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| 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION |
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Name: USA Shooting Team Rimfire Solvent

Trade Names and Synonyms: Lead and Powder Solvent, Gun Bore Treatment

Distributed By: WESTERN POWDERS, INC.
P.O. Box 158
Miles City, Montana 59301
Telephone: (406) 234-0422
Toll Free: (800) 497-1007

Manufactured By: Refer to Supplier

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES – CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300

Product Description/Uses - Consumer Product, Proprietary liquid mixture of aromatic hydrocarbon oils, mineral oils and specialized active cleaning solvents. Packaged only in 4oz. bottles, this specialized gun care product is intended solely for use by adult persons experienced in the cleaning and maintenance of firearms.

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| 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION |
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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: Clear liquid, light yellow color.

POISON - DANGER!

May be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Ingestion hazard: If liquid material enters lungs, it can cause severe damage. If material is swallowed, call physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Inhalation or ingestion may affect the central nervous system, causing dizziness, headache or nausea.

May cause eye irritation. May cause drying or irritation of skin.

Warning! Combustible liquid and vapor.

Spills may create a slipping hazard.

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS - This product may be considered to be a hazardous chemical under OSHA

Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Applicable OSHA Classifications –Toxic Combustible Carcinogenic Irritant

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS –

Inhalation - Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Eyes - Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin - May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin. Passage of these materials into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

Ingestion – Toxic. Swallowing this material may be harmful or fatal. This material is low to moderately toxic. May cause headache, dizziness and gastrointestinal distress. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Symptoms of Exposure - Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: sweating, fever, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), lung irritation, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), pain in the abdomen, frequent or painful urination, confusion, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), kidney damage, lung damage, respiratory failure.

Carcinogenic Potential – A minor component of this mixture, Naphthalene, is listed as carcinogenic by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report..

Routes of Exposure - Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Section 2 - continued

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS – Components of these mixtures are toxic or harmful to aquatic organisms.

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| 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS |
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| COMPONENT | CAS # | wt. % |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| White Mineral Oil | 8042-47-5 | <25 |
| Glycol Ether (Generic Name) | | <15 |
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillate | | <60 |
| Oleic Acid | 112-80-1 | <10 |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | <5 |
| Pseudocumene | 95-63-6 | <2 |

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| 4. FIRST AID MEASURES |
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Eyes - If material gets into the eyes, check for contact lenses and, if present and readily possible, carefully remove.

Immediately flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms develop as a result of vapor exposure, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air before flushing as recommended above. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin – Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse.

If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion - Seek medical attention immediately. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. Do not leave victim unattended.

Inhalation - If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention, keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to Physician- (drawn from component MSDS documents)

1. Ingestion: This material is an aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral and internal toxicity (from glycol ether, petroleum distillates components) content of mixture when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Inhalation or ingestion of high levels of this material (or a component) may cause a hemolytic reaction. Complications of acute intravascular hemolysis include anemia, leukocytosis, fever, hemoglobinuria, jaundice, renal insufficiency, and sometimes disturbances in liver function.

2. Pre-existing disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney.

3. Skin: In the event of injection in underlying tissue, immediate treatment should include extensive incision, debridement and saline irrigation. Inadequate treatment can result in ischemia and gangrene. Early symptoms may be minimal.

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| 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES |
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NFPA RATING

Combustible Material. Estimated (based on components ratings) mixture NFPA rating 2 -2 -0

FLASH POINT:

155°F P-M Closed Cup

EXPLOSIVE LIMITS:

Not determined for mixture. Glycol ether has flammable limits of 1.1 to 10.6%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined for mixture.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide

PERSONAL PROTECTION FOR FIREFIGHTING

Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Section 5 - continued

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors from heating of this material are heavier than air.
HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION. Combustion products vary depending on fire conditions and other combustibles present in the fire. Products may be mixture components, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, nitrogen oxides and various hydrocarbons.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL PROCEDURES:

Because of small package size and typical limited quantity of material expected to be in places of use, spills will likely be small in size.

Small Spill - Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

Large Spill - Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to tight-fitting containers for disposal.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM THE USE OF THIS MATERIAL. THE USER HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DISPOSE OF UNUSED MATERIAL, RESIDUES AND CONTAINERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RELEVANT LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FOR HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTES.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

- Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.
- Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Under oxidation conditions, peroxides may be formed in glycol ether component of this mixture. If they become concentrated, these peroxides may present an explosion hazard. Do not use pressure or heating to empty container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Storage is preferably at temperature of 70°
- **KEEP THIS PRODUCT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN AT ALL TIMES**

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Adequate ventilation should be provided in work areas and in storage spaces to keep component vapor concentrations below acceptable exposure limits. Discharge from the ventilation system should comply with applicable air pollution control regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ESTABLISHED EXPOSURE LIMITS

| COMPONENT | OSHA (PEL) | ACGIH (TLV) | NIOSH IDHL |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| White Mineral Oil | 5mg/m ³ – oil mist - TWA | 5mg/m ³ – oil mist – TWA 10 mg/m ³ oil mist - STEL | 2500 mg/m ³ – Mineral oil mist |
| Glycol ether | 50 ppm – TWA (skin) | 20 ppm - TWA | 700 ppm |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 25 ppm – VPEL – TWA (skin) | | |
| Aromatic Petroleum distillates | 5mg/m ³ – oil mist – TWA | 5mg/m ³ – oil mist – TWA | 1100 ppm – pet. dist. |
| Oleic Acid | None established | | |
| Naphthalene | 10 ppm | 10 ppm TWA 15 ppm - STEL | 250 ppm |
| Pseudocumene | 25 ppm - TWA | 25 ppm - TWA | |

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Safety glasses or goggles with side shields. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Provide respiratory protection if Section 8 Exposure Limits above are exceeded.

Eye Protection- Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses.

Hand Protection - Wear resistant gloves such as: natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber.

Respiratory Protection - If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines above), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS - Provide sufficient natural or mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Appearance | Clear liquid, Color: light yellow; |
| Odor | Oil-like |
| Odor threshold | Not available |
| Physical state | Liquid |
| pH 25 Deg. C | Not available. |
| Boiling Point | Not determined for mixture. Components have BP _n >300°F |
| Freezing Point | <32°F |
| Initial boiling point | Not available. |
| Boiling range | Not available |
| Flash point | 155°F P-M Closed Cup |
| Evaporation rate | Not available |
| Flammability/Explosive Limits | Not determined for mixture. Glycol ether component has Explosive limits of 1.1%(V) – 10.6%(V) |
| Vapor Pressure 25 Deg. C | all components have vapor pressure of <5mm Hg @ 68°F |
| Vapor Density | components have vapor densities greater than air |
| Density – g/cc - 65°F | 0.88 |
| Bulk Density - #/gal | 7.4, |
| Solubility in Water | Low, glycol ether component miscible with water |
| Partition coefficient/ Oil/Water distribution | Not available |
| Autoignition/Decomposition Temperature | Not available. |
| Volatiles, Percent By Volume | ~ 90% |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

INSTABILITY: Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY: Heat, salts of strong bases, strong acids, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents, aluminum.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hazardous byproducts of burning or thermal decomposition may include mixture components, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, hydrogen, nitrogen oxides. and various hydrocarbons

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

OTHER CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Direct sunlight, open containers, temperatures of use or storage above moderate (circa 70°F) room temperature.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF ABSORPTION: Inhalation Skin Ingestion Eye Contact

TOXICITY DATA: Calculated for Mixture from following component toxicological data.

| Component | LD ₅₀ – Acute Oral | LD ₅₀ – Acute Dermal | LC ₅₀ – Acute Inhalation |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| White Mineral Oil | : >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. | : >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. | |
| Aromatic Petroleum Distillate | 3000mg/kg [Rat] | 3000 mg/kg – (Rabbit) | 3800mg/m ³ – 4hr - (Rat) |
| Glycol ether | 1746 mg/kg BWT | 680 mg/kg BWT (Rabbit) | 450ppm (female) -4 hrs - (Rat) 486 mg/kg (male) - 4 hrs (Rat) |
| Naphthalene | 490 mg/kg – (Rat) | 20,000mg/kg – (Rabbit) | |
| Pseudocumene | 6g/kg – (Rat) | | 18g/m ³ -4 hr |
| Oleic acid | 25000 mg/kg [Rat]. | | |
| Silicone oil | No information available | | |
| Mixture - calculated Per 49CFR173,133 | 2616 mg/kg | Not determined, | 4454 ml/cu. m. |

Note – LC50 inhalation calculation for the mixtures used wt. % rather than mol fraction – since all mol. weights not available.

Carcinogenicity: This product mixture has not been tested for carcinogenicity. Mixture component naphthalene is listed as carcinogenic by IARC and by NTP (11th Report). Glycol ether has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY - Components of this product known to be toxic or harmful to aquatic organisms: **glycol ether, mineral oil (coating action), petroleum distillates**

GENERAL - Due care should be taken to avoid accidental releases of this product to aquatic or terrestrial systems.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Review state, local, and federal regulations for proper disposal mechanisms. Used material is a regulated waste. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous material for transportation by any mode, under U.S. DOT, IATA and IMDG codes

Transportation Classifications above supplied by ICC The Compliance Center, Inc. , Niagara Falls NY

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) : all components of this product are listed in the TSCA Inventory.

SARA Title III, Sections 311/312 : Hazard Categories per 40 CFR 370.21 :

Acute (health) - Yes

Chronic (health) – Yes

Fire - Yes

Reactive (physical) - No

Sudden Release (physical) – No

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 – Hazardous Substances – RQ: naphthalene (100#)

SARA Title III, Section 313 covered components: glycol ether, naphthalene, pseudocumene

California Proposition 65 - This product contains a chemical(s) known in the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revised: **4/18/2008** by Western Powders, Inc.. Compiled from component MSDS documents dated 10/18/2007, 1/24/2008, 1/24/2008, 1/25/2008; 5/1/2002 and from NIOSH International Safety Cards.
Transportation Classifications by ICC The Compliance Center, Inc.

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