

Montana X-Treme Bore Polish and Cleaning Compound

Western Powders, Inc.

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Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Section 1 - Identification of the Mixture and of the Company

Product Name: Montana X-Treme Bore Polish and Cleaning Compound

Trade Names and Synonyms: Bore Cleaning Compound, Bore Polish

Relevant Identified Uses

Proprietary paste mixture of aluminum oxide powder in oil/soap base. Packed only in 10ml syringe containers, this specialized gun bore cleaning and polishing product is intended solely for use by adult persons experienced in the cleaning and maintenance of firearms.

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Section 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Mixture:



GHS Classification: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H315 Causes skin irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

Response P362 Take of contaminated clothing.
P312 Call a poison center or Doctor if you feel unwell.
302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340 If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

- Storage** P405 Store locked up.
P403-P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** P501 - Dispose of contents/container to authorized chemical landfill.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS Number	%[Weight]	Name
1344-28-1	<30	Aluminum Oxide
64742-48-9.	<50	petroleum distillates HFP
Not Available	<15	refined vegetable oils
Not Available	<10	fatty acid soap

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh 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 lid.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

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.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses 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 mask device or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital or doctor.

Ingestion

- **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 liquids to person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

See Section 11

Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitization to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
- Manifestation of aluminum toxicity include hypercalcemia, anemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur.
- Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminum loads are excessive.
- Serum aluminum levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.
- Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa₂EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminum

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (Where regulations permit).
- Carbon Dioxide.
- Water Spray or Fog, large fires only.

Special Hazards arising from the substrate or mixture.

Fire Incompatibility

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Advice for Firefighters

Firefighting

- Alert fire brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard
- Wear full-body protective clothing and breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent areas.
- Avoid spraying water into liquid pools.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.

Fire Explosion Hazard

- Combustible
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers
- On ignition may emit toxic fumes of Carbon Monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Minor Spills

- Clean up all spills immediately
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container
- Flush spill area with water.

Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert fire brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe Handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.

Other Information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible material and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Store below 20 degrees C (68 degrees F)

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Suitable Container:

- Metal can or drum.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility

For aluminas (aluminum oxide):

- Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.
- In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.
- May initiate explosive polymerization of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.
- Produces exothermic reaction above 200 C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.
- Produces exothermic reaction with oxygen difluoride.
- May form explosive mixture with oxygen difluoride.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
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Control Parameters

Occupation Exposure Limits (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	aluminum oxide	alpha-Alumina / alpha-Alumina - Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Total dust
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	aluminum oxide	Inert or Nuisance Dust	5 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Respirable fraction; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	aluminum oxide	Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminum oxide	Alumina, Aluminum oxide, Aluminum trioxide [Note: α-Alumina is the main component of technical grade alumina. Corundum is natural Al2O3. Emery is an impure crystalline variety of Al2O3.]	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
aluminum oxide	Aluminum oxide; (Alumina)	1.5 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	25 mg/m3
Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
petroleum distillates HFP	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic; (Mineral spirits, naphtha)	0.32 mg/m3	3.5 mg/m3	21 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aluminum oxide	Not Available	Not Available
petroleum distillates HFP	Not Available	Not Available
refined vegetable oils	Not Available	Not Available
fatty acid soap	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. • Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety glasses with side shields. • 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 lenses 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. • Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below

Other Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls, P.V.C. apron. • Barrier cream • Skin cleansing cream. • Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated*

selection: **Montana X-Treme** Bore Polish and Cleaning Compound

Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen Cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:

Thick white paste with slightly oily odor. Insoluble in water.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	~0.9 @ 18 deg C
Odor	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	191	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	~90
Vapor pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapor density	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Montant X-treme Bore Polish and Cleaning Compound	Toxicity: Not Available	Irritation: Not Available
aluminium oxide	Toxicity: Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Irritation: Not Available
petroleum distillates HFP	Toxicity: 1 Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg[2]	Irritation: * [Shell - Canada]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ALUMINIUM OXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP	<p>For petroleum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumors in rodents <p>Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumors, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumors which are not considered relevant to humans.</p> <p>Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. data for CAS 64742-88-7 i.e. CCINFO record 1441735</p>

Acute Toxicity	Data Not Available to make classification	Carcinogenicity	Data Not Available to make classification
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Data required to make classification	Reproductivity	Data Not Available to make classification

	<i>available</i>		<i>classification</i>
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<i>Data Not Available to make classification</i>	STOT - Single Exposure	<i>Data required to make classification available</i>
Respiratory or Skin sensitization	<i>Data Not Available to make classification</i>	STOT - Repeated Exposure	<i>Data Not Available to make classification</i>
Mutagenicity	<i>Data Not Available to make classification</i>	Aspiration Hazard	<i>Data Not Available to make classification</i>

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY: Do not discharge into sewers or waterways.

Persistence and Degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility In Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. • It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. • In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. • Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
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Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: No

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ALUMINIUM OXIDE(1344-28-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
- US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
- US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (petroleum distillates HFP; aluminium oxide)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (petroleum distillates HFP)
Korea - KECL	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Ingredients with Multiple CAS Numbers

Name	CAS Number
petroleum distillates HFP	64742-48-9., 64742-88-7

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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