



Safety Data Sheet

ULAQ NEXT PC WHITE GLOSS



1. Identification

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| Product identifier | ULAQ NEXT PC WHITE GLOSS |
| Product code | 1M-508 |
| Other means of identification | N.Av. |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | A protective and/or decorative finish or accompanying product. Not recommended for any other use not detailed on product data sheet or label. |
| Manufacturer | GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2300 Holloway Drive El Reno, OK 73036 USA Tel. 1-800-262-5710 Fax 1-405-262-9310 http://www.gemini-coatings.com/ |
| Emergency phone number | 24-hour Emergency (spill, leak, exposure or accident) INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 Outside USA, Call Collect 1-352-323-3500 (French & English) HAZMAT Response and SDS Help: EMI 800-510-8510 |

2. Hazard identification

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| Summary | Extremely flammable liquid and vapors. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapors 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. P.S.: The SIMDUT 2015/GHS hazards classification in this SDS is provided by the manufacturer using a Worst-Case Scenario. |
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WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012



- Flammable liquids (Category 1)
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 1)
- Skin sensitizer (Category 1)
- Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1)
- Carcinogenicity (Category 1)
- Reproductive toxicity (Category 1)
- Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)

DANGER

- H224: Extremely 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
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H316: Causes mild skin irritation

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours and spray.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or shower.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340+P312: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a doctor.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use the National Fire Protection Association Class B extinguisher to extinguish.
P403+P233+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. 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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 3).

3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Common name | CAS | Weight % content |
|--|------------|------------------|
| Butyl acetate (normal) | 123-86-4 | 10 - 30 % |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 10 - 30 % |
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | 10 - 30 % |
| Nitrocellulose | 9004-70-0 | 5 - 10 % |
| n-Propanol | 71-23-8 | 5 - 10 % |
| Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated | 68002-19-7 | 5 - 10 % |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 3 - 7 % |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | 1 - 5 % |
| Isobutyl isobutyrate | 97-85-8 | 1 - 5 % |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate | 103-23-1 | 0.5 - 1.5 % |
| n-Propyl acetate | 109-60-4 | 0.5 - 1.5 % |

Note: The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret.

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. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention. |
| Eye contact | IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| 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. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately. |
| Other | No information available. |
| Symptoms | May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause redness, dryness, rash and slight skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. May cause headache, drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Notes to the physician | Treat symptomatically. If gastric lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

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| Suitable extinguishing media | Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Do not use a heavy water jet. |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | Extremely flammable liquid and vapors. 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. |
| 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 | Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water spray can reduce the intensity of the flames. However, the water jets can spread the fire. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. |

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 into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. 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. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) and place in an appropriate waste disposal clearly identified. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water. |

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-sparking and antistatic tools. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. After use, wash hands with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| 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). 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). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. |
| Storage temperature | 5 to 30°C (41 to 86°F) |

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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|--|---|------------|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health | N-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m ³ . Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. n-Propanol: 800 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. n-Propyl acetate: 1700 ppm. | | | | |
| Ethyl alcohol | STEL | | 1000 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST | |
| Titanium dioxide | TWA (8h) | Total Dust | 10 mg/m ³ | ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST | |
| Butyl acetate (normal) | STEL | | 150 ppm | ACGIH , RSST | |
| | | | 200 ppm | ON | |
| | TWA (8h) | | 20 ppm | BC | |
| | | | 50 ppm | ACGIH , RSST | |
| n-Propanol | STEL | | 150 ppm | ON | |
| | | | 250 ppm | 614 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | | 100 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST | |
| | | | 500 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON | |
| Acetone | STEL | | 1000 ppm | 2380 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | | | 250 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON | |
| | TWA (8h) | | 500 ppm | 1190 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | | | 500 ppm | 1190 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| Isopropyl alcohol | STEL | | 400 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON | |
| | | | 500 ppm | 1230 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | | 200 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON | |
| | | | 400 ppm | 983 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| n-Propyl acetate | STEL | | 250 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON | |
| | | | 250 ppm | 1040 mg/m ³ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | | 200 ppm | ACGIH , BC, ON | |
| | | | 200 ppm | 835 mg/m ³ | 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 | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Eye | In the workplace, wear safety glasses with side shields. If risk of contact with eyes or/and the face wear chemical splash goggles and/or a face shield. |
| Hands | Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. |
| 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. If necessary, wear an apron or long-sleeve protective coverall suit. |
| Respiratory | Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. 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 confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times the exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges fitted with P100 filters. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face respirator mask with organic vapour cartridges and P100 filters. |
| Feet | Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill. |

9. Physical and chemical properties

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|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Flammability | Flammable |
| Colour | Coloured | Flammability limits | N/Av. |
| Odour | Solvent | Flash point | 0°C (32°F) |
| Odour threshold | N/Av. | Auto-ignition temperature | 170°C (338°F) |
| pH | N/Av. | Sensibility to electrostatic charges | Yes |
| Melting point | N/Av. | Sensibility to sparks and/or friction | No |
| Freezing point | N/Av. | Vapour density | >1 (Air = 1) |
| Boiling point | 34 to 3000°C (93.2 to 5432°F) | Relative density | 1.0624 kg/L (Water = 1) |
| Solubility | Partially soluble in water | Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | N/Av. |
| Evaporation rate | < Acetate de butyle | Decomposition temperature | N/Av. |
| Vapour pressure | N/Av. | Viscosity | N/Av. |
| Percent Wt. Volatile | 58.1539% | Molecular mass | N/Av. |
| VOC (g/L) | 561.2698 g/L | % Volume Volatile (VOC) | 67.3342% |
| VOC (lb/gal) | 4.6839 lb/gal | % Wt. Volatile (VOC) | 52.9464% |
| 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. |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid static discharges. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Incompatible materials | Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates), strong acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid), strong bases (e.g. hydroxides, solutions of ammonia, amines, carbonates). |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

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 |
| | Ethyl alcohol | Ingestion | 7060 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | 39 mg/l/4h | Mouse | LC50 |
| | | Skin | 20000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Titanium dioxide | Ingestion | >10000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | >6.82 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | >10000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | n-Propanol | Ingestion | 1870 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | | 5467 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | 48 mg/l/4h | Mouse | LC50 |
| | | Skin | 4060 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 |
| | Isopropyl alcohol | Ingestion | 5045 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | | 3600 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | 66.1 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | 6280 mg/kg | Rat | 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 |
| | n-Propyl acetate | Ingestion | 8700 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | >16.7 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | >17800 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 | |
| Likely routes of exposure | Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion. | | | | |

| Delayed, immediate and chronic effects | Eye contact | May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient (>1%) of this mixture gave not irritating to corrosive results. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|------------------|----|---|------------|---|---|---------|---|---|------------------|---|---|
| | Skin contact | May cause redness, dryness, rash and slight skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient (>1%) of this mixture gave not irritating results. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Inhalation | Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to damage to liver, kidneys, lungs and blood forming organs. Many reports with painters have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ingestion | Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, diarrhea and vomiting. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Respiratory or skin sensitization | Paints do not all content allergenic ingredients susceptible to cause allergic skin reaction. However, it is reasonable mentioning that people with a history of skin sensitization may be more susceptible to the effects of this product in increasing the risk of allergic contact dermatitis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IARC/NTP Classification | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common name</th> <th colspan="2">IARC NTP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Butyl acetate (normal)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethyl alcohol</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Titanium dioxide</td> <td>2B</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n-Propanol</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acetone</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n-Propyl acetate</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</p> | Common name | IARC NTP | | Butyl acetate (normal) | - | - | Ethyl alcohol | - | - | Titanium dioxide | 2B | - | n-Propanol | - | - | Acetone | - | - | n-Propyl acetate | - | - |
| | Common name | IARC NTP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Butyl acetate (normal) | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ethyl alcohol | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Titanium dioxide | 2B | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n-Propanol | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetone | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n-Propyl acetate | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carcinogenicity | Contains material which can cause cancer. There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure as a painter (IARC Group 1). Occupational exposure as a painter causes mesothelioma, and cancers of the urinary bladder and lung (IARC Monographs, Volume 100F (2012)). Titanium dioxide in dust form can cause cancer (through inhalation) based on animal data. Although IARC has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B), their summary concludes: No significant exposure to titanium dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products in which titanium dioxide is bound to other materials, such as paint and caulk. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutagenicity | Ethyl Alcohol has showed positive results in dominant lethal tests by oral and intraperitoneal administration to mice and oral administration to rats (in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests) (SIDS (2009), IARC (1988)). There are also reports of negative Ames tests from in vitro mutagenicity tests SIDS (2009). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reproductive toxicity | A significant and prolonged consumption of ethyl alcohol (alcoholic beverage) during pregnancy can cause an increased risk of developmental abnormalities fetus humans. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure | Central nervous system. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure | Liver, kidneys, lungs, blood forming organs, brain, central nervous system. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interactive effects | No information available for this product. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other information | The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

12. Ecological information

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| Ecological toxicity | Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] | LC50 18 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 123-86-4) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 44 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 123-86-4) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water | LC50 >500 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 13463-67-7) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia pulex | EC50 >100 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 13463-67-7) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] | LC50 13400 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64-17-5) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 9268 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 64-17-5) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] | LC50 480 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 71-23-8) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 3642 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 71-23-8) |
| | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | EC50 579 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 9004-70-0) |
| | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout | LC50 4740 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-64-1) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-64-1) |
| | Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water | LC50 9640 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-63-0) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna | EC50 3644 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-63-0) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water | LC50 12.54 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 97-85-8) |
| Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 55.8 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 97-85-8) | |
| Persistence | Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment. | |
| Degradability | The product is a mixture of which some ingredients are readily biodegradable (> 60% in 28 days) while other ingredients are not readily biodegradable (<60% in 28 days). | |
| Bioaccumulative potential | The product is a mixture of which some ingredients have a low bioaccumulation potential (Log Kow of <3 and / or BCF <500) while other ingredients have some potential to bioaccumulate (Log Kow of >3 and / or BCF >500). | |
| Mobility in soil | The product is a mixture of which some ingredients evaporate very easily from the surface of the soil. Moreover, some ingredients have very high mobility in soil, while other ingredients have moderate to low mobility in soil. | |
| Other adverse effects | This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer. | |

13. Disposal considerations

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|  | <p>Container</p> <p>Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Paint residues, including lacquers, dyes, shellacs, varnishes, paint solvents and thinners, can be reprocessed where there is a recovery program. Residues and empty containers must be considered as hazardous waste. 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.</p> |
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14. Transport information

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| UN Number | UN 1263 |
| UN Proper Shipping Name | PAINT |
| Environmental hazards | This material does not contain marine pollutant. |
| Special precautions for user | Permit required for transportation with proper DANGER placards displayed on vehicle. |

TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada & US DOT)

Transport hazard class(es)



Class 3

Packing group

II

IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport

Classification

UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E

IATA - International Air Transport Association

Classification

UN 1263. PAINT. 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

CANADA

| Common name | CAS | CEPA | DSL | NDSL | NPRI |
|--|------------|------|-----|------|------|
| Butyl acetate (normal) | 123-86-4 | X | X | | X |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | X | X | | |
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | X | X | | X |
| Nitrocellulose | 9004-70-0 | | X | | |
| n-Propanol | 71-23-8 | X | X | | X |
| Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated | 68002-19-7 | | X | | |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | | X | | |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | X | X | | X |
| Isobutyl isobutyrate | 97-85-8 | | X | | |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate | 103-23-1 | X | X | | X |
| n-Propyl acetate | 109-60-4 | X | X | | X |

- 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 | CER CLA | EPCRA 313 | EPCRA 302/304 | CAA 112(b) HON | CAA 112(b) HAP | CAA 112(r) | CWA 311 | CWA Prio. |
|--|------------|------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Butyl acetate (normal) | 123-86-4 | X | X | | | | | | X | |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrocellulose | 9004-70-0 | X | | | | | | | | |
| n-Propanol | 71-23-8 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated | 68002-19-7 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | X | X | | | X | | | | |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | X | | X | | | | | | |
| Isobutyl isobutyrate | 97-85-8 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate | 103-23-1 | X | | | | | | | | |

| Common name | CAS | TSCA | CER CLA | EPCRA 313 | EPCRA 302/304 | CAA 112(b) HON | CAA 112(b) HAP | CAA 112(r) | CWA 311 | CWA Prio. |
|------------------|----------|------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| n-Propyl acetate | 109-60-4 | X | | | | | | | | |

- 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 |
|------------------|------------|--------|---|
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | X | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|--------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|
| Other regulations | | | | | | | | |
| | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <p>HMIS</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><td style="background-color: blue; color: white; text-align: center;">3</td><td>Health</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">3</td><td>Flamability</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">1</td><td>Reactivity</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td>Protective Equipment</td></tr> </table> </div> <div> <p>NFPA</p>  </div> </div> | 3 | Health | 3 | Flamability | 1 | Reactivity | X |
| 3 | Health | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Flamability | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Reactivity | | | | | | | |
| X | Protective Equipment | | | | | | | |

16. Other information

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Date (YYYY-MM-DD) | GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2023-12-18 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Version | 01 |
|----------------|----|

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Other information | <p>- The GHS hazards classification in this SDS is from the original SDS provided by the manufacturer.</p> <p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/ - Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/en - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html - The National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. National Library of Medicine, https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov - 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 - OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, https://hpvchemicals.oecd.org/UI/Search.aspx <p>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)</p> |
|--------------------------|--|

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

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Preventis System, nor the above named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.