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| Product identification | ULTRA LACQUER CONV COAT STN | | |
| Product code | 510-0037 | | |
| 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 USA Tel. 1-800-262-5710 Fax 1-405-262-9310 www.gemini-coatings.com | | |
| Emergency phone number | INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 Outside USA, Call Collect 1-352-323-3500 (French & English) 24-hour HAZMAT Response and MSDS help: EMI 800-510-8510 | | |

2. Hazard identification

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| Summary | <p>DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID! TOXIC! Skin, eyes and respiratory tracts irritant. May be harmful by inhalation or if absorbed through the skin. May cause central nervous system effects. Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals. Contains a substance that can cause cancer based on animal data. Reproductive effects in animal. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. After use, wash hands with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> |
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WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS

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| | Flammable liquids (Category 2) Skin irritation (Category 2) Eye irritation (Category 2A) Carcinogenicity (Category 2) Reproductive toxicity (Category 2) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3) Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2) Aspiration hazard (Category 1) |
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DANGER

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H315: Causes skin irritation
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer

H361D: Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
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.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing mist, vapours and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
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.
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+378: In case of fire: Use chemical foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
P403+P235+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Common name | CAS | Weight % content |
|---|------------|------------------|
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 10 - 30 % |
| Butyl acetate (normal) | 123-86-4 | 10 - 30 % |
| Nitrocellulose | 9004-70-0 | 7 - 13 % |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 64-17-5 | 7 - 13 % |
| n-Butyl Alcohol | 71-36-3 | 7 - 13 % |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 5 - 10 % |
| Isobutyl isobutyrate | 97-85-8 | 5 - 10 % |
| Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated | 68002-18-6 | 5 - 10 % |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate | 103-23-1 | 1 - 5 % |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | 1 - 5 % |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 1 - 5 % |
| Isobutyl alcohol | 78-83-1 | 1 - 5 % |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 0.1 - 1 % |

4. First-aid measures

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| 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. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention. |

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| 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. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| Ingestion | DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately. |
| Other | No information available. |
| Symptoms | No information available. |
| Notes to the physician | Treat symptomatically. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

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| Suitable extinguishing media | dried powder, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), alcohol resistant foam, Do not use a heavy water jet. |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | NFPA: Class IB Flammable liquid. Vapours 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 release measures

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| 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 spill, 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-sparking and antistatic tools. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) or wipe up or scrape up and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water. |

7. Handling and storage

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| 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-sparking and antistatic tools. Ground/bond all containers when transferring large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapour 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 in use. Containers of this material may be hazardous even when empty. Since empty containers retain product residues (vapour, 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 toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
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| Conditions for safe 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). NFPA: Class IB Flammable liquid. 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) |

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health | Acetone: 2500 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Toluene : 500 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. | | | |
| Toluene | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm 50 ppm | 188 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , BC, ON AB , RSST |
| Butyl acetate (normal) | STEL | 200 ppm | 950 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , ON |
| | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm 150 ppm | | BC ACGIH , ON |
| Ethyl Alcohol | STEL | 1000 ppm | 713 mg/m ³ | AB , RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 1000 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| n-Butyl Alcohol | Ceiling | 30 ppm | 1880 mg/m ³ | AB , RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 50 ppm | | BC |
| | | 15 ppm | | RSST (Pc, RP) |
| Acetone | STEL | 20 ppm | 152 mg/m ³ | BC |
| | | 20 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| | | 60 mg/m ³ | | AB |
| | TWA (8h) | 500 ppm | 2380 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , BC |
| | | 750 ppm | | AB , ON |
| Isopropyl alcohol | STEL | 1000 ppm | 1190 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | | 250 ppm | | ACGIH , BC |
| | | 500 ppm | | AB , ON |
| | TWA (8h) | 500 ppm | 1230 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | | 400 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| Xylene | STEL | 400 ppm | 984 mg/m ³ | AB |
| | | 500 ppm | | RSST |
| | | 1230 mg/m ³ | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | TWA (8h) | 200 ppm | 492 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 200 ppm | | AB |
| Isobutyl alcohol | TWA (8h) | 400 ppm | 983 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | | 150 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 150 ppm | | AB , RSST |
| Ethylbenzene | TWA (8h) | 100 ppm | 434 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 100 ppm | | AB , RSST |
| | | 50 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| Ethylbenzene | STEL | 50 ppm | 152 mg/m ³ | AB , RSST |
| | | 125 ppm | | AB , RSST |
| | | 543 mg/m ³ | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| Ethylbenzene | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm | 434 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 100 ppm | | AB , RSST |
| Appropriate engineering controls | Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure | | | |

limits.

Individual protection measures

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| Eye | Wear safety glasses. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles. |
| Hands | In case of prolonged contact wear neoprene or nitrile gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. |
| Skin | Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear a long-sleeved shirt. Wear synthetic apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin. |
| Respiratory | Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) 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

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| Physical state | Liquid | Flammability | Flammable. |
| Colour | Clear | Flammability limits | 0.96 to 12.8% |
| Odour | Solvent odor | Flash point | -17.8°C (0°F) Tagliabue closed cup |
| Odour threshold | N/Av. | Auto-ignition temperature | N/Av. |
| pH | N/Av. | Sensibility to electrostatic charges | Yes |
| Melting point | N/Av. | Sensibility to sparks and/or friction | N/Av. |
| Freezing point | N/Av. | Vapour density | >1 (Air = 1) |
| Boiling point | 56.1°C (133°F) | Relative density | 0.926 kg/L (Water = 1) |
| Solubility | No | Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | N/Av. |
| Evaporation rate | > Butyl Acetate | Decomposition temperature | N/Av. |
| Vapour pressure | N/Av. | Viscosity | N/Av. |
| Percent Volatile | 79.86% | Molecular mass | N/Av. |
| N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established | | | |

10. Stability and reactivity

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| Reactivity | No information available. |
| Chemical stability | Stable under recommended storage conditions. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations) | A dangerous reaction will not occur. |

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| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, flame and sparks. 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). |

11. Toxicological information

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|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Numerical measures of toxicity | Butyl acetate (normal) | Ingestion 10768 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation >32.5 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin >17600 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Toluene | Ingestion 5600 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation 30.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin 12600 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | n-Butyl Alcohol | Ingestion 790 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation 24.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin 3400 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Ethyl Alcohol | Ingestion 7060 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h | Mouse | LC50 |
| | | Skin 20000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Nitrocellulose | Ingestion >5000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Acetone | Ingestion 5800 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin 15800 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Isobutyl isobutyrate | Ingestion 12800 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation 48.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | >5000 ppm/6h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin >8600 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated | Ingestion >5000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Skin >5000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate | Ingestion 9100 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation >5.7 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin 17297 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 | |
| Isobutyl alcohol | Ingestion 2460 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 | |
| | Inhalation 19.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 | |
| | Skin 3400 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 | |
| Isopropyl alcohol | Ingestion 5045 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 | |
| | Inhalation 66.1 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 | |
| | Skin 6280 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 | |
| Xylene | Ingestion 3523 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 | |
| | Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 | |
| | Skin 3200 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 | |
| Ethylbenzene | Ingestion 3500 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 | |
| | Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 | |
| | Skin 15380 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 | |
| Likely routes of exposure | Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion. | | | |

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| Delayed, immediate and chronic effects | Eye contact | May cause eye irritation. May cause a burning sensation. |
| | Skin contact | May cause slight irritation of the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed. |
| | Inhalation | Excessive inhalation is harmful. May cause slight upper respiratory tract irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, drowsiness, unconsciousness. asphyxia. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to liver, kidneys, lungs and blood forming organs. |
| | Ingestion | May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting. Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). |
| | IARC/NTP Classification | Common name IARC NTP Ethylbenzene 2B - IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens. |
| | Carcinogenicity | Contains an ingredient possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. |
| | Teratogenicity Mutagenicity Reproductive toxicity | This material is not known to cause teratogenic effect. This material is not known to cause mutagenic effect. 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. Xylene overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy. |
| Immunotoxicity | No information available. | |
| Interactive effects | No information available for this product. | |
| Other information | Target organs: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. blood forming organs. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012. | |

12. Ecological information

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| Ecological toxicity | N/Av. LC50 N/Av. |
| 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 | No information available for this product. |


13. Disposal considerations

Container



Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. 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

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| UN Number | UN 1263 |
| UN Proper Shipping Name | PAINT |
| Environmental hazards | This material is not listed as a marine pollutant. |
| Special precautions for user | No information available. |
| TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) |  Class 3 |
| Packing group | II |
| IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport | |
| Classification | Regulated UN 1263. Class 3, PG II. |
| IATA - International Air Transport Association | |
| Classification | Regulated UN 1263. Class 3, PG II. |
| 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

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| Other regulations | <p>UNITED STATE OF AMERICA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) : All ingredients are listed in the TSCA Inventory.- EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7). Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3). n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).- California Proposition 65: Contains ingredients that can cause cancer according to the state of California. Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3). <p>CANADA :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Canada DSL and NDSL: All ingredients are listed in the Domestic Substances List (DSL).- Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances (NPRI): Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7). Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3). |
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n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).
 Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no. 67-63-0).
 n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).
 Ethyl alcohol (CAS no. 64-17-5).
 Isobutyl alcohol (CAS no. 78-83-1).
 Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate (CAS no. 103-23-1).

WHMIS 1988



B2 D2A D2B

Class B2 : Flammable Liquid

Class D2A : Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects

HMIS



NFPA



16. Other information

Date
(YYYY-MM-DD)

GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2014-04-15

Version

01

Other information

REFERENCES:

- 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>
- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), <http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca>
- IUCLID Chemical Dataset, European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), Joint Research Centre, <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

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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cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.