



# Safety Data Sheet

## 275 VOC CONVERSION SEALER, CLEAR (1G)






### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	275 VOC CONVERSION SEALER, CLEAR (1G)		
<b>Product code</b>	210-0240		
<b>Other means of identification</b>	None.		
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	A protective and/or decorative finish or accompanying paint product. Not recommended for any other use not detailed on product data sheet or label.		
<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.geminicoatings.com">www.geminicoatings.com</a>		
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	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

<b>Summary</b>	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

  	<p>Flammable liquids (Category 2)                  Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)                  Skin sensitizer (Category 1)                  Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B)                  Carcinogenicity (Category 1A)                  Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A)                  Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)</p> <p><b>Other hazards which do not result in classification :</b>                  Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2).                  Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2)</p>
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#### DANGER

- H225: Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
- H350: May cause cancer
- H340: May cause genetic defects
- H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
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.  
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.  
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.  
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.  
P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/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.  
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 an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Acetone	67-64-1	39 - 41 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	10 - 12 %
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	8 - 10 %
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	5.5 - 6.5 %
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	1.5 - 2.5 %
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	1.5 - 2.5 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	1 - 2 %
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	1 - 2 %

### 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 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.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Hold eyelids apart to

	rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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 2-4 glasses of water to drink. 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>	May cause irritation to skin and eyes. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue.
<b>Notes to the physician</b>	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

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Class B extinguishers. Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Do not use direct water jet.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Very 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.
<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>	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

<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. 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

<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. 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
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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).

**Storage temperature**

10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health**

Acetone: 2500 ppm.  
Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm.  
Methyl Propyl Ketone: 1500 ppm.  
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica: 3000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Acetone	STEL		500 ppm		ACGIH , BC
			750 ppm	1782 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ON
			1000 ppm	2380 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
			250 ppm		ACGIH , BC
Ethyl Alcohol	TWA (8h)		500 ppm	1188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ON
			500 ppm	1190 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
			1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			1000 ppm	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	TWA (8h)		25 ppm		Other
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
				3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
				4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
				6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
				10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
Methyl Propyl Ketone	Ceiling		150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
			STEL	250 ppm	BC
			TWA (8h)	150 ppm	BC
				150 ppm	530 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL		75 ppm		BC
			TWA (8h)	50 ppm	BC , US AIHA
				50 ppm	270 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
					10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**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 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.
<b>Respiratory</b>	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.
<b>Feet</b>	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>	Clear	<b>Flammability limits</b>	N/Av.
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent odor	<b>Flash point</b>	0°C (32°F)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	N/Av.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	N/Av.
<b>pH</b>	N/Av.	<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>	56°C (132.8°F)	<b>Relative density</b>	0.934 kg/L (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	Soluble in water (>50%)	<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>	59.25%	<b>Molecular mass</b>	N/Av.

N/Av.: Not Available    N/Av.: 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 electro-static discharge. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong bases, mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents (such as nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, chlorates and perchlorates).
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. Toxicological information


<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	<p>Acetone</p> <p>Ethyl Alcohol</p> <p>1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene</p> <p>Methyl Propyl Ketone</p> <p>Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica</p> <p>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate</p> <p>N,N'-Ethylene distearamide</p>	<p>Ingestion 5800 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin 15800 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 7060 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h Mouse LC50</p> <p>Skin 20000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 5546 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 20 mg/l/4h Mouse LC50</p> <p>22 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;2000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 1600 mg/kg Mouse LD50</p> <p>3730 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 11 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin 6472 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion &gt;5000 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation &gt;2.08 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;5000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 8532 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 28.7 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;5000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion &gt;5000 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation &gt;14.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;20000 mg/kg Rat LD50</p>
<b>Likely routes of exposure</b>	<p>Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.</p>	
<b>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</b>	<p><b>Eye contact</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Skin contact</b> May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.</p> <p><b>Inhalation</b> 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. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations or prolonged breathing of lower concentrations may result in damage to the liver, kidneys, lungs and blood forming organs. Repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents may cause brain and nervous system damage.</p> <p><b>Ingestion</b> May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting. Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness.</p> <p><b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b> 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is a skin sensitizer (mouse, OECD TG 429). May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. This product is not a respiratory sensitizer.</p> <p><b>IARC/NTP Classification</b> No ingredients listed.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity</b> There is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of alcoholic beverages in humans (IARC). The occurrence of malignant tumors of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus, liver, breast and colorectal is causally related to the excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages. However, the possibility of such effects occurring is for chronic consumers of ethyl alcohol. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.</p> <p><b>Mutagenicity</b> Contains ingredients potentially mutagenic.</p>	

	<p><b>Reproductive toxicity</b> Possible effects on reproduction (ethanol). A significant and prolonged consumption of ethyl alcohol during pregnancy can cause an increased risk of developmental abnormalities fetus humans.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b> Central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b> No target organ is listed.</p>
<b>Interactive effects</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Other information</b>	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

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	<p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 4.74-6.33 mg/L; 96 h (acetone)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (acetone)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] LC50 13400-15100 mg/L; 96 h (ethyl alcohol)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 9268-14221 mg/L; 48 h (ethyl alcohol)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 3.68 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 98-56-6)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] LC50 1190-1290 mg/L; 96 h (methyl propyl ketone)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas [static] LC50 161 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-65-6)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 &gt;500 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-65-6)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 &gt;10000 mg/L; 24 h (CAS no 112945-52-5)</p>
<b>Persistence</b>	The product contains components that may persist in the environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	Acetone undergoes slow photolysis in air (half-life time T1/2 = 80 h) and in water (T1/2 >43 h). Ethanol is readily biodegradable under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (OECD Test Guideline 301D). 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is not degraded by photolysis in water. It has also showed to be not ready biodegradable, 19.2% during 28 days (OECD TG 301D). Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) has been shown to readily biodegrade at 70% under aerobic and conditions (OCDE TG 301D). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is readily biodegradable (83% in 10 days) OECD Guideline 301 E.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. Ethanol has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) value of <10, and its Log Kow value is <0, indicating its potential to bioaccumulate is low. According to an estimated Bioconcentration Factors (BCF) of 110 in fish and an estimated partition coefficient log Kow of 3.6 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene has a potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms is high (TOXNET). Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 3 and a log Kow of 0,93. Methyl propyl ketone is not be expected to accumulate in food chains. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is not expected to bioaccumulate based on a low partition coefficient (Log Kow 0.36).
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	Acetone evaporates very rapidly from dry soil surfaces. It is very soluble in water and it is expected to have very high mobility in soil with no adsorption to sediment. Ethanol is very soluble in water. The resultant Koc of 1 indicates that ethanol released in soil would move quickly through the soil. It will be distributed mainly in the atmosphere (57%) and water (34%). The Koc value of 1600 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is expected to have low mobility in soil (TOXNET). Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) can be volatilized from moist soil surfaces (SRC). The estimated Koc value of 75 indicates that it is expected to have high mobility in soil. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is soluble in water and and should have a high mobility in soil. It will be distributed to air (10.22%), water (89.73%), soil (0.03%), and sediment (0.02%).
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

## 13. Disposal considerations

	<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

<b>UN Number</b>	UN 1263
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	PAINT
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	This material does not contain marine pollutant.
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Permit required for transportation with proper placards displayed on vehicle.
<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>	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
<b>IATA - International Air Transport Association</b>	
<b>Classification</b>	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II.
<p>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.</p>	

## 15. Regulatory information

### CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7		X		
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	X	X		X
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6		X		
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9		X		
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5		X		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X	X		X
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5		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
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	X								
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	X								
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	X								
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	X								
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X								
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	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
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	X	

### Other regulations

#### WHMIS 1988



B2

D2B

Class B2 : Flammable Liquid

Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects

#### HMIS



3

3

1

X

Health

Flammability

Reactivity

Protective Equipment

#### NFPA



3

3

0

## 16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2016-02-22
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> <p>- Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, <a href="http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php">http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php</a></p> <p>- TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine,</p>

<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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