



Safety Data Sheet

HIGH BUILD 550 VOC FLAT LACQUER






1. Identification

Product identifier	HIGH BUILD 550 VOC FLAT LACQUER		
Product code	500-0036		
Other means of identification	550 VOC HIGH BUILD FLAT LACQUER.		
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	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 2) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2A) Skin sensitizer (Category 1) Carcinogenicity (Category 2) Reproductive toxicity (Category 2) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)
	Other hazards which do not result in classification : Skin irritation (Category 3). Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 3).

DANGER

- H225: Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer
- H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H316: Causes mild skin irritation
H402: Harmful to aquatic life
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.
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.
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	48 - 50 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	17 - 19 %
Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol	68038-41-5	10 - 11 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5.5 - 6.5 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	5.5 - 6.5 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	4.5 - 5.5 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1.5 - 2.5 %
Silica - Amorphous, gel	112926-00-8	1 - 2 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	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. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious rinse 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 redness and irritation to eyes. May cause redness and slight irritation of the skin. 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. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

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 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
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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.
Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm.
n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm.
Xylenes: 900 ppm.
Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.
Silica - Amorphous, gel: 3000 mg/m³.

Acetone	STEL		500 ppm		ACGIH , BC
			750 ppm	1782 mg/m ³	ON
			1000 ppm	2380 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)		250 ppm		ACGIH , BC
			500 ppm	1188 mg/m ³	ON
			500 ppm	1190 mg/m ³	RSST
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL		200 ppm		ACGIH , ON
			200 ppm	950 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		BC
			150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL		75 ppm		BC
			50 ppm		BC , US AIHA
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm	270 mg/m ³	ON
			400 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
Isopropyl alcohol	STEL		500 ppm	1230 mg/m ³	RSST
			200 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)		400 ppm	983 mg/m ³	RSST
			6 mg/m ³		RSST
Silica - Amorphous, gel	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		ACGIH , ON	
		Total Dust	10 mg/m ³		
Xylene	STEL		150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)		100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	RSST
Ethylbenzene	STEL		125 ppm	543 mg/m ³	RSST
			20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)		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.

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. 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 or coloured	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	Flash point	0°C (32°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	N/Av.
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	56°C (132.8°F)	Relative density	0.88 to 0.89 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Partially soluble 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	76.87%	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	Acetone	Ingestion 5800 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 15800 mg/kg Rabbit LD50	
	Butyl acetate (normal)	Ingestion 10768 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >32.5 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin >17600 mg/kg Rabbit LD50	
	Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Skin >2000 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	
	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat 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	
	Isopropyl alcohol	Ingestion 5045 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 66.1 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 6280 mg/kg Rat LD50	
	Silica - Amorphous, gel	Ingestion 3160 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >2.08 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin >2000 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	
	Xylene	Ingestion 3523 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 3200 mg/kg Rabbit LD50	
	Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.	
	Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.
		Skin contact	May cause redness and slight irritation of the skin. 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.
		Inhalation	Excessive inhalation is harmful. 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.
Ingestion		Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol (CAS no 68038-41-5) may be a skin sensitizer (guinea pigs; EPA - TSCATS, OECD 429). Rosin and some rosin derivatives have been reported to cause allergic skin reaction (sensitization) in susceptible individuals after repeated or prolonged contact.	
IARC/NTP Classification		Common name Ethylbenzene IARC NTP 2B -	


	<p>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity Contains a substance that can cause cancer based on animal data. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.</p> <p>Mutagenicity Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity Xylene overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy.</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>
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. 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. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.

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 - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water LC50 9640 mg/L; 96 h (Isopropyl alcohol)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna EC50 3644 mg/L; 48 hr (Isopropyl alcohol)</p> <p>Plant - Lettuce seed germination, Lactuca Sativa EC50 2100 mg/L; 72 hr (Isopropyl alcohol)</p> <p>Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata EC50 579 mg/L; 96h (Nitrocellulose)</p> <p>Fish - Oryzias latipes LC50 >100 mg/L; 96h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate) OECD 203</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 >500 mg/L; 48h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate) OECD 202</p> <p>Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus EC50 >500 mg/L; 72h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 18 mg/L; 96 h (n-Butyl acetate) OECD 203</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 44 mg/L; 48 h (n-Butyl acetate)</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>
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.
Degradability	Acetone undergoes slow photolysis in air (half-life time T _{1/2} = 80 h) and in water (T _{1/2} >43 h). n-Butyl acetate is readily biodegradable (96% in 28 days) OECD Guideline 301D. Degradation of Nitrocellulose involves complex dissociation into a wide variety of products. Since it is not soluble in water, the biodegradation by a sludge-soil mixture will be done over a long period of time (TOXNET). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is readily biodegradable (83% in 10 days) OECD Guideline 301 E. Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate is readily biodegradable >90% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F). Isopropyl alcohol is biodegradable, 49% in 5 days and 70% in 20 days (TOXNET). It does not undergo photolysis. Its atmospheric degradation (OH radical attack) in air has a half-time T _{1/2} of 18 to 25 hours. Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol (CAS no 68038-41-5) is of low solubility and is not readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential	Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. n-Butyl acetate has a low potential for bioaccumulation based on estimated bioconcentration factors (BCF) of 15.3 and low partition coefficient (Log Kow 2.3). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is not expected to bioaccumulate based on a low partition coefficient (Log Kow 0.36). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 27, indicating no bioaccumulation. The Log Kow value <0.4 and bioconcentration factor (BCF) value <1 for isopropyl alcohol show no potential

	to bioaccumulate (IUCLID). Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol (CAS no 68038-41-5) has a partition coefficient Log Kow >4, which show some potential to bioaccumulation.
Mobility in soil	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. n-Butyl acetate will be distributed to air (93.4%), water (5.78%), soil (0.792%), and sediment (<0.1%). The Koc value of n-butyl acetate can be estimated to be 19, suggesting that it is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is soluble in water 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%). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has an estimated Koc value of 49000 which suggests that it is expected to be immobile in soil. Isopropyl alcohol is soluble in water and will quickly evaporate into the air. There is no partition in the ground.
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

13. Disposal considerations

Container 	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.
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14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
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	II
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. 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

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X		X
Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol	68038-41-5		X		
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0		X		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X	X		X
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1		X		X
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X	X		X
Silica - Amorphous, gel	112926-00-8		X		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7	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
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X						X	
Rosin, maleated, polymer with glycerol	68038-41-5									
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X								
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	X								
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X		X					X	
Silica - Amorphous, gel	112926-00-8	X								
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Xylene	1330-20-7	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
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations

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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. 2016-02-16
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 <p>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</p> <p>To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Préventis System nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.</p>