



# Safety Data Sheet

## ASTERIA CV VINYL SEALER



### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	ASTERIA CV VINYL SEALER		
<b>Product code</b>	ASTVS-0200		
<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>	FLAMABLE LIQUID! Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.
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#### WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS

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



**Other hazards which do not result in classification :**

Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2).

**DANGER**

H225: Highly Flammable liquid and vapour  
 H318: Causes serious eye damage  
 H350: May cause cancer  
 H340: May cause genetic defects

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315: Causes skin irritation  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation  
H401: Toxic 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.  
P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours and spray.  
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P271: Use only in a well-ventilated area.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.  
P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.  
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.  
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P314: Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
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.  
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
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	16 - 18 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	10.5 - 11.5 %
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	68410-97-9	9.5 - 10.5 %
Acetone	67-64-1	8.5 - 9.5 %
Toluene	108-88-3	7.5 - 8.5 %
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	4.5 - 5.5 %
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-25-5	2.5 - 3.5 %
Silica - Amorphous, gel	112926-00-8	1 - 2 %
n-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	1 - 2 %
n-Propyl acetate	109-60-4	1 - 2 %
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	1 - 2 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1 - 1 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.1 - 1 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	64742-95-6	0.1 - 1 %

#### 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 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.
<b>Other</b>	No information available.
<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause skin irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation. 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. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. 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 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.
<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). 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>	N-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Toluene: 500 ppm Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Silica - Amorphous, gel: 3000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. n-Propyl acetate: 1700 ppm.			
Ethyl Alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)	1000 ppm	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	200 ppm		ACGIH , ON
		200 ppm	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		BC
		150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
Acetone	STEL	150 ppm	713 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
		500 ppm		ACGIH , BC
		750 ppm	1782 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ON
		1000 ppm	2380 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	TWA (8h)	250 ppm		ACGIH , BC
		500 ppm	1188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ON
		500 ppm	1190 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST (Pc)
Isobutyl alcohol	TWA (8h)	50 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	152 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
n-Butyl Alcohol	Ceiling	30 ppm		BC
		50 ppm	152 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST (Pc, RP)
	TWA (8h)	15 ppm		BC

Silica - Amorphous, gel	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	20 ppm	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
		Total Dust		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
		Total Dust		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
n-Propyl acetate	STEL		250 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)		250 ppm	1040 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Xylene	STEL		200 ppm	835 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON
			150 ppm		RSST
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	TWA (8h)		150 ppm	651 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON
			100 ppm		RSST
			100 ppm	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON
			25 ppm		RSST
			25 ppm	123 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON
					RSST
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.				
<b>Individual protection measures</b>					
<b>Eye</b>	Wear chemical splash goggles.				
<b>Hands</b>	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.				
<b>Skin</b>	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.				
<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 or coloured	<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>	0.91 to 0.92 kg/L (Water = 1)

<b>Solubility</b>	Partially soluble in water.	<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>	64.56%	<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 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>	Ethyl Alcohol	Ingestion 7060 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
		Skin 20000 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
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	Ingestion >2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >12408 ppm/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Acetone	Ingestion 5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 15800 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
	Isobutyl alcohol	Ingestion 2460 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation 19.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin 3400 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
n-Propyl acetate	Ingestion 8700 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation >16.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin >17800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
n-Butyl Alcohol	Ingestion 2510 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation 24.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin 3400 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation >14.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	

		<p>Skin &gt;20000 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 3160 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation &gt;2.08 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;2000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene Ingestion 5000 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 18 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;3160 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10) Ingestion 8400 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation &gt;5.2 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin &gt;3750 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Xylene Ingestion 3523 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin 3200 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p>
<b>Likely routes of exposure</b>	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.	
<b>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</b>	<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. Butyl Alcohol instilled in rabbit eyes resulted in severe corneal irritation and eye damage (OECD 405). Application in excess of 5% dilution solution gave irritating effect. Isobutyl alcohol is a severe eye irritant in rabbits (OECD 405). Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with the other ingredients of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.
	<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. 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.
	<b>Inhalation</b>	Excessive inhalation is harmful. May cause respiratory tract irritation. 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. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause capable of damaging the target organ.
	<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
	<b>IARC/NTP Classification</b>	No ingredients listed.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Contains material which can cause cancer. In the absence of specific test data, the classification of Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling (CAS no 68410-97-9) should be determined based on the levels of benzene (CAS no. 71-43-2). This classification need not apply if it can be shown that the chemical contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene. Many carcinogenicity Studies with solvent naphtha (petroleum) products containing no significant concentrations of known carcinogens compounds (<0.1%) have shown dermal tumours developed. It was concluded that these middle distillate petroleum product are potential skin carcinogens (OECD Guideline 451).
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	In the absence of specific test data, the classification of Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling (CAS no 68410-97-9) should be determined based on the levels of benzene (CAS no. 71-43-2). This classification need not apply if it can be shown that the chemical contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene. Some solvent naphtha (petroleum) products are considered mutagenic in bacterial assay (OECD Guideline 471).
	<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Toluene cross the placental barrier in humans and it is found in breast milk in animals. 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

	<p>overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b> Central nervous system, respiratory system.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b> Central nervous system, respiratory system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver.</p>
<b>Interactive effects</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Other information</b>	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>	<p>Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] LC50 18 mg/L; 96h (Butyl acetate)</p> <p>Aquatic Plant - Algea, Desmodesmus subspicatus EC50 675 mg/L; 72h (Butyl acetate)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 1370-1670 mg/L; 96 h (Isobutyl alcohol)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 1300 mg/L; 48 h (Isobutyl alcohol)</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 13.5-17.3 mg/L; 96 h (Xylene)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 3.82 mg/L; 48 h (Xylene)</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 5.8 mg/L; 96 h (Toluene)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 5.46-9.83 mg/L; 48 h (Toluene)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 1983 mg/L; 48h (n-Butyl Alcohol) OECD 202</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas [static] LC50 376 mg/L; 96h (n-Butyl Alcohol) OECD 203</p> <p>Algea - Desmodesmus subspicatus EC50 &gt;500mg/L; 72h (n-Butyl Alcohol)</p> <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>Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water LC50 60 mg/L; 96 hr (Propyl acetate) OECD TG 203</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna Straus - eau douce EC50 91.5 mg/L; 48 hr (Propyl acetate) OECD TG 202</p>
<b>Persistence</b>	May be persistent in the environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture in which some ingredients are not readily biodegradable (OECD 301F). Ethanol is readily biodegradable under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (OECD Test Guideline 301D). n-Butyl acetate is readily biodegradable (96% in 28 days) OECD Guideline 301D. n-Butyl Alcohol is readily biodegradable. Degradation by Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD (O <sub>2</sub> consumption) was reported as 92% after 20 days. Toluene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyl free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 1 to 2 days. Toluene is Biodegradable (100% in 10 days, OECD 301C). Its Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is 2150 mg O <sub>2</sub> /L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O <sub>2</sub> /g (IUCLID). Isobutyl alcohol is readily biodegradable, 74% in 28 days (OCDE 301D). Xylene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyle free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 9.5 to 19.7 hours depending to the isomer. Xylene is readily biodegradable at 68% in 10 days and at 88% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F) with BOD <sub>5</sub> /COD ratio of 0.97 (IUCLID). Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B). n-Propyl acetate is ready biodegradable in water, 72% in 20 days (OECD 301D).
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients have different bioaccumulation potentials. Ethanol has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) value of <10, and its Log Kow value is <0, indicating its

	<p>potential to bioaccumulate is low. 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). Isobutyl alcohol has a low potential to bioaccumulate with a bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 3 (TOXNET). n-Butyl alcohol has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) value of 3, and its Log Kow value is from 0.8 to 1, indicating its potential to bioaccumulate is very low. Toluene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) in two fish species of 13 and 90, and its partition factor Log Kow of 2,65. These values suggest a low to moderate potential of bioaccumulation. Xylene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 6 to 23.4 and a partition factor Log Kow of 3.1 to 3.2, depending to the isomer. These values suggest a low potential of bioaccumulation (TOXNET). Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. n-Propyl acetate has no bioaccumulation according to its partition coefficient (Log Kow 1.24) and its bioconcentration factor (BCF) 1.8 (EPA).</p>
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	<p>The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients can evaporate into the air while others present a medium to low mobility in soil. 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%). n-Butyl acetate will be distributed to air (93.4%), water (5.78%), soil (0.792%), and sediment (&lt;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. n-Butyl alcohol is soluble in water. The estimated Koc value of 3.2 suggests that it is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Toluene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Its Koc values range from 37 to 178 in a sandy soil suggest that toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET Data). Isobutyl alcohol should have a very high mobility in soil with an estimated Koc value of 2.9 (TOXNET) and it distributes itself into the atmosphere (32.02%), water (67.92%), soil (0.03%), and sediments (0.03%). Xylene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Koc values range from 39-365 for the individual isomers. These values suggest that xylenes are expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET). 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-Propyl acetate will be distributed to air (14.6%), water (42.7%), soil (42.6%), and sediment (&lt;0.1%). The Koc value of n-propyl acetate can be estimated to be 10, suggesting that it is expected to have very high mobility in soil. It is expected to evaporate from moist soil surfaces (EPA).</p>
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	<p>This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.</p>

### 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 or burn 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



Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	X		X	X					
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	64742-95-6	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	
Toluene	108-88-3		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. 2016-02-19
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Version	01
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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"> <li>- 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></li> <li>- TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a></li> <li>- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), <a href="http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca">http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca</a></li> <li>- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html</a></li> <li>- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), <a href="http://www.inchem.org">http://www.inchem.org</a></li> </ul>
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- 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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