

**MICRO
CLAY BAR AGGRESSIVE**
PRODUCT CODE: CAR-913
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements and the International Chemical Safety Cards of the Global Harmonizing System. THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD) IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

PRODUCT IDENTITY:	MICRO CLAY BAR AGGRESSIVE
NEW MSDS DATE:	02/01/2010
COMPANY IDENTITY:	C.A.R. PRODUCTS INC.
COMPANY ADDRESS:	630 Beaulieu St.
COMPANY CITY:	Holyoke, MA 01040
COMPANY PHONE:	1-800-537-7797
EMERGENCY PHONES:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CAUTION

EXPOSURE PREVENTION: PREVENT DISPERSION OF MISTS OR DUST!

RISK STATEMENTS:

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

SAFETY STATEMENTS:

Do not breathe dust.

SEE SECTION 11 FOR OTHER TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ACUTE & CHRONIC HAZARDS)

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>EINECS#</u>	<u>WT%</u>	<u>TWA (OSHA)</u>	<u>TLV (ACGIH)</u>
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	-	40-60	None Known	None Known
Polybutene	9003-29-6	-	20-40	None Known	None Known
Silica	14808-60-7	-	10-30	*	0.025 mg/m3
Trade Secret Components	-	-	0- 5	None Known	None Known

*(10 mg/m3)**/(% SiO2)+2

** Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT:

For eyes, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes & get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

In case of contact with skin immediately remove contaminated clothing.

Wash thoroughly with soap & water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

INHALATION:

After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

SWALLOWING:

Rinse mouth. Do NOT give liquids to an unconscious or convulsing person.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE & EXPLOSION PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Not Applicable.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

In case of fire in surroundings, all extinguishing agents allowed.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used.

Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear.

(Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

Use NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL EXPLOSION AND FIRE PROCEDURES

Noncombustible.

Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES:

Keep unprotected personnel away. P3 Filter respirator for toxic particles.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-UP MEASURES:

Stop spill at source. Dike and contain.

Sweep spilled material into dry, sealable containers.

If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

STORAGE

Do not store above 49 C/120 F. Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z86.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST: Necessary
MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Acceptable
SPECIAL: None
OTHER: None

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

PERSONAL PROTECTIONS:

Wear OSHA Standard goggles or face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear gloves, apron & footwear impervious to this material. Wash clothing before reuse.

WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers.
Wash at end of each work shift & before eating, smoking or using the toilet.
Promptly remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Solid, Violet
ODOR:	Typical
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not Available
pH (Neutrality):	Not Applicable
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT:	Not Available
BOILING RANGE (IBP,50% Dry Point):	Not Applicable
FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD):	Not Applicable
EVAPORATION RATE (n-BUTYL ACETATE=1):	Not Applicable
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:	Non-Combustible
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol):	Not Applicable
UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol):	Not Available
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm of Hg)@20 C	0.0
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1):	Not Applicable
GRAVITY @ 68/68F / 20/20C:	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water=1):	2.159
POUNDS/GALLON:	17.986
WATER SOLUBILITY:	Appreciable
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-Octane/Water):	Not Available
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not Applicable
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not Available

SECTION 10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY

Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Not Available.

MATERIALS TO AVOID

Not Available.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Calcium Oxide, Carbon Oxides, Silicon Dioxide from extreme heating.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HAZARDS

EYE & SKIN CONTACT:

Primary irritation to skin, defatting, dermatitis.
Primary irritation to eyes, redness, tearing, blurred vision.
Solid can cause eye irritation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

INHALATION:

Fume and dust harmful.

SWALLOWING:

Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting & diarrhea.

SUBCHRONIC HAZARDS/CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED:

Persons with lung problems should avoid use.

CHRONIC HAZARDS

CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE & OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS:

INHALATION:

SILICOSIS:

The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability.

Simple Silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and sputum production. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pulmonale).

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear with five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

CANCER:

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz, or cristobalite from occupational sources", and there is "sufficient evidences in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

circumstance studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation see "IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks in Humans" Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates." (1997).

NTP: The National Toxicology Program in its Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that "silica, crystallin (respirable) may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence in experimental animals and limited evidence in humans."

OSHA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not regulated by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration as a carcinogen.

There is substantial literature on the issues of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica, which the reader should consult for additional information. A summary of the literature is set forth in "Exposure to crystalline silica and risk of lung cancer; the epidemiological evidence", Thorax, Volume 51, pp. 97-102 (1996). The official statement of the American Thoracic Society on the issue of silica carcinogenicity was published in "Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure", "American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume 155, pp. 761-765 (1997). The official statement concluded that "The available data support the conclusion that silicosis produces increased risk for bronchogenic carcinoma. The cancer risk may also be increased by smoking and other carcinogens in the workplace. Epidemiologic studies provide convincing evidence for increased cancer risk among tobacco smokers with silicosis. Less information is available for never-smokers and for workers exposed to silica but who do not have silicosis. For workers with silicosis, the risks for lung cancer are relatively high and consistent among various countries and investigators. Silicosis should be considered a condition that predisposes workers to an increased risk of lung cancer."

SCLERODERMA:

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of scleroderma, an immune system disorder manifested by a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs, skin and other internal organs. Recently, the American Thoracic Society noted that "There is persuasive evidence relating scleroderma to occupational silica exposures in setting where there is appreciable silicosis risk." The following may be consulted for additional information on silica, silicosis and scleroderma (also known as progressive systemic sclerosis): "Occupational Lung Disorders", Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994). Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure", American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume 155, pp 761-765 (1997).

TUBERCULOSIS:

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: "Occupational Lung Disorders", Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994) "Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure", American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume 155, pp. 761-765 (1997).

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

NEPHROTOXICITY:

There are several recent studies suggesting that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney disorders. The following may be consulted for additional information on silica, silicosis and nephrotoxicity: "Occupational Lung Disorders, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994). "Further evidence of human silica nephrotoxicity in occupationally exposed workers", "British Journal of Industrial Medicine, Vol. 50, #10, pp. 907-912 (1993). "Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure", American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume 155, pp. 761-765 (1997).

MAMMALIAN TOXICITY INFORMATION

No mammalian information is available on this product.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC ANIMAL INFORMATION:

No aquatic environmental information is available on this product.

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Mobility of this material has not been determined.

DEGRADABILITY

This product is completely biodegradable.

ACCUMULATION

Bioaccumulation of this product has not been determined.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Processing, use or contamination may change the waste management options. Recycle / dispose of observing national, regional, state, provincial and local health, safety & pollution laws. If in doubt, contact appropriate agencies.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT SHIPPING NAME: None

DRUM LABEL: None

IATA / ICAO: None

IMO / IMDG: None

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER: None

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA REGULATION:

SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health, Chronic Health

All components of this product are on the TSCA list.

This material contains no known products restricted under SARA Title III, Section 313 in amounts greater or equal to 1%.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

The components of this product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries:

Australia, Canada, China, Europe (EINECS), Japan, Korea, United Kingdom.

CANADA: WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

D2B: Irritating to skin / eyes.

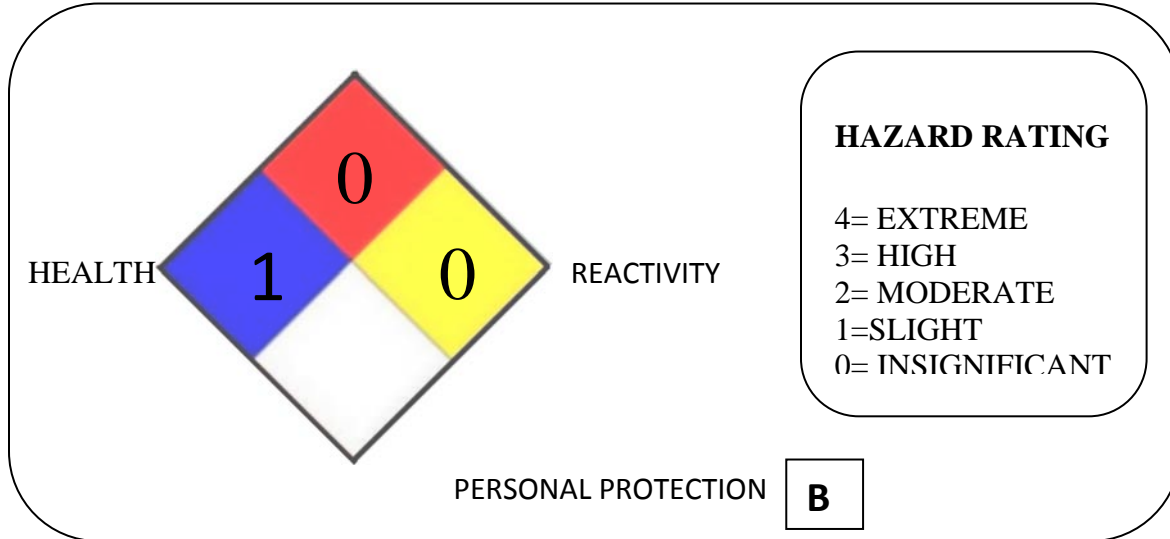
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH (NFPA): 1, HEALTH (HMIS): 1, FLAMMABILITY: 0, REACTIVITY: 0
(Personal Protection Rating to be supplied by user based on use conditions.)

This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA & HMIS hazard rating systems.

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)



EMPLOYEE TRAINING

See Section 2 for Risk & Safety Statements. Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

NOTICE

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency.

Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon information contained herein.

This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

Unless updated, the Safety Data Sheet is valid until 02/01/2013.