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