



Safety Data Sheet

SEMI-GLOSS CAB CLEAR COATING






1. Identification

Product identifier	SEMI-GLOSS CAB CLEAR COATING		
Product code	L7678		
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	Flammable 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 2A) Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B) Carcinogenicity (Category 2) Reproductive toxicity (Category 1) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3) Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2) Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
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Other hazards which do not result in classification :

Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2).

DANGER

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- H340: May cause genetic defects
- H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351: Suspected of causing cancer
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.
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.
P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or 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.
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.
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 a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	31 - 33 %
Acetone	67-64-1	22 - 24 %
Toluene	108-88-3	15 - 17 %
Cellulose acetate butyrate	9004-36-8	5.5 - 6.5 %
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	4.5 - 5.5 %
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	2.5 - 3.5 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1.5 - 2.5 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1 - 0.5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 0.5 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	64742-48-9	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. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. 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.
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 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	N-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. Toluene : 500 ppm. Methyl n-amyl ketone: 800 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.			
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	200 ppm		ACGIH , ON
		200 ppm	950 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		BC
		150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
		150 ppm	713 mg/m ³	RSST
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
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	188 mg/m ³	RSST (Pc)
Methyl n-amyl ketone	TWA (8h)	25 ppm	115 mg/m ³	ON
		50 ppm		ACGIH , BC
		50 ppm	233 mg/m ³	RSST
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	TWA (8h)	50 ppm	300 mg/m ³	ON
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	TWA (8h)	Mist	5 mg/m ³	ACGIH , RSST
		175 ppm	1200 mg/m ³	Other
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 TWA (8h)	125 ppm 20 ppm 100 ppm	543 mg/m ³ 434 mg/m ³	RSST ACGIH , BC, ON 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. If necessary, 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	Clear	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	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	No
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	56 to 126°C (132.8 to 258.8°F)	Relative density	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	79.60%	Molecular mass	N/Av.

N/Av.: Not Available

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 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	Butyl acetate (normal)	Ingestion	10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>17600 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
	Cellulose acetate butyrate	Ingestion	>3200 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin	>1000 mg/kg	Guinea pig	LD50
	Methyl n-amyl ketone	Ingestion	1670 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	<18.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
			>9.34 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Skin	10220 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>998 ppm/6h	Rat	LC50
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	Skin	4080 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	9100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>5.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	Skin	17297 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
	Ingestion	>10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation	>8.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
Ethylbenzene	Skin	>3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
	Ingestion	3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation	17.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
Xylene	Skin	15380 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
	Ingestion	3523 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation	27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
Skin	Inhalation	27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin	3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.				

<p>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</p>	<p>Eye contact May cause redness and irritation of the skin. 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 and 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.</p> <p>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. Repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents may cause brain and nervous system damage.</p> <p>Ingestion Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). 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.</p> <p>Respiratory or skin sensitization Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.</p> <p>IARC/NTP Classification Common name IARC NTP Ethylbenzene 2B - 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. In the absence of specific test data, the classification of Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) (CAS no 64742-48-9) 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.</p> <p>Mutagenicity In the absence of specific test data, the classification of Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) (CAS no 64742-48-9) 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.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity 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. Rat inhalation studies provide strong evidence of developmental toxicity (lower birth weight, biochemical changes and long-lasting developmental neurotoxicity) in the absence of maternal toxicity. No effect was observed on the implants, mortality and malformations (SIDS). 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 Central nervous system, kidneys, liver, ears.</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 >100 mg/L; 96 h (acetone)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (acetone)</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 - 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>Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through] LC50 126-137 mg/L; 96 h (Methyl n-amyl ketone)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 62 mg/L; 96 h (Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 970 mg/L; 48 h (Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate)</p>
Persistence	<p>Not persistent in environment.</p>
Degradability	<p>N-Butyl acetate is readily biodegradable (96% in 28 days) OECD Guideline 301D. Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B). 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 O₂/L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O₂/g (IUCLID). Methyl n-amyl ketone is readily biodegradable at 69% after 28 days (OECD Guideline 310). Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate is readily biodegradable (OECD 301B). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate is readily biodegradable >90% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F).</p>
Bioaccumulative potential	<p>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). Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. 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. Methyl n-amyl ketone has an estimated a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 7 and partition coefficient log Kow of 1.98 which suggest a low potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms (TOXNET). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 27, indicating no bioaccumulation.</p>
Mobility in soil	<p>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. 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. 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). Methyl n-amyl ketone can be volatilized from moist soil surfaces (SRC). The estimated Koc value of 280 indicates that it is expected to have high mobility in soil. Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has an estimated Koc value of 49000 which suggests that it is expected to be immobile in soil.</p>
Other adverse effects	<p>This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.</p>

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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Cellulose acetate butyrate										
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	X								
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	X								
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	X								
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	64742-48-9	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
Toluene	108-88-3		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



Protective Equipment

NFPA



16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2016-03-28
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, http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php</p>

- 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

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.