MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MANUFACTURER: SIERRA CORP/TK PRODUCTS
ADDRESS : 11400 WEST 47TH STREET
MINNETONKA, MN 55343
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-424-9300
INFORMATION PHONE: (952)938-7223

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SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BRIGHT KURE & SEAL
PRODUCT CODE: TK-BR.K&S
HMIS CODES: H F R P
2*2 0 I

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INGREDIENT INFORMATION

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT PERCENT	EXPOSURE LIMITS OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER
* Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-95-6	25-50	100 PPM	NA	
+ Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	26.3	25 PPM	25 PPM	
* MINERAL SPIRITS	64742-88-7	1-10	100 PPM	100 PPM	
+*^ Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	4.6	100 PPM	100 PPM	STEL 150 PPM
+^ Cumene	98-82-8	2.	50 PPM	50 PPM	
+ 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1.8	25 PPM	25 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.

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
Skin contact, eye contact, and inhalation.

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

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 exp may develop into dermatitis. Solvents can penetrate the skin and cause systematic effects similar to those under inhalation symptoms. 2-Butoxyethanol may be absorbed through skin and produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure.

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, vomitting and diarrhea. Small amounts aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

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.

SECTION 4 - 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.

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 110 F METHOD USED: TCC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1 UPPER: 10.6

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

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:
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.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
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.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. Use explosion-proof non-sparking equipment. Stay upwind from area. Isolate danger and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop source of release if possible with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection. Prevent spill from entering sewers, storm drains, or any other unauthorized treatment drainage systems and natural waterways by diking ahead of the spill. Spilled material may be absorbed with an appropriate spill kit. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies if required.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING INFORMATION:
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.

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

SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 2). 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.

VENTILATION:
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.

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 guidlines.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid
COLOR: Clear(Water white)
ODOR: Hydrocarbon odor
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble/Negligible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .91
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.
BOILING RANGE: 270 - 336 F
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than nBuAc
COATING V.O.C.: 678 g/l (5.66 lb/gl)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY/REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:
Stable under normal conditions and handling.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
All possible sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
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.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SENSITIZATION:
None known.

CARCINOGENICITY:
There is no data available to indicate any components present at greater than 0.1% may present a carcinogenic hazard.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:
There is no data available to indicate any components present at greater than 0.1% may present reproductive toxicity.

TERATOGENICITY (BIRTH DEFECTS):
There is no data available to indicate any components present at greater than 0.1% may cause birth defects.

MUTAGENICITY:
Yes. 2-Butoxyethanol may cause blood disorders based on animal data.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:
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.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product is considered a RCRA hazardous waste due to the characterisic(s) of D001 (ignitability). Waste is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268.40 and may require treatment standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

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.

SECTION 14 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SHIPPING NAME:
Combustible liquid. Not regulated in containers 119 gallons (450 liters) or less, and ground travel. (For containers greater than 119 gallons or Air: UN1139, Coating Solution, 3, III)

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

This product does contain a chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 (40CFR 372). See section 2.

STATE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS:
This product does not contain a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm, subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65.

STATE LISTED COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	STATE CODE
Xylene	1330-20-7	CA,CT,FL,IT,LA,MA,ME,MN,PA,RI
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	CA,FL,IL,MA,ME,MN,NJ,PA,RI
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	CA,MA,MN,NJ,PA
Cumene	98-82-8	CA,CT,FL,IL,LA,MA,ME,MN,NJ,PA,RI

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