

S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

Glitsa Lite Scent

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4/22/2018

PRODUCT NAME: GLITSA LITE SCENT (All Sheens)
PRODUCT CODE: 651768; 651769; 651770; 651771

HMIS CODES: H F R P
2*3 0 X

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Gemini Industries, Inc.
ADDRESS: 421 SE 27th St, El Reno, OK 73036
EMERGENCY PHONE: Call Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (spill, leak, fire, accident)
INFORMATION PHONE: 206-789-1000
NAME OF PREPARER: Gemini Industries, Inc.

SECTION II - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Flammable Liquids 1, Eye Irritation 2, Acute Toxicity 3, Skin Corrosion 1B, Skin Irritation 2, Eye Damage 1, Skin Sensitization 1, Carcinogenicity 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) 3.

PICTOGRAM:



SIGNAL WORD:

DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Toxic if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. NO SMOKING. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and process equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use personal protective equipment as required.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on the label or in Section IV of the SDS). Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or a Type B fire extinguisher for extinction. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container according to local and federal regulations.

SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Table with 5 columns: REPORTABLE COMPONENTS, CAS NUMBER, VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ TEMP), WEIGHT PERCENT. Rows include ETHYL ALCOHOL, PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER, * N-BUTYL ALCOHOL, * METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE, FORMALDEHYDE**.

*Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

**SEE SECTION VIII FOR POTENTIAL TO EMIT ADDITIONAL FORMALDEHYDE.

===== SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES =====

GENERAL ADVICE:

Have Material Safety Data Sheet available when calling Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222) or physician; or when going to the emergency room.

IF INHALED:

Remove from exposure to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT:

Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash or clean thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT:

Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes, while lifting upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED:

DO NOT induce vomiting. Call Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222) or physician immediately. Note: Aspiration of solvents may result in chemical pneumonia.

===== SECTION V - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES =====

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Use full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray, preferably fog, to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible explosion. Direct water stream is not recommended for oil base fires. Product may float and reignite on surface of water. Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams or waterways.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Explosive air-vapor mixtures may form which are dangerous when exposed to heat or flame. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground, or be moved by ventilation, and ignited by pilot lights, stoves, heaters, electric motors, sparks, flame, smoking, static discharge or other ignition sources even at locations distant from material handling site if inadequately ventilated. Free falling streams of liquid may cause static electricity build-up and create fire hazard.

Hazardous combustion products: see SECTION X

===== SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES =====

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

Eliminate ignition sources and ventilate area. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear full protective equipment. Dike drains to prevent entering storm or sanitary sewers, rivers, streams or waterways. Contain spill and cover with inert absorbent material. Take up using non-sparking tools (aluminum, brass or copper) and place mixture into containers for disposal. Note: Some spills or releases may require special reporting to local, state or federal agencies.

For specific information: see SECTION VIII

===== SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE =====

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY!

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Keep liquid and vapors away from heat, sparks and flame. Turn off or remove all sources of ignition. Use proper methods of ventilation to prevent vapor build-up. Avoid contact with hot metal surfaces. When pouring large volumes, avoid free fall of liquids in excess of a few inches to prevent static charge build-up. Avoid breathing vapors and sanding or grinding dusts. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not take internally. Use adequate methods of ventilation, respiratory and personal protective equipment. Do not reuse, weld, drill or heat empty containers which may contain explosive vapors. Follow label warnings until thoroughly cleaned or sent for disposal. Do not remove or deface label. Do not transfer to unlabeled container. Consult current OSHA guidelines for specific handling requirements when working with formaldehyde.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:

Keep container closed when not in use and during transit. Do not store above 120 deg. F (50 deg. C). Keep in upright position and protect container from damage. When storing large quantities or when specified by local building or fire codes, store in buildings or areas designed and protected for storage of products with this flammability rating. Do not store where contact with incompatible material could occur, even during an accidental spill or release. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled oily rags and waste in water filled metal containers.

===== SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION =====

COMPONENTS WITH WORKPLACE CONTROL PARAMETERS:

ETHYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm STEL OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL: 1880 mg/m3
 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: Not Est. NIOSH RELs: 150 ppm STEL
 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm OSHA PEL: 400 ppm ACGIH STEL: 400 ppm
 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER: ACGIH TLV: Not Est. OSHA PEL: Not Est. DFG MAK: 20 ppm (skin)
 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm NIOSH: (skin)
 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE: ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm NIOSH RELs: 205 mg/m3 TWA
 FORMALDEHYDE: ACGIH TLV: 0.30 ppm (C) OSHA PEL: 0.75 ppm DFG MAKs: 0.37mg/m3 (C)

This product contains a resin with the potential to emit additional formaldehyde during use. Exposure levels will vary with jobsite conditions and controls, including ventilation, temperature and humidity. Before initial use, consult OSHA's formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headache or dizziness or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor/mist levels are above applicable limits, wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) during and after application. Follow respirator manufacturer's instructions for use.

VENTILATION:

USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. Provide the maximum ventilation jobsite conditions allow (including fans, open doors, windows or other appropriate means of ventilation), to prevent vapor build-up.

HAND PROTECTION:

Wear impermeable gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult safety equipment supplier for specific recommendations of construction materials.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear chemical goggles designed to protect eyes against vapors, liquid splash and mists unless full face-piece respirator is worn. Note: Contact lenses may contribute to the severity of an eye injury and should not be worn when working with chemicals.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

Wear protective clothing, including head-cap, to avoid skin contact with liquid or overspray.

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Eye washes and safety showers are recommended in the workplace. Wash hands after using and before eating, drinking or using tobacco products. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Periodically monitor exposure levels to hazardous ingredients listed in section II and review permissible limits.

===== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES =====

BOILING RANGE: 172 - 301
FLASH POINT: 53
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1.3 UPPER: 19
MELTING POINT: -128.2 °F
DENSITY: 7.18-7.4 lb/gl
RELATIVE DENSITY: No Data
V.O.C (Coating): 5.74-6.01 lb/gl 688-721 g/l
V.O.C (Material): 5.74-6.01 lb/gl 688-721 g/l (Actual Emitted VOC)
LB HAP/LB SOLIDS 0.125-0.53
LB VOC/LB SOLIDS 3.99-4.32
SOLIDS % BY WEIGHT 18.77-20.03
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.
VAPOR PRESSURE: See SECTION III
EVAPORATION RATE: Moderate (compared to n-butyl acetate)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Moderate
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Translucent yellow liquid, solvent odor.
VISCOSITY: No Data

===== SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY =====

REACTIVITY:

Will not occur.

STABILITY:

Stable

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:

Not Applicable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperature and humidity, ignition sources and vapor build-up.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) :

Strong Oxidizing agents Acids Alkalis Halogen Compounds Mineral Acids Bases

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon Monoxide Carbon Dioxide Hydrocarbons Methanol Formaldehyde

===== **SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION** =====

ACUTE TOXICITY:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER: LD50 Oral - Rat - male - 3,089 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Mouse - 7 h - 1530 ppm

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - male - 1,337 mg/kg

ETHYL ALCOHOL: LD50 Oral - Rat - 7060 mg/kg

LD50 Dermal - 15,800 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 39 g/m3

FORMALDEHYDE: LC50 Inhalation: 588 mg/m3 (474 ppm) 4h Rats

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL: LD50 Oral - 5045 mg/kg

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE: LD50 Oral - Rat - 2,080 mg/kg

LD50 Dermal - 12800 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 8.2 - 16.4 mg/m3

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - > 16,000 mg/kg

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: LD50 Oral - Rat - 790 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 8000 ppm

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 3,400 mg/kg

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, skin contact, ingestion.

INHALATION:

Vapors and mists may cause severe irritation to nose, throat and lungs (burning, stinging, coughing). May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, weakness, shortness of breath and loss of coordination. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Exposure to extremely high vapor concentrations may cause unconsciousness and asphyxiation. Always wear a NIOSH approved respirator with functioning organic vapor cartridges and provide adequate ventilation at the jobsite during and after application. If formaldehyde concentrations are unknown, use formaldehyde specific cartridges.

EYE CONTACT:

Contact with liquid or vapors causes severe irritation (redness, watering, itching, stinging, blurred vision) and possible cornea damage.

SKIN CONTACT:

May cause sensitization and allergic skin reaction (contact dermatitis). Contact may cause severe irritation (dryness, itching, cracking, rash and swelling) and possible burns.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Repeated and prolonged contact may have a cumulative effect. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness, nausea, weakness, loss of coordination.

SWALLOWING:

Causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and central nervous system depression (headache, dizziness, giddiness, nausea, loss of coordination).

CARCINOGENICITY:

Formaldehyde is classified as a known human carcinogen by the International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC). In chronic inhalation studies, exposure to high concentrations caused nasal cancer in laboratory rats. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of unprotected exposure. Always wear a NIOSH approved respirator with functioning organic vapor cartridges and provide adequate ventilation at the jobsite during and after application. If formaldehyde concentrations are unknown, use formaldehyde specific cartridges. Before initial use, consult OSHA's formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048). Also consult section VIII of this MSDS. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

MEDICAL CONDITIONS POSSIBLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Respiratory tract irritation, nausea, eye disorders, skin disorders, sensitization to chemical substances.

===== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION =====

TOXICITY:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER: Toxicity to fish static test LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - > 5,000 mg/l - 96 h
 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates static test LC50 - Daphnia (water flea) - > 5,000 mg/l - 48 h
 Toxicity to algae static test EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - > 100 mg/l - 72 h
 ETHYL ALCOHOL: Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 14,200 mg/l -96 h
 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) - 5,012 mg/l - 48 h
 Toxicity to algae EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 275 mg/l - 72 h(OECD Test Guideline 201)
 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL: Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h
 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 5,102.00 mg/l - 24 h
 Toxicity to algae EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h
 EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE: Toxicity to fish LC0 -
 Leuciscus idus melanotus - 480 mg/l - 48 h
 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
 EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,550 - 3,623 mg/l - 24 h
 Toxicity to algae EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - 980 - 2,000 mg/l - 48 h
 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 1,840 mg/l - 96 h

===== SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS =====

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS:

Waste material and empty containers must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state and federal environmental control regulations. Use only approved waste management facilities.

===== SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION =====

DOT (US) :UN1263, PAINT, 3, PGII

===== SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION =====

COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW LISTS MASSACHUSETTS RIGHT TO KNOW:

ETHYL ALCOHOL FORMALDEHYDE ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL N-BUTYL ALCOHOL PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT TO KNOW:

ETHYL ALCOHOL FORMALDEHYDE ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE N-BUTYL ALCOHOL PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW:

ETHYL ALCOHOL FORMALDEHYDE ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE N-BUTYL ALCOHOL PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The following statement is required by California Proposition 65. Warning! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

===== DISCLAIMER =====

DISCLAIMER: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM SOURCES CONSIDERED TO BE RELIABLE. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF ALL INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AND IS PROVIDED IN GOOD FAITH. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE OR IMPLIED.