

MEGUIAR'S G11 - CLAY BAR FOR QUIK DETAILING SYSTEM

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G11 - CLAY BAR FOR QUIK DETAILING SYSTEM

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G11"

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

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/face protection.

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

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).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
limestone	1317-65-3	20-30
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-10
magnesium oxide	1309-48-4.	1-10

continued...

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

calcium carbonate	471-34-1	1-10
kaolin	1332-58-7	1-10
aluminium tristearate	637-12-7	1-10
conditioners proprietary		5-15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.

- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

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 breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- 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:

limestone	15 mg/m ³
titanium dioxide	500 mg/m ³
magnesium oxide	500 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	15 mg/m ³
kaolin	500 mg/m ³

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

limestone	15 mg/m ³
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

titanium dioxide	15 mg/m ³
magnesium oxide	50 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	15 mg/m ³
kaolin	100 mg/m ³

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

limestone	15 mg/m ³
titanium dioxide	15 mg/m ³
magnesium oxide	30 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	15 mg/m ³
kaolin	6 mg/m ³

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

limestone	15 mg/m ³
titanium dioxide	15 mg/m ³
magnesium oxide	10 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	15 mg/m ³
kaolin	5 mg/m ³

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

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- 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
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone (Calcium carbonate (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesium oxide (Magnesium oxide (fume))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin (Kaolin (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium tristearate (Stearates (a) (d))		10					

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
titanium dioxide	5, 000	
magnesium oxide	750	

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

LIMESTONE:

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

LIMESTONE:

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

LIMESTONE:

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

IDLH Level: 5000 mg/m³

Animal studies at 10 mg/m³ show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction and the architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE:

Not available

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

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

KAOLIN:

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica. Kaolinosis can exist as simple and complicated forms with the latter often associated with respiratory symptoms. Crystalline silica enhances the severity of the pneumoconiosis.

ALUMINIUM TRISTEARATE:

The stearates have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. Intratracheal administration of relatively large doses in rats produce varying degrees of pulmonary damage. Acute, gross inhalation exposure has been associated with clinical pneumonitis. A case of "pneumoconiosis with probable heart failure" has been reported in a rubber worker occupationally exposed to zinc stearate dust for 29 years. Several cases of infants developing respiratory distress and in some instances, acute fatal pneumonitis on aspiration of zinc stearate powder, have been reported.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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].

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

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Off- white solid pliable clay bar with a slight odour; insoluble in water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

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): Not Available

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 Available

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 material is highly discomforting to the eyes.

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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The material is moderately discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

LIMESTONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

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

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

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
teratogenic effects.

IRRITATION

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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d- I Mild

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

IRRITATION

MAGNESIUM OXIDE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCl_o: 400 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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

KAOLIN:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ALUMINIUM TRISTEARATE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			
aluminium tristearate	IARC:1			

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide
Category: 2B

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: aluminium

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

tristearate Category: 1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's G11 - Clay Bar For Quik Detailing System.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

LIMESTONE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of 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

limestone (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

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 3

Colours permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in Schedule 1

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

magnesium oxide (CAS: 1309-48-4) 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 - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted
decolourants, clarifying, filtration and adsorbent agents

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

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: 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)

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

kaolin (CAS: 1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally
permitted

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

aluminium tristearate (CAS: 637-12-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

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
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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

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