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HAZARD RISK CLASSIFICATION SIGNAL WORD: DANGER PICTOGRAM: GHS02 - FLAME GHS05 - CORROSION GHS06 - SKULL AND CROSSBONES GHS07 -EXCLAMATION MARK GHS08 - HEALTH HAZARD GHS09 - ENVIRONMENT

HAZARD CATEGORY

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	CATEGORY	2	
ACUTE TOXICITY	CATEGORY	4	ORAL
ACUTE TOXICITY	CATEGORY	4	DERMAL
ACUTE TOXICITY	CATEGORY	4	INHALATION
SKIN CORROSION /IRRITATION	CATEGORY	2	
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE /	CATEGORY	1	
EYE IRRITATION			
CARCINOGENICITY	CATEGORY	2	
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION	CATEGORY	2	
TOXIC TO SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN	CATEGORY	3	
TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE			
TOXIC TO SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN	CATEGORY	2	
TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE			
ASPIRATION HAZARD	CATEGORY	1	
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC	ACUTE 2		
ENVIRONMENT SHORT-TERM (ACUTE)			

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

HAZARD CLASS

Н225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor				
H304	May be fatal if swallowed or enters airways				
H311+H331	Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled				
Н315	Causes skin irritation				
Н318	Causes serious eye damage				
Н335	May cause respiratory irritation				
Н336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness				
Н351	Suspected of causing cancer.				
Н360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.				
Н373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated				
exposure.					
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects				
# Chemical(s) which may be considered a cancer hazard by IARC and/or NTP.					
Refer to section 11 for further information.					

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: PREVENTION:

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.					
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and					
understood.						
P210	Keep away from heat/hot surfaces/sparks/open flames and other					
sources of ignition. No smoking.						
P233	Keep container tightly closed.					
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.					
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilation/lighting/handling					
equipment.						
P242	Use non-sparking tools.					
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge.					
P260	Do not breath dusts/fume/gas/mist/vapors or spray.					
P264	Wash hands and any exposed area thoroughly after handling.					
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product.					
P271	Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.					
P281	Use appropriate personal protective impervious gloves/protective					
clothing/ OSHA	approved eye protection/ face protection.					

RESPONSE:

P301+P310 If swallowed: Immediately call a Poison Center / doctor. P303+P361+P353 If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower). P304+P340 If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention. P308+P313 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P312 P321 Specific treatment (see on this label) P322 Specific measures (see on this label) P330 Rinse mouth. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P337+P313 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before P361+P363 reuse. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-P370+P378 resistant foam to extinguish.

STORAGE:

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

DISPOSAL:

OTHER HAZARDS: NONE KNOWN

P501 Store separately. Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local/ regional/national /international regulations.

HMIS RATING:	н ғ 2	3	R 0	PPE G					
	SECTIO	х З	- cc	MPOSITION/	INFORMATION WEIGHT	ON I	NGRE	DIENTS EXPOSURE I	
COMPONENT				CAS NUMBER	PERCENT	OSHA	PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER

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n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	15-20			
			150 PPM	150 PPM	200 STEL
# Silica	68855-54-9	12.1			
			10 MG/M3	0.05 MG/	M3
+*^ Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	11.14			
			100 PPM	100 PPM	STEL 150 PPM
* PG Monomethyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	2.5-5.0			
			NOT ESTABLISHED		
Talc	14807-96-6	2.5-5.0			
			2 MG/M3	2 MG/M3	
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	2.5-5.0			
			400 PPM	400 PPM	
Ethyl 3-Ethoxy Propionate	763-69-9	2.5-5.0			
			50 PPM		100 PPM STEL
+*^ Toluene	108-88-3	2.47			
			100 PPM	50 PPM	150 PPM
* 2,4 Pentanedione	123-54-6	0-2.5			
			20 PPM	20 PPM	
+*^ Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	2.00			
			100 PPM	100 PPM	STEL 125 PPM
2-Methyl 4-Pentanone	108-10-1				
			50 PPM	50 PPM	STEL 75 PPM

* Chemical(s) that are chronic health hazards. Refer to section 3 for further information.

+ Toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

^ Hazardous Air Pollutant established by the EPA as directed by the Clean Air Act of 1990.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Skin contact, eye contact, and inhalation.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

IF ON SKIN: Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Immediately administer 1-2 glasses of water and contact a physician, hospital emergency room, or poison control center for further advice. Keep person warm, quiet and seek immediate medical attention. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause severe lung damage. VOMITING CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL.

INHALATION: Move affected individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel should administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. If respiratory symptoms develop or persist, seek medical attention.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED:

EYES: Contact with eyes may cause irritation including burning, watering, and redness. SKIN: Contact may cause mild skin irritation including redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin. Continued exposure may develop into dermatitis. Solvents can penetrate the skin and cause systematic effects similar to those under inhalation symptoms.

INHALATION: High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, asthma, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, and possibly death.

INGESTION: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Small amounts aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

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CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (Sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painter's Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may also cause damage to the respiratory system, lungs, eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract, liver, spleen and kidneys. Repeated skin contact may cause persistant irritation or dermatitis.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Conditions aggrevated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) disorders, and pre-existing liver or kidney conditions.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:

Treat symptomatically.

Foam, CO2, or dry chemical is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they may cause a flashback or explosion. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the presence of excessive heat. In the event of fire, harmful vapors including carbone monoxide, carbond dioxide, and others may be released.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS:

Persons exposed to products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Isolate danger area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Water may be ineffecive for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen, exercise caution when using CO2 in confined areas.

unprotected personnell from entering the spill area. Use proper personal protective equipment listed in section 8.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Keep runoff from storm sewars, ditches, streams, lakes and other ground waters and waterways.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP:

Contain all spills. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. Use explosion-proof non-sparking equipment. Stay upwind from area. Stop source of release if possible with minimal risk. Spilled material may be absorbed with an appropriate spill kit. Collect into suitable contaners and dispose of properly in accordance with all applicable regulations. (See Section 13)

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Employees who come in contact with this material must be trained in accordance to 1910.1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard.

Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Static charge can accumulate by flow or agitation. Ignition can occur by static discharage. The use of explosion proof equipment is recommended and may be required. The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits and in confined spaces. Use good industrial and personal hygiene practice, wash thoroughly after handling, and do not wear contaminated clothing.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:

Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct

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sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post "No smoking or open flame" sign. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Protect containers against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

"Empty" containers retain residue, liquid and vapor, and may be dangerous. Do not cut, weld, pressurize, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may expode and cause severe personal injury or death. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner in accordance with all government regulations.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the

established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

PERSONAL PROTECIVE EQUIPMENT:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. A NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an organic vapor cartridge should be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (See Section 3). Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Prevent prolonged or repeated contact by wearing gloves impervious to solvents and other appropriate protective clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety glasses to reduce eye contact potential. Chemical safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent) are appropriate if splashing is likely. Eye washes must be available where eye contact can occur.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

A source of clean water should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Showers should be available if larger spills are possible.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Efforts should be made to minimize contact and spills. Always wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. Clean up spills promptly. Follow OSHA and company guidelines.

COLOR: Various colors

APPEARANCE/PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid ODOR: Hydrocarbon odor ODOR THRESHOLD: Not measured MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not Determined SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.17 EVAPORATION RATE: Not Determined FLASH POINT: 24 FTCC UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT: 13.1 LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT: 1 DECOPMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Available COATING V.O.C.: 526 g/l (4.39 lb/gl)

pH: Not Determined SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble/Negligible BOILING POINT/RANGE: 171 F - 302 F VAPOR DENSITY: Greater Than Air FLAMMABILITY: Not determined VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not Available VISCOSITY: Not Determined

REACTIVITY: Will not occur. CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions and handling. POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated. CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

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All possible sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Avoid exposure to strong oxidizing agents and reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Combustion may liberate toxic byproducts such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

SENSITIZATION:

None known.

CARCINOGENICITY:

The indicated chemical(s) is listed by ICGIH, NTP, or OSHA as a known human carcinogen (See section 2).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

There is no data available to indicate any components present at greater than 0.1% may present reproductive toxicity. **TERATOGENICITY (BIRTH DEFECTS)**:

Yes. 2,4 Pentanedione may cause congenital malformation in the fetus. Available information indicates that Toluene is NOT teratogneic, but it can be toxic to the embryo and fetus and may reduce fertility. In animal tests, high inhaled doses of Toluene has caused reduced litter sizes, retarded development of the fetus, and increased incidence of nonlethal abnormalities.

MUTAGENICITY:

2,4 Pentanedione is a possible mutagen.

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

Not readily degradable.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

No data available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL:

No data available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Although no information is available for this specific product mixture, individual

components may by themselves may have ecological affects. Trimethylbenzene is a marine pollutant under 49 CFR 172.101.

Container contents should be completely used and containers empty prior to discarding. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be discarded in compliance with all applicable regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to a professional drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

US TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT (TSCA):

All ingredients of this product are listed, or are excluded from listing, on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory.

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SARA 311/312 HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL: See Section 3

SARA 313 (TRI REPORTING):

This product does contain a chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 (40CFR 372). See section 3.

STATE LISTED COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	STATE CODE
Methlyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	CA,CT,FL,IL,LA,ME,MN,NJ,PA,RI
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	CA, NJ, PA
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	MA, MN, NJ, PA

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm, which are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65. Ethylbenzene CAS #100-41-4 Cancer Formaldehyde CAS 50-00-0 Cancer Toluene CAS #108-88-3 Developmental Methyl isobytyl ketone CAS #108-1-0 Cancer, developmental

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