



Safety Data Sheet

275 VOC CONV. VARNISH, FLAT, WHITE






1. Identification

Product identifier	275 VOC CONV. VARNISH, FLAT, WHITE		
Product code	450-0048		
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		
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	Very flammable liquid and vapours. 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) Skin irritation (Category 2) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2A) Skin sensitizer (Category 1) Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B) Carcinogenicity (Category 1A) Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)</p> <p>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)</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
H315: Causes skin 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.
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 mist, vapours and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or 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).
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	29 - 31 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	20 - 22 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	8 - 10 %
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	6 - 8 %
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	4 - 6 %
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	1.5 - 2.5 %
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	0.5 - 1.5 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	0.5 - 1.5 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.2 - 0.6 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 0.5 %

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 water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. 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. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 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.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	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.
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	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.
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. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

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. Stay against the wind spill. 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 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).
Storage temperature	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Acetone: 2500 ppm. Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m ³ . Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica: 3000 mg/m ³ . Methyl Propyl Ketone: 1500 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.			
Acetone	STEL	500 ppm 750 ppm 1000 ppm	1782 mg/m ³ 2380 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC ON RSST
	TWA (8h)	250 ppm 500 ppm 500 ppm	1188 mg/m ³ 1190 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC ON RSST
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h) Total Dust		10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Ethyl Alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)	1000 ppm	1880 mg/m ³	RSST
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	TWA (8h)	25 ppm		Other
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	TWA (8h) Respirable Dust		1.5 mg/m ³	BC
	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON
	Total Dust		4 mg/m ³	BC
	Respirable Dust		6 mg/m ³	RSST
	Total Dust		10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL	75 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)	50 ppm 50 ppm	270 mg/m ³	BC , US AIHA ON
Methyl Propyl Ketone	Ceiling	150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
	STEL	250 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)	150 ppm		BC
		150 ppm	530 mg/m ³	RSST
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	RSST

Ethylbenzene	TWA (8h)	100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	RSST
	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	RSST
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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation.			
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. 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	White	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	No	Flash point	0°C (32°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Av.	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	Yes
Melting point	N/Av.	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	N/Av.
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	56°C (132.8°F)	Relative density	1.1212 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Soluble in water (>50%)	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	> Butyl Acetate	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	N/Av.	Viscosity	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	46.76%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: 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 electro-static discharge. 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	Acetone	Ingestion 5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Titanium dioxide	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >6.82 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >10000 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
	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	Ingestion 5546 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 20 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
		22 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >2.08 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Ingestion 8532 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 28.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin >5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
Methyl Propyl Ketone	Ingestion 3730 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	1600 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50	
	Inhalation 11 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin 6472 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	
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.			

<p>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</p>	<p>Eye contact 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>Skin contact 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>Inhalation 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>Ingestion May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Respiratory or skin sensitization 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>IARC/NTP Classification Common name IARC NTP Titanium dioxide 2B - Ethylbenzene 2B - <small>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</small></p> <p>Carcinogenicity Titanium dioxide in dust form can cause cancer based on animal data. Although IARC has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B), their summary concludes: No significant exposure to titanium dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products in which titanium dioxide is bound to other materials, such as paint and caulk. 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>Mutagenicity Contains ingredients potentially mutagenic.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity 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>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Central nervous system.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure No target organ is listed.</p>
<p>Interactive effects</p>	<p>No information available for this product.</p>
<p>Other information</p>	<p>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.</p>

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	<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 >500 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-65-6)</p> <p>Fish - Danio rerio LC50 3 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 98-56-6) OECD 203</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 >500 mg/L; 96 h (Titanium dioxide)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia pulex EC50 9.2 mg/L; 48 h (Titanium dioxide)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 >10000 mg/L; 24 h (CAS no. 112945-52-5)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 >110 mg/L; 96 h (methyl propyl ketone) OECD 202</p>
Persistence	The product contains components that may persist in the environment.
Degradability	<p>Acetone undergoes slow photolysis in air (half-life time T_{1/2} = 80 h) and in water (T_{1/2} >43 h). Ethanol is readily biodegradable under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (OECD Test Guideline 301D).</p> <p>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. The term biodegradability, as such, is not applicable to inorganic compounds like Titanium dioxide.</p>
Bioaccumulative potential	<p>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</p> <p>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).</p>
Mobility in soil	<p>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</p> <p>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%).</p>
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. 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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Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	X								
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	X								
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	X								
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X								
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	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
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X	
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	X	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations

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. 2016-02-23
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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