Safety Data Sheet

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations.

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier
Hot Rims™ Chrome Wheel Cleaner G191 [G19124]

Product Identification Numbers
14-1000-9052-2

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Intended Use
Automotive

Specific Use
Chrome Wheel Cleaner

Restrictions on use
Not applicable

1.3. Supplier’s details

Company:	Meguiar's Canada Inc.
Division:	Meguiar's
Address:	1840 Oxford Street East, Post Office Box 5790, London, Ontario N6A 0A9
Telephone:	(800) 364-3577
Website:	

1.4. Emergency telephone number
Medical Emergency Telephone:1-800-3M HELPS / 1800 364 3577

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

The following product identification number(s) are sold in the consumer market place:
14-1000-9052-2

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Corrosive to metal: Category 1.

Acute Toxicity (oral): Category 4.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Danger

Symbols
Corrosion |Exclamation mark |

Pictograms

Hazard Statements
May be corrosive to metals.
Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements
General:
Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:
Keep only in original packaging. Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, eye protection, and face protection.

Response:
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. 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. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage:
Store in a corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

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

2.3. Other hazards
None known.

3% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.
10% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt	Common Name
Citric Acid	77-92-9	1 - 10	1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-

Hydroxyacetic Acid	79-14-1	1 - 5	Acetic acid, hydroxy-
1,2-propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether	5131-66-8	1 - 3	2-Propanol, 1-butoxy-
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	68439-46-3	1 - 3 Trade Secret *	Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	2605-79-0	1 - 2 Trade Secret *	1-Decanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	1300-72-7	0.1 - 2	Benzenesulfonic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt
Ammonium Bifluoride	1341-49-7	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *	Ammonium fluoride ((NH4)(HF2))

*The concentration (exact or range) of this component 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 wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

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. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

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

Serious damage to the eyes (corneal cloudiness, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, and significantly impaired or loss of vision).

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. Unsuitable extinguishing media
None Determined

5.3. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Exposure to extreme heat can give rise to thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Hydrogen Fluoride	During Combustion
Ammonia	During Combustion
Organic Acids	During Combustion

5.4. Special protection 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
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. Evacuate area. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapours, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice.

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. 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. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. 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. 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. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/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. 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
Protect from sunlight. 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 strong bases. 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	Additional Comments
FLUORIDES	1341-49-7	ACGIH	TWA(as F):2.5 mg/m3	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association
CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines
TWA: Time-Weighted-Average
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls
For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation sufficient to maintain levels of thermal decomposition products below their exposure guidelines. 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/vapours/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:
For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use a positive pressure supplied-air respirator.
Half facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapours or acid gases
Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for 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

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Light Colourless
Odour	Weak Clean
Odour threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	3.5
Melting point/Freezing point	*No Data Available*
Boiling point	100 ºC
Flash Point	Flash point > 93 °C (200 °F)
Evaporation rate	*No Data Available*
Flammability	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	*Not Applicable*

Flammable Limits(UEL)	*Not Applicable*
Vapour Pressure	*No Data Available*
Relative Vapour Density	*No Data Available*
Density	1.04 - 1.08 g/ml
Relative density	1.087 - 1.097 [*Ref Std:*WATER=1]
Water solubility	Soluble
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	*No Data Available*
Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Kinematic Viscosity	1.9 mm2/sec
Volatile Organic Compounds	2 % weight
Percent volatile	*No Data Available*
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	*No Data Available*

Particle Characteristics	*Not Applicable*

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
Strong bases
Aluminum
Alkali and alkaline earth metals

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance	**Condition**
Hydrogen Fluoride	Strong Acid Contact

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

Extreme heat arising from situations such as misuse or equipment failure can generate hydrogen fluoride as a decomposition product.

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.

Skin Contact:
Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, dryness, cracking, blistering, and pain.

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

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-Dust/Mist(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >12.5 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >300 - =2,000 mg/kg
Citric Acid	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Citric Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 2.5 mg/l
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,040 mg/kg
1,2-propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
1,2-propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether	Inhalation-Vapor	Rat	LC50 > 8.5 mg/l
1,2-propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,124 mg/kg
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,000 mg/kg
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 >300, <2000 mg/kg
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 6.4 mg/l
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 7,200 mg/kg
Ammonium Bifluoride	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 50 - 200 mg/kg
Ammonium Bifluoride	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 5 - 50 mg/kg
Ammonium Bifluoride	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 0.74 mg/l

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Citric Acid	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Rabbit	Corrosive
1,2-propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Ammonium Bifluoride	Professional judgement	Corrosive

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Citric Acid	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Rabbit	Corrosive
1,2-propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Rabbit	Corrosive
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	In vitro data	Corrosive
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Ammonium Bifluoride	similar health hazards	Corrosive

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Citric Acid	Human	Not classified
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Guinea pig	Not classified
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Guinea pig	Not classified
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Guinea pig	Not classified
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Guinea pig	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
Citric Acid	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Citric Acid	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Hydroxyacetic Acid	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydroxyacetic Acid	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Ammonium Bifluoride	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Citric Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Dermal	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Citric Acid	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Citric Acid	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Citric Acid	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Dermal	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Dermal	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 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
Citric Acid	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL not available	
Ammonium Bifluoride	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
Citric Acid	Ingestion	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	90 days
Citric Acid	Ingestion	endocrine system | hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 4,670 mg/kg/day	6 weeks
Citric Acid	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,300 mg/kg/day	6 weeks
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Inhalation	heart | hematopoietic system | liver | immune system | kidney and/or bladder | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.4 mg/l	2 weeks
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	248 days
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	hematopoietic	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600	90 days

		system			mg/kg/day	
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Other	LOAEL 97 mg/kg/day	59 days
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	muscles | nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	90 days
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Ingestion	respiratory system	Not classified	Dog	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	119 days
Ethoxylated C9-11 Alcohols	Dermal	kidney and/or bladder | heart | hematopoietic system | liver | nervous system | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Dermal	skin	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 1.33 mg/application	91 days
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Ingestion	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar compounds	NOAEL 88 mg/kg/day	90 days
Decyl-N,N-Dimethylamine Oxide	Ingestion	gastrointestinal tract | hematopoietic system | liver | immune system | kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	14 days
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Dermal	liver | heart | skin | endocrine system | gastrointestinal tract | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | hematopoietic system | immune system | nervous system | kidney and/or bladder | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	14 weeks
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 763 mg/kg/day	90 days
Ammonium Bifluoride	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Ammonium Bifluoride	Ingestion	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	similar compounds	NOAEL 0.33 mg/kg/day	environmental exposure

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

No data available.

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. Combustion

products will include HF. Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. 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. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Global inventory status

Contact manufacturer for more information 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.

SECTION 16: Other information

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.
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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Meguiar's, Inc. Canada SDSs are available at