PRODUCT NAME: MULTIKOTE SWEDISH FINISH **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 310303.xx (All Sheens) **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 2,Eye Irritation 2,Acute Toxicity 3,Skin Corrosion 1B,Skin Irritation 2,Eye Damage 1,Skin Sensitization 1, Germ Cell Mutagenicity 1B, Carcinogenicity 1B,Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) 3,Aspiration Toxicity 1,.

PICTOGRAM:

SIGNAL WORD:

DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Toxic if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. 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. May cause genetic defects. May cause 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 ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP		WEIGHT PERCENT
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON	64742-49-0			13-18
* N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	4	68	13-18
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	34590-94-8			7-10
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	78-83-1	9	68	5-8
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	40	68	5
* XYLENE	1330-20-7	25	77	5
C8+ AROMATICS	64742-95-6	8	77	1

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETAT	108-65-6	4	68	1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10	77	.91
FORMALDEHYDE**	50-00-0			.48

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

========== 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. 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!

PRECATIONS 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. Avoid free fall of liquids in excess of a few inches. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground pails, drums and other transfer containers and equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, spray mists 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. 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. Before using two-component coatings, read the MSDS and label of both products. Mixtures will have hazards of both components. 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:

ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON: ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: Not Est.
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: (skin)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: (SKIN)
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH: 152 mg/m3
ETHYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm Other: 1880 mg/m3
XYLENE: ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: 150 ppm STEL
C8+ AROMATICS: ACGIH TLV: 80 ppm OSHA PEL: 500 ppm.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: ACGIH TLV: Not Est. OSHA PEL: Not Est. DFG MAKs: 50 ppm
ETHYL BENZENE: ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: 434 mg/m3
FORMALDEHYDE: ACGIH TLV: 0.30 ppm (C) OSHA PEL: 0.75 ppm DFG MAKs: 0.37mg/m3 (C)

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 mechanical ventilation, local exhaust 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 - 300
FLASH POINT: 55
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1 **UPPER:** 19
MELTING POINT: > 32 deg. F
DENSITY: 7.78-7.88 lb/gl
RELATIVE DENSITY: No Data
V.O.C (Coating): 4.64-4.71 lb/gl 564-556 g/l
V.O.C (Material): 4.64-4.71 lb/gl 564-556 g/l (Actual Emitted VOC)
LB HAP/LB SOLIDS 0.16-0.168
LB VOC/LB SOLIDS 1.43-1.53
SOLIDS % BY WEIGHT 39.4-41.2
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 Bases Oxygen

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Carbon Monoxide Carbon Dioxide Hydrocarbons Methanol Formaldehyde Other Organic Compounds

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

ACUTE TOXICITY:

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: LD50 Oral - Rat - female - 3,350 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male and female - 4 h - 24.6 mg/l
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - female - 2,460 mg/kg
C8+ AROMATICS: LD50 oral rat>14000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit >2000 mg/kg
ETHYL ALCOHOL: LD50 Oral - Rat - 7060 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal - 15,800 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 39 g/m3
ETHYL BENZENE: LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - 3,500 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 15,433 mg/kg
FORMALDEHYDE: LC50 Inhalation: 588 mg/m3 (474 ppm) 4h Rats
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: LD50 Oral - Rat - 790 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 8000 ppm
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 3,400 mg/kg
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:LD50 Oral - Rat - female - 8,532 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal - Rat - male and female - > 2,000 mg/kg
XYLENE: LC50 Inhalation - 6,700 ppm (29,078 mg/m3)

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

INHALATION:

Vapors and mists 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.

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 causes 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:

May be harmful or fatal. Causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe central nervous system depression (headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination).
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

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. Before initial use,

consult OSHA's formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048). Ethylbenzene is classified as a potential human carcinogen based on laboratory animal studies. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS POSSIBLY AGGRIVATED BY EXPOSURE:

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

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

TOXICITY:

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)
ETHYL BENZENE: Toxicity to fish flow-through test LC50 - Menidia menidia (Atlantic silverside) - 5.1 mg/l - 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l - 48 h Toxicity to algae static test EC50 - Skeletonema costatum - 4.9 mg/l - 72 h
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL: Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 1,840 mg/l - 96 h
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:Toxicity to fish mortality LC50 - Salmo gairdneri - 100 - 180 mg/l - 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 500 mg/l - 48

========== 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:

BUTYL ALCOHOL DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ETHYL ALCOHOL ETHYL BENZENE FORMALDEHYDE N-BUTYL ALCOHOL XYLENE

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT TO KNOW:

BUTYL ALCOHOL DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ETHYL ALCOHOL ETHYL BENZENE FORMALDEHYDE N-BUTYL ALCOHOL XYLENE

NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW:

BUTYL ALCOHOL DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ETHYL ALCOHOL ETHYL BENZENE FORMALDEHYDE N-BUTYL ALCOHOL XYLENE

The following statement is required by California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Reform Act of 1986). Warning! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

========== 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.