

# Safety Data Sheet The Craftsman Collection ESPRESSO



1. Identification				
Product identifier	The Craftsman Collection ESPRESSO			
Product code	CC004			
Other means of identification	N/Av.			
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	PAINT.			
Manufacturer	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2300 Holloway Drive El Reno, OK 73036 Tel. 1-800-262-5710 Fax 1-405-262-9310 www.geminicoatings.com	Distributor	Gemini Industries, Inc. 850 Flint Road Toronto, Ontario Canada M3J 2T7 Tel. 1-800-262-5710	
Emergency phone number	INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 Outside USA, Call Collect 1-352-323 PPG Architectural Coatings Canada HAZMAT Response and MSDS help	Inc. 1-450-442-	7999, 8h00-17h00	

## 2. Hazard identification

## Summary

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.

## WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS







Flammable liquids (Category 3)
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 1)
Skin sensitizer (Category 1)

Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B)

Carcinogenicity (Category 1B) Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B)

Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

## **DANGER**

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour H318: Causes serious eye damage

H350: May cause cancer

H340: May cause genetic defects

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315: Causes skin irritation

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P240: Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.

P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P321: Specific treatment (see on this label).

P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P370+378: In case of fire: Use the National Fire Protection Association Class B extinguisher for extinction.

P403+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents and container to a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients				
Common name	CAS	Weight % content		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16)	64742-94-5	32 - 33 %		
Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits)	8052-41-3	31 - 32 %		
Iron (III) Oxide	1309-37-1	4.5 - 5.5 %		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	3.5 - 4.5 %		
C.I. pigment yellow 42	51274-00-1	3.5 - 4.5 %		
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	3.5 - 4.5 %		
Carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 - 4.5 %		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1.5 - 2.5 %		
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	1.5 - 2.5 %		
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	0.1 - 1 %		
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1 - 1 %		

4. First-aid measures		
Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.	
Skin contact	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.	
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.	
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses	

	of water to drink. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	Aspiration hazards into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discoloration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
Notes to the physician	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting r	5. Fire-fighting measures		
Suitable extinguishing media	Class B extinguishers. Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not use direct water jet.		
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Do not apply to hot surfaces. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.		
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.		
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Water stream can scatter and spread fire. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.		

6. Accidental rel	6. Accidental release measures		
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.		
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry in sewer and other enclosed area. For a large spillage, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.		
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Stay against the wind spill. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher near you. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Use non-sparkling and antistatic tools. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite, Dustbane) and place in an appropriate waste disposal clearly identified. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Finish cleaning by rinsing with soapy water the contaminated surface.		

## 7. Handling and storage

# Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Turn off all pilot lights, flames, stoves, heaters, electric motors, welding equipment and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparkling and antistatic tools. Ground/bond all containers when transfer large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. Keep containers tightly closed when not used. Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid), all hazard precautions given in this sheet must be observed. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toilet articles. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rags, steel wool and paper towels soaked with this product may overheat and spontaneously ignite if piled in a heap. After use immediately store them in water-filled metal can with tight fitting lid.

storage, including any incompatibilities	Storage and handling should follow the NFPA 30 Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids Code and the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC). Store tightly closed and in properly labelled container in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10).
Storage temperature	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

Dangerous to Life or Health C 2- N S	on (III) Oxide arbon Black: -Butoxyethar aphthalene:	e: 2500 m : 1750 mg nol: 700 p 250 ppm orphous F	pm.			
Stoddard solvent (Mineral S	pirits) S1	TEL			580 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
	TV	NA (8h)			290 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
				100 ppm	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON, RSST
				500 ppm	2900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
Iron (III) Oxide	TV	NA (8h)	Respirable Dust		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , RSST
Carbon black	Ce	eiling			3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
	TV	NA (8h)			3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON
					3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
2-Butoxyethanol	TV	NA (8h)		20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
				20 ppm	97 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
				50 ppm	240 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
Naphthalene	ST	TEL		15 ppm		BC
				15 ppm	78 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ON
				15 ppm	79 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , RSST
	TV	NA (8h)		10 ppm		BC , OSHA
				10 ppm	52 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON, RSST
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	TV	NA (8h)		25 ppm		ACGIH, BC, ON, OSHA
				25 ppm	123 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Synthetic Amorphous Fume	d Silica TV	NA (8h)	Respirable Dust		1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
			Respirable Dust		3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
			Total Dust		4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
			Respirable Dust		6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	0-		Total Dust	450	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
Xylene	SI	TEL		150 ppm	0.54 / 2	ACGIH , BC, ON
				150 ppm	651 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	71	A/A (OL)		150 ppm	655 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
	1 V	WA (8h)		100 ppm	424 m = /==3	ACGIH , BC, ON
				100 ppm	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	<b>T</b> 1.	NA (8h)		100 ppm	655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 36 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA US AIHA
		, ,		10 ppm		
						) to keep the airborn e occupational exposure limit
Individual protection meas	sures					
Eye	/ear safety g	lasses. If	risk of contact with	eyes wear	chemical splash	goggles.
<b>Hands</b> In	case of prol	longed co	ontact wear neopre	ne or nitrile	aloves. Before us	sing, user should confirm

	on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Disposable nitrile gloves can also be used, but discard after single use.
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. Wear synthetic apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection equipment (PPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and CSA Standard Z 94.4 and approved by NIOSH / MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in enclosed area until maximum 10 times of exposure limit, wear half mask respirator with organic vapors cartridges and fitted with a particulate filter.
Feet	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.

9. Physical and	chemical properties		
Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Combustible
Colour	Coloured	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	Flash point	44°C (111.2°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	226°C (438.8°F)
рН	N/Ap.	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	Yes
Melting point	N/Ap.	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	N.Av.
Freezing point	N/Ap.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	111°C (231.8°F)	Relative density	0.974 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	N/Av.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	> Acétate de butyle	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	N/Av.	Viscosity	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	84.6%	Molecular mass	N/Ap.
N/Av.:	Not Available N/Ap.: Not Applicable	Und.: Undetermined	N/E: Not Established

10. Stability and reactivity	
Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid electro-static discharge. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidants, strong bases, mineral acids, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	In combustion: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Numerical	Mixture		Inhalation 784 mg/kg	Rat LC50
measures of			Skin 2330 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
toxicity	Solvent naphtha (pet	roleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16)	Ingestion 7050 mg/kg	Rat LD50
			Inhalation >5.2 mg/l/4h	Rat LC50
			Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	Stoddard solvent (Mi	neral Spirits)	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	,	,	Inhalation >12 mg/l/4h	Rat LC50
			Skin >3000 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	Iron (III) Oxide		Ingestion >10000 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	, ,		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	2-Butoxyethanol		Ingestion 560 mg/kg	Rat LD50
			Inhalation 2.21 mg/l/4h	Rat LC50
			Skin 220 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	C.I. pigment yellow 4	2	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg	
	Naphthalene		Ingestion 533 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	'		Inhalation >1 mg/l/1h	Rat LC50
			Skin >2500 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	Carbon black		Ingestion >15400 mg/kg	
			Skin >3000 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenze	ne	Ingestion 5000 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Inhalation 18 mg/l/4h	Rat LC50
			Skin >3160 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	Synthetic Amorphous	s Fumed Silica	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	- Cyntholio 7 tinorphode	or amod omod	Inhalation >2.08 mg/l/4h	
			Skin >5000 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Methyl ethyl ketovime		Rat LD50
	Wodiyi caryi Kotoxiirk		Ingestion 2326 mg/kg Inhalation 20 mg/l/4h	Rat LC50
			Skin <2000 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
	Xylene		Ingestion 3523 mg/kg	Rat LD50
	Aylone		Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat LC50
			Skin 3200 mg/kg	Rabbit LD50
				Tradell EBOO
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation	, ingestion.		
Delayed,	Eye contact	May cause irritation, redness, tear		
		may cades initiation, realises, tear	ing and blurred vision.	
immediate and	Skin contact	May cause redness, redness ou ra	•	ted contact may cause
	Skin contact	_	ash. Prolonged and repea	•
	Skin contact	May cause redness, redness ou ra	ash. Prolonged and repea Widespread contact with	•
	Skin contact Inhalation	May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. M	ash. Prolonged and repea Widespread contact with al to be absorbed. lay cause irritation to nose	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory
		May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of materia Excessive inhalation is harmful. M tract. High concentrations may cause	ash. Prolonged and repea Widespread contact with Il to be absorbed. lay cause irritation to nose use central nervous syste	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression
		May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. Matract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzin	ash. Prolonged and repea Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. ay cause irritation to nose use central nervous syste less, nausea, fatigue, drov	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness
immediate and chronic effects		May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of materia Excessive inhalation is harmful. M tract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzin asphyxia. The severity of sympton	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is a cause irritation to nose use central nervous systemess, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions.
		May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. M tract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzin asphyxia. The severity of symptom Prolonged exposure may cause live	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is cause irritation to nose use central nervous systemess, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or ver, kidney, lung and bloo	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions. d forming organs
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	Inhalation	May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. M tract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzin asphyxia. The severity of symptom Prolonged exposure may cause lindamages. Repeated overexposure nervous system.	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is a cause irritation to nose use central nervous systems, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or wer, kidney, lung and bloose may cause brain damag	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions. d forming organs e, damage to the central
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	Inhalation	May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. Mutract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzin asphyxia. The severity of symptom Prolonged exposure may cause likedamages. Repeated overexposure nervous system.	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is cause irritation to nose use central nervous systemess, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or wer, kidney, lung and bloome may cause brain damage on with nausea and vomitiomiting). Contains a substitution.	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions. d forming organs e, damage to the central ing. Harmful or fatal if
	Inhalation Ingestion	May cause redness, redness ou ra skin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. M tract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzin asphyxia. The severity of sympton Prolonged exposure may cause likedamages. Repeated overexposure nervous system.  May cause gastro-intestinal irritation inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/version).	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is cause irritation to nose use central nervous systemess, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or ver, kidney, lung and bloose may cause brain damage on with nausea and vomit omiting). Contains a substable with the substailed on animals.	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions. d forming organs e, damage to the central ing. Harmful or fatal if tance that can cause targe
	Inhalation Ingestion Respiratory or skin sensitization	May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. Mutract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzing asphyxia. The severity of symptom Prolonged exposure may cause lind damages. Repeated overexposure nervous system.  May cause gastro-intestinal irritation inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/voorgan damage, according to data)	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is cause irritation to nose use central nervous systemess, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or ver, kidney, lung and bloose may cause brain damage on with nausea and vomit omiting). Contains a substable with the substailed on animals.	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions. d forming organs e, damage to the central ing. Harmful or fatal if tance that can cause targe
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	Inhalation  Ingestion  Respiratory or skin sensitization IRAC/NTP	May cause redness, redness ou raskin drying, irritation or dermatitis. cause harmful amounts of material Excessive inhalation is harmful. Matract. High concentrations may caucharacterized by headache, dizzing asphyxia. The severity of symptom Prolonged exposure may cause lived damages. Repeated overexposure nervous system.  May cause gastro-intestinal irritation inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/voorgan damage, according to data and Methyl ethyl ketoxime is a strong strong to the strong	ash. Prolonged and repeat Widespread contact with all to be absorbed. It is cause irritation to nose use central nervous systemess, nausea, fatigue, drowns may vary depending or ver, kidney, lung and bloose may cause brain damage on with nausea and vomit omiting). Contains a substanting on animals. Skin sensitizer (Guinea piguic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic.	skin for several hours can e, throat and respiratory m depression wsiness, unconsciousness n exposure conditions. d forming organs e, damage to the central ing. Harmful or fatal if tance that can cause targe

	Mutagenicity Reproductive toxicity	Contains substances that can cause cancer based on animal data. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  Contains ingredient(s) known to produce heritable mutations in human germ cells.  Toluene present a risk of toxicity on development based on animal study. An epidemiological study (1992) has been done with women exposed only to toluene in a factory. The first group was exposed to ambient concentrations from 50 to 150 ppm and the second at concentrations from 0 to 25 ppm. Comparison with a control group demonstrated a higher spontaneous abortions rates significantly in women exposed to higher concentrations than those of little or no exposure group.				
Interactive effects	No information av	available for this product.				
Other information	Target organs: bra	ain, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs, blood forming organs.				

12. Ecologic	eal information				
Ecological toxicity	Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50 2.34 mg/L - 96 h (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16))*  Daphnia magna EC50 0.95 mg/L - 48 h (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16))*  Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50 0.91-2.82 mg/L - 96 h (naphthlene)*  Daphnia magna EC50 1.09-3.4 mg/L - 48 h (naphthlene)*  Pimephales promelas LC50 7.19-8.28 mg/L - 96 h (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)*  Daphnia magna EC50 6.14 mg/L - 48 h (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)*				
Persistence	No information available for this product.				
Degradability	No information available for this product.				
Bioaccumulative potential	No information available for this product.				
Mobility in soil	No information available for this product.				
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer. Uncontrolled release of the product may result in contamination of air, ground, waterways and/or sewers. *Data from Gemini Coatings safety data sheet.				

## 13. Disposal considerations



Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT throw residual to sewer, streams, sewers or drinking water supply. DO NOT puncture, cut, heat or burn container, even after use. Paint residues including lacquer, thinner, stain, shellac, varnish, polish can be reprocessed everywhere there is a recycling program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.

14. Transport information					
UN Number	UN 1263				
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT				
Environmental hazards	Contains an ingredient which is a marine pollutant.				
Special precautions for user	Permit required for transportation with proper placards displayed on vehicle.				
TDG - Transportation of	Dangerous Goods (Canada)				

# Transport hazard class(es)



Packing group

**IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport** 

Classification UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG III.

IATA - International Air Transport Association

Classification UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG III.

These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

## 15. Regulatory information

#### **CANADA**

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16)	64742-94-5	Х	Х		Х	
Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits)	8052-41-3	Х	Х		Х	
Iron (III) Oxide	1309-37-1		Х			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Х	Х		Х	
C.I. pigment yellow 42	51274-00-1		Х			
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	X	Х		Х	
Carbon black	1333-86-4		Х			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	X	Х		Х	
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5		Х			
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	X	Χ			
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	Х		Х	

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

## **UNITED STATE OF AMERICA**

Common name	CAS	TSCA	CERCLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Priority
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16)	64742-94-5	х								
Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits)	8052-41-3	х								
Iron (III) Oxide	1309-37-1	Х								
Naphthalene	91-20-3	X	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х
C.I. pigment yellow 42	51274-00-1	X								
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	X								
Carbon black	1333-86-4	X								
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Х		Х	Х					
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	X								
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	Х								

Xylene 133	30-20-7 X	X	Х		Х	Х		Х	
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- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances
- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act Priority Pollutant list

## **California Proposition 65**

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Naphthalene	91-20-3	X	
Carbon black	1333-86-4	X	

## Other regulations

#### **WHMIS 1988**







B3

D1A D2A D2B

Class B3: Combustible Liquid

Class D1A: Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects

Class D2A: Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D2B: Toxic material causing other toxic effects

#### **HMIS**





## 16 Other information

10. Other information						
Date (YYYY-MM-DI	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2015-12-11					
Version	01					
Other information	REFERENCES:  - Original safety data sheet (product code CC004) from Gemini Coatings. Preparation date: 2015-10-20.  - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php					

- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CSST), http://www.reptox.csst.gc.ca
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html
- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), http://www.inchem.org
- IUCLID Chemical Dataset, European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), Joint Research Centre, http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu
- OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA) NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)

GHS: Globally Harmonized System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)

TWA: Time Weighted Averages

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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