



Safety Data Sheet

Aromatic SC100



1. Identification

Product identifier	Aromatic SC100		
Product code	SOL-0025		
Other means of identification	None.		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	A protective and/or decorative finish or accompanying paint 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 www.geminicoatings.com	Distributor	Gemini Industries, Inc. 850 Flint Road Toronto, Ontario Canada M3J 2T7 Tel. 1-800-262-5710
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 MSDS Help: EMI 800-510-8510		

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Flammable liquid. 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. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.
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WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS



Flammable liquids (Category 3)
 Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4)
 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
 Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2A)
 Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B)
 Carcinogenicity (Category 1B)
 Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
 Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)
 Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Other hazards which do not result in classification :

Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2).
 Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2)

DANGER

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
 H350: May cause cancer
 H340: May cause genetic defects

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H332: Harmful if inhaled
 H319: Causes serious eye irritation
 H315: Causes skin irritation
 H335: May cause respiratory irritation
 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
 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.
 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 vapours, mist and spray.
 P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 P271: Use only in a well-ventilated area.
 P273: Avoid release to the environment.
 P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye 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.
 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.
 P314: Get Medical advice/attention 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.
 P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P321: Specific treatment (see section 4 of SDS or 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.
 P391: Collect spillage.
 P403+P235+P233: 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.

3. Composition/information on ingredients		
Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	64742-95-6	63 - 65 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	31 - 33 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.5 - 2.5 %
Cumene	98-82-8	1.5 - 2.5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	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. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water. 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	May cause irritation to skin and eyes. May cause irritation to nose, throat and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
Notes to the physician	Treat symptomatically. If 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

Suitable extinguishing media	Class B extinguishers. Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Do not use direct water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable liquid and vapours. 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	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.

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 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. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. 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. PS: Rags and others materials soaked with paint or solvent may spontaneously catch fire if improperly store or discarded. Immediately after each use place rags and paper towels in a sealed water-filled metal container to prevent spontaneous combustion.

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. Ground/bond all containers when transferring large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use
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	only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapour or mists. 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. 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. 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.
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	10 to 30°C (50 to 86°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Xylenes: 900 ppm. Cumene: 900 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	TWA (8h)	25 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA
		25 ppm	123 mg/m ³	RSST
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA
		150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA
		100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	RSST
Cumene	STEL	75 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)	25 ppm		BC
		50 ppm		ACGIH , ON
		50 ppm	245 mg/m ³	OSHA
		50 ppm	246 mg/m ³	RSST
Ethylbenzene	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC
		100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	RSST
		100 ppm	435 mg/m ³	OSHA
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general and/or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.			
Individual protection measures				
Eye	Wear chemical splash goggles.			
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. 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 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. Respiratory protection equipment (RPE) 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 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

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Flammable
Colour	Clear	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	Flash point	40°C (104°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Ap.	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	138°C (280.4°F)	Relative density	0.871 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Insoluble in water.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	> Butyl Acetate	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	N/Av.	Viscosity	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	100%	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 contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong bases, mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents (such as nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, chlorates and perchlorates).
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information


Numerical measures of toxicity	<table> <tr> <td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)</td><td>Ingestion 8400 mg/kg Rat LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Inhalation >5.2 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin >3750 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene</td><td>Ingestion 5000 mg/kg Rat LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Inhalation 18 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin >3160 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cumene</td><td>Ingestion 1400 mg/kg Rat LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin 10578 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Xylene</td><td>Ingestion 3523 mg/kg Rat LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin 3200 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ethylbenzene</td><td>Ingestion 3500 mg/kg Rat LD50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin 15380 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</td></tr> </table>	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	Ingestion 8400 mg/kg Rat LD50		Inhalation >5.2 mg/l/4h Rat LC50		Skin >3750 mg/kg Rabbit LD50	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Ingestion 5000 mg/kg Rat LD50		Inhalation 18 mg/l/4h Rat LC50		Skin >3160 mg/kg Rabbit LD50	Cumene	Ingestion 1400 mg/kg Rat LD50		Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h Rat LC50		Skin 10578 mg/kg Rabbit 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
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Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.																														
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	<table> <tr> <td>Eye contact</td><td>May cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Skin contact</td><td>May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation</td><td>Excessive inhalation is harmful. May cause irritation to nose, throat and respiratory tract. 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. Numerous studies on human, especially from the monitoring of painters, suggest that long-term occupational exposure to white spirit (all types) cause chronic toxic encephalopathy (adverse central nervous system effects).</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ingestion</td><td>Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). May cause serious damage to lung tissue and respiratory tract. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.</td></tr> <tr> <td>IARC/NTP Classification</td><td> Common name IARC NTP Cumene 2B R Ethylbenzene 2B - <small>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. 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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. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 10 mg/L/4h but lower than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4).


12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	<p>Pimephales promelas LC50 7.19-8.28 mg/L - 96 h (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)*</p> <p>Daphnia magna EC50 6.14 mg/L - 48 h (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)*</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 9.22 mg/L ; 96h (CAS no 64742-95-6)</p> <p>Daphnia magna EC50 6.14 mg/L ; 48h (CAS no 64742-95-6)</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 13.5-17.3 mg/L; 96 h (Xylene)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 3.82 mg/L; 48 h (Xylene)</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 2.7-4.8 mg/L; 96 h (cumene)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 0.6-14.1 mg/L; 48 h (cumene)</p> <p>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Aquatic plant EC50 2.6 mg/L; 72 h (cumene)</p>
Persistence	The product contains components that may persist in the environment.
Degradability	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients are not readily biodegradable (OECD 301F ready biodegradability test guideline). 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is not readily biodegradable (4 to 18% in 28 days) according to OECD 301C Guideline. Xylene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyle free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 9.5 to 19.7 hours depending to the isomer. Xylene is readily biodegradable at 68% in 10 days and at 88% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F) with BOD5/COD ratio of 0.97 (IUCLID).
Bioaccumulative potential	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients have different bioaccumulation potentials. Xylene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 6 to 23.4 and a partition factor Log Kow of 3.1 to 3.2, depending to the isomer. These values suggest a low potential of bioaccumulation (TOXNET).
Mobility in soil	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients can evaporate into the air while others present a medium to low mobility in soil. Xylene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Koc values range from 39-365 for the individual isomers. These values suggest that xylenes are expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET).
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

13. Disposal considerations

Container 	<p>Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose of residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. DO NOT puncture, cut, heat or burn container, even after use. Paint residues, including lacquers, stains, shellac, varnish, solvents and paint thinners, can be reprocessed (recycle) anywhere there is a recovery 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.</p>
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14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1268
UN Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Environmental hazards	This material does not contain 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)	 Class 3
Packing group	III
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1268. PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. Class 3, PG III. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1268. PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. 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), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	64742-95-6	X	X		X
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	X	X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X		X
Cumene	98-82-8	X	X		X
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	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	CERCLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Priority
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	64742-95-6	X								
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	X		X	X					
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Cumene	98-82-8	X	X	X		X	X			
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	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
Cumene	98-82-8	X	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations								
	<p>WHMIS 1988</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">B3 D2A D2B</p> <p>Class B3 : Combustible Liquid Class D2A : Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HMIS</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100px;"> <tr><td style="background-color: blue; color: white;">2</td><td>Health</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: red; color: white;">2</td><td>Flamability</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: yellow; color: black;">0</td><td>Reactivity</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: white; color: black;">6</td><td>Protective Equipment</td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NFPA</p>  </div> </div>	2	Health	2	Flamability	0	Reactivity	6
2	Health							
2	Flamability							
0	Reactivity							
6	Protective Equipment							

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2016-03-22
Version	01
Other information	<p>- This SDS and the GHS hazards classification is a French translation of the original English version (SDS) from the manufacturer.</p> <p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php - TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/ - 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 - 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 - 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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