



Safety Data Sheet

NEXUS PRECAT CLEAR TINT BASE, SATIN







1. Identification

Product identifier	NEXUS PRECAT CLEAR TINT BASE, SATIN		
Product code	NTB-2430		
Other means of identification	None.		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	A protective and/or decorative finish or accompanying 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 http://www.gemini-coatings.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) 24-Hour HAZMAT Response and MSDS Help: EMI 800-510-8510		

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapors. Do not ingest. If medical advice is needed, have this SDS or label at hand. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. P.S. The SIMDUT 2015/GHS hazards classification in this SDS is provided by the manufacturer using a Worst-Case Scenario.
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WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012

   	Flammable liquids (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)
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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
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H316: Causes mild skin irritation

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 equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours and spray.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
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.
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or 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.
P310: Immediately call a physician.
P370+378: In case of fire: Use the National Fire Protection Association Class B extinguisher to extinguish.
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	15 - 40 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5 - 10 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	5 - 10 %
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	5 - 10 %
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5 - 10 %
Acetone	67-64-1	5 - 10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %
Silica gel	112926-00-8	1 - 5 %
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 5 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	64742-95-6	0.1 - 1 %

Note: The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret.

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. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.

Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Seek medical attention immediately.
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 additional information.
Symptoms	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause redness, dryness, rash and slight skin irritation. Overexposure may cause headache, dizziness and nausea.
Notes to the physician	Treat symptomatically. If gastric 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	Dry chemicals, chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), class B extinguisher. Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. 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.
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. 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 into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. 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. 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.

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. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors. 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. 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.
Conditions for safe storage, including any	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

incompatibilities	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). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat.
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. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Silica - Amorphous, gel: 3000 mg/m ³ . Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 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, ON
		1000 ppm	2380 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	250 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		500 ppm	1190 mg/m ³	RSST
Ethyl alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)	1000 ppm	1880 mg/m ³	RSST
n-Butyl alcohol	Ceiling	30 ppm		BC
		50 ppm	152 mg/m ³	RSST (Pc, RP)
	TWA (8h)	15 ppm		BC
		20 ppm		ACGIH , ON
Isopropyl alcohol	STEL	400 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		500 ppm	1230 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	200 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		400 ppm	983 mg/m ³	RSST
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	RSST
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		100 ppm	435 mg/m ³	RSST
Silica gel	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	1.5 mg/m ³	BC
		Total Dust	4 mg/m ³	BC
		Respirable Dust	6 mg/m ³	RSST
		Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON
Isobutyl alcohol	TWA (8h)	50 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	152 mg/m ³	RSST
Ethylbenzene	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 or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.			

Individual protection measures	
Eye	In the workplace, wear safety glasses with side shields. If risk of contact with eyes or/and the face wear chemical splash goggles and/or a face shield.
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.
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. Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) 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°C (132.8°F)	Relative density	0.9326 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Negligible (<15%) 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	71.9577%	Molecular mass	N/Av.

N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No reactivity expected.
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 oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates), strong acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid), strong bases (e.g. hydroxides, solutions of ammonia, amines, carbonates).
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
	n-Butyl alcohol	Ingestion	790 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	24.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	3400 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
	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	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
	Isobutyl alcohol	Ingestion	2460 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	19.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	3400 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Isopropyl alcohol	Ingestion	5045 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
Skin		3600 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50	
Inhalation		66.1 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
Skin		6280 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
Silica gel	Ingestion	3160 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation	>2.08 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin	>2000 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	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8 to C10)	Ingestion	8400 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation	>5.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin	>3750 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation.				

<p>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</p>	<p>Eye contact May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed separately with each ingredient of this mixture gave from mild irritating to corrosive results.</p> <p>Skin contact May cause redness, dryness, rash and slight skin irritation. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient (>1%) 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. Many reports with painters have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.</p> <p>Ingestion Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, diarrhea and vomiting.</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 an ingredient possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). In the absence of specific test data, the classification of the mixture solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8-C10) (CAS No. 64742-95-6) should be determined based on the levels of benzene (CAS no. 71-43-2). This classification may not apply if it can be shown that the chemical contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene. Benzene (CAS no 71-43-2) is carcinogenic to humans. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. There is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of alcoholic (Ethanol) 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. Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen.</p> <p>Mutagenicity Contains a potential mutagen ingredient. In the absence of specific test data, the classification of the mixture solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (C8-C10) (CAS No. 64742-95-6) should be determined based on the levels of benzene (CAS no. 71-43-2). This classification may not apply if it can be shown that the chemical contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene. Benzene (CAS no 71-43-2) is mutagenic in mammals and Humans.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity Major malformations have been reported in infants born of women who had been working with solvent-based paints (oil-based paints) during pregnancy. Therefore, long-term exposure to solvent-based paints that may occur in occupational life can affect a developing baby (American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 1980). Xylene (CAS no 1330-20-7) overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy. Studies in humans and especially in animals are indicative that ingestion of high doses of ethanol (CAS no 64-17-5), as alcoholic beverage, can affect male and female fertility.</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 estimates (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h for vapours and to be greater than 5 mg/L/4h for the aerosols and mists. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.</p>

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 44 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 123-86-4)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50 18 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 123-86-4) OECD 203
	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50 674.7 mg/L; 72 h (CAS no 123-86-4) OECD 201
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50 13400 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64-17-5)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 9268 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 64-17-5)
	Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EC50 579 mg/L; 96 h (Nitrocellulose)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 13.5-17.3 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1.3-3.7 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water	LC50 9640 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-63-0)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna	EC50 3644 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-63-0)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50 1370-1670 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 78-83-1)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1300 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 78-83-1)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50 1376 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 71-36-3) OEDC 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1983 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 71-36-3) OEDC 202
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 9.2 mg/L ; 96h (CAS no 64742-95-6)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna, Water flea, fresh water	EC50 6.14 mg/L ; 48h (CAS no 64742-95-6)
Fish - Lepomis macrochirus [static]	LC50 0.48-0.85 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 103-23-1)	
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna (fresh water)	EC50 >1.6 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 103-23-1)	
Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 4740 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-64-1)	
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-64-1)	
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.	
Degradability	The product is a mixture of which some ingredients are readily biodegradable (> 60% in 28 days) while other ingredients are not readily biodegradable (<60% in 28 days).	
Bioaccumulative potential	The product is a mixture of which some ingredients have a low bioaccumulation potential (Log Kow of <3 and / or BCF <500) while other ingredients have some potential to bioaccumulate (Log Kow of >3 and / or BCF >500).	
Mobility in soil	The product is a mixture of which some ingredients evaporate very easily from the surface of the soil. Moreover, some ingredients have very high mobility in soil, while other ingredients have moderate to low mobility in soil.	
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.	

13. Disposal considerations

	<p>Container</p> <p>Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Paint residues, including lacquers, dyes, shellacs, varnishes, paint solvents and thinners, can be reprocessed where there is a recovery program. Residues and empty containers must be considered as hazardous waste. 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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						HON	HAP			
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X							X
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	X								
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	X								
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X								
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	X	X	X						X
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X			X
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X		X						
Silica gel	112926-00-8	X								
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	X	X							
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	X								
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	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	X
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations									
	<p>HMIS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Health</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Flamability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Reactivity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>Protective Equipment</td> </tr> </table>	3	Health	3	Flamability	3	Reactivity	X	Protective Equipment
3	Health								
3	Flamability								
3	Reactivity								
X	Protective Equipment								

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2020-03-26
Version	01
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GHS hazards classification in this SDS is from the original SDS provided by the manufacturer. <p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/ - 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 - The National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. National

Library of Medicine, <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

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 Prilgard 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.