



# Safety Data Sheet

## HIGH SOLIDS RUBBED EFFECT LACQUER



### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	HIGH SOLIDS RUBBED EFFECT LACQUER		
<b>Product code</b>	181		
<b>Other means of identification</b>	N/Av.		
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	PAINT.		
<b>Manufacturer</b>	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2300 Holloway Drive El Reno, OK 73036 USA  Tel. 1-800-262-5710 Fax 1-405-262-9310 <a href="http://www.gemini-coatings.com">www.gemini-coatings.com</a>		
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 Outside USA, Call Collect 1-352-323-3500 (French & English) 24-hour  HAZMAT Response and MSDS help: EMI 800-510-8510		

### 2. Hazard identification

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



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

#### DANGER

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

H361D: Suspected of damaging the unborn child  
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours and spray.  
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.  
P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.  
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.  
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.  
P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P370+378: In case of fire: Use chemical foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.  
P403+P235+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.  
P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	10 - 30 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	10 - 30 %
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	7 - 13 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5 - 10 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	5 - 10 %
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	3 - 7 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5 %

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.

<b>Other</b>	No information available.
<b>Symptoms</b>	No information available.
<b>Notes to the physician</b>	Treat symptomatically.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	dried powder, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), alcohol resistant foam, Do not use a heavy water jet.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	NFPA: Class IB Flammable liquid. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Do not apply to hot surfaces. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.
<b>Special protective equipment</b>	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
<b>Special protective actions for fire-fighters</b>	Water stream can scatter and spread fire. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent entry in sewer and other enclosed area. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Stay against the wind spill. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher near you. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) or wipe up or scrape up and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Turn off all pilot lights, flames, stoves, heaters, electric motors, welding equipment and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Ground/bond all containers when transferring large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapour or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Containers of this material may be hazardous even when empty. Since empty containers retain product residues (vapour, liquid), all hazard precautions given in this sheet must be observed. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Storage and handling should follow the NFPA 30 Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids Code and the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC). NFPA: Class IB Flammable liquid. Store tightly closed and in properly labelled container in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10).
<b>Storage temperature</b>	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health</b>	Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Toluene : 500 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm.			
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA
		150 ppm	651 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA
		100 ppm	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
Toluene	STEL	150 ppm	560 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH , OSHA
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
		100 ppm	375 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH , OSHA
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	200 ppm		ACGIH , ON
		200 ppm	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , NIOSH, OSHA, RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		BC
		150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
		150 ppm	710 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH , OSHA
		150 ppm	713 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
Ethyl Alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)	1000 ppm	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
		1000 ppm	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH , OSHA
Isopropyl alcohol	STEL	400 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		400 ppm	984 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB
		500 ppm	1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH
		500 ppm	1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	TWA (8h)	200 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		200 ppm	492 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB
		400 ppm	980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH , OSHA
		400 ppm	983 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Ethylbenzene	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		100 ppm	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , RSST
		100 ppm	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.			
<b>Individual protection measures</b>				
<b>Eye</b>	Wear safety glasses. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.			
<b>Hands</b>	In case of prolonged contact wear neoprene or nitrile gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.			
<b>Skin</b>	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear a long-sleeved shirt. Wear synthetic apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.			
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted,			

maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in enclosed area until maximum 10 times of exposure limit, wear half mask respirator with organic vapors cartridges and fitted with a particulate filter. Use a dust particle mask when sanding.

**Feet**

Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.
<b>Colour</b>	White or coloured	<b>Flammability limits</b>	0 to 7.6%
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent odor	<b>Flash point</b>	4.4°C (39.9°F)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	N/Av.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	N/Av.
<b>pH</b>	N/Ap.	<b>Sensibility to electrostatic charges</b>	Yes
<b>Melting point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensibility to sparks and/or friction</b>	N/Av.
<b>Freezing point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Vapour density</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling point</b>	110.6°C (231.1°F)	<b>Relative density</b>	0.927 kg/L (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	No	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	N/Av.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	> Butyl Acetate	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	N/Av.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	N/Av.	<b>Viscosity</b>	N/Av.
<b>Percent Volatile</b>	78.99%	<b>Molecular mass</b>	N/Ap.

N/Av.: Not Available    N/Ap.: Not Applicable    Und.: Undetermined    N/E: Not Established

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	No information available.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)</b>	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidants, strong bases, mineral acids, strong acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	In combustion: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ).

## 11. Toxicological information


<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Butyl acetate (normal)</td> <td>Ingestion 10768 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation &gt;32.5 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin &gt;17600 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toluene</td> <td>Ingestion 5600 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation 30.2 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin 12600 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Xylene</td> <td>Ingestion 3523 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin 3200 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethyl Alcohol</td> <td>Ingestion 7060 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Mouse</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin 20000 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate</td> <td>Ingestion 9100 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation &gt;5.7 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin 17297 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrocellulose</td> <td>Ingestion &gt;5000 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isobutyl isobutyrate</td> <td>Ingestion 12800 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation 48.2 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>&gt;5000 ppm/6h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin &gt;8600 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isopropyl alcohol</td> <td>Ingestion 5045 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation 66.1 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin 6280 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethylbenzene</td> <td>Ingestion 3500 mg/kg</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h</td> <td>Rat</td> <td>LC50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin 15380 mg/kg</td> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>LD50</td> </tr> </table>	Butyl acetate (normal)	Ingestion 10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50		Inhalation >32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50		Skin >17600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	Toluene	Ingestion 5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50		Inhalation 30.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50		Skin 12600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	Xylene	Ingestion 3523 mg/kg	Rat	LD50		Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50		Skin 3200 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	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	Ingestion 9100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50		Inhalation >5.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50		Skin 17297 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion >5000 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	Isopropyl alcohol	Ingestion 5045 mg/kg	Rat	LD50		Inhalation 66.1 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50		Skin 6280 mg/kg	Rat	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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<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals.																																																																																																								
<b>IARC/NTP Classification</b>	<p><b>Common name IARC NTP</b></p> <p>Ethylbenzene 2B -</p> <p><small>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</small></p>																																																																																																								
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Contains an ingredient possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.																																																																																																								
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	This material is not known to cause teratogenic effect.																																																																																																								
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	This material is not known to cause mutagenic effect.																																																																																																								
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Toluene present a risk of toxicity on development based on animal study. An epidemiological study (1992) has been done with women exposed only to toluene in a factory. The first group was exposed to ambient concentrations from 50 to 150 ppm and the second at concentrations from 0 to 25 ppm. Comparison with a control group demonstrated a higher spontaneous abortions rates significantly in women exposed to higher concentrations than those of little or no exposure group. Xylene overexposure																																																																																																								

	may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy. <b>Immunotoxicity</b> No information available.
<b>Interactive effects</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Other information</b>	Target organs: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. blood forming organs. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.


## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	N/Av. LC50 N/Av.
<b>Persistence</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Degradability</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No information available for this product.

## 13. Disposal considerations

	<b>Container</b> Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Paint residues including lacquer, thinner, stain, shellac, varnish, polish can be reprocessed everywhere there is a recycling program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
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## 14. Transport information

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

## IATA - International Air Transport Association

### Classification

Regulated UN 1263. Class 3, PG II.

These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Other regulations

#### UNITED STATE OF AMERICA:

- Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) :

All ingredients are listed in the TSCA Inventory.

- EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4).

Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).

Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).

- California Proposition 65:

Contains ingredients that can cause cancer according to the state of California.

Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4).

This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).

#### CANADA :

- Canada DSL and NDSL:

All ingredients are listed in the Domestic Substances List (DSL).

- Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances (NPRI):

Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4).

Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).

Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).

n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).

Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no. 67-63-0).

Ethyl alcohol (CAS no. 64-17-5).

Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate (CAS no. 103-23-1).

#### WHMIS 1988



B2 D2A D2B

Class B2 : Flammable Liquid

Class D2A : Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects

#### HMIS



#### NFPA



## 16. Other information

### Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2014-03-26

### Version

01

### Other information

#### REFERENCES:

- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html>



- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), <http://www.inchem.org>
- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), <http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca>
- IUCLID Chemical Dataset, European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), Joint Research Centre, <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)

GHS: Globally Harmonized System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)

TWA: Time Weighted Averages

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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