



Safety Data Sheet

CLEAR PRECAT DEAD FLAT LACQUER







1. Identification

Product identifier	CLEAR PRECAT DEAD FLAT LACQUER		
Product code	PC-0010		
Other means of identification	N.Av.		
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.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) 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 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/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS

   	Flammable liquids (Category 2) Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 1) Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2) Carcinogenicity (Category 2) Reproductive toxicity (Category 2) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3) Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2) Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
DANGER H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour H318: Causes serious eye damage H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H315: Causes skin irritation	

H335: May cause respiratory irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation
H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
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.
P260: Do not breathe vapours and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P314: Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
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/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
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.
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 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 an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Toluene	108-88-3	13 - 18 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	10 - 15 %
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	8 - 13 %
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	7 - 13 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5 - 10 %
Acetone	67-64-1	4 - 8 %
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	4 - 8 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	4 - 8 %
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 4 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 4 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1 - 5 %
Silica gel	112926-00-8	1 - 4 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	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 water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with plenty of water. 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 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. 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 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	Class B extinguishers. Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. 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.
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 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. 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. 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). 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	Toluene: 500 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Silica Gel: 3000 mg/m ³ .			
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm 50 ppm	188 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST (Pc)
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	200 ppm	950 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm 150 ppm		BC ACGIH , ON
n-Butyl alcohol	Ceiling	150 ppm 30 ppm	713 mg/m ³	RSST BC
	TWA (8h)	50 ppm 15 ppm 20 ppm	152 mg/m ³	RSST (Pc, RP) BC ACGIH , ON
Ethyl alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
Acetone	TWA (8h)	1000 ppm	1880 mg/m ³	RSST
	STEL	500 ppm 1000 ppm	2380 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST
Isopropyl alcohol	TWA (8h)	250 ppm 500 ppm	1190 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST
	STEL	400 ppm 500 ppm	1230 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST
Xylene	TWA (8h)	200 ppm 400 ppm	983 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST
	STEL	150 ppm 150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON

Silica gel	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	RSST
		Total Dust		1.5 mg/m ³	BC
		Respirable Dust		4 mg/m ³	BC
		Total Dust		6 mg/m ³	RSST
Isobutyl alcohol	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		ACGIH , 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	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. 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 or coloured	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent odor	Flash point	0°C (32°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	170°C (338°F)
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 214°C (132.8 to 417.2°F)	Relative density	0.9282 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	71.82%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong bases, mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates 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	Toluene	Ingestion 5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 30.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 12600 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
	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
	Acetone	Ingestion 5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Isobutyl isobutyrate	Ingestion 12800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 48.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		>5000 ppm/6h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >8600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	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	
	3600 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50	
	Inhalation 66.1 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin 6280 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	

	<p>Silica gel</p> <p>Ingestion 3160 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >2.08 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin >2000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Xylene</p> <p>Ingestion 3523 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 3200 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ethylbenzene</p> <p>Ingestion 3500 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 15380 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p>
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	<p>Eye contact May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave from not irritating to corrosive results.</p> <p>Skin contact May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed.</p> <p>Inhalation 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 damages to target organ.</p> <p>Ingestion Harmful or fatal if inhaled into 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.</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 material which can cause cancer. 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.</p> <p>Mutagenicity Ethyl Alcohol has showed positive results in dominant lethal tests by oral and intraperitoneal administration to mice and oral administration to rats (in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests) (SIDS (2009), IARC (1988)). There are also reports of negative Ames tests from in vitro mutagenicity tests SIDS (2009).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) has an embryotoxic and/or fetotoxic hazard in humans (US EPA, 2005). Paint has not been proven to be all teratogenic. However, exposures to harmful chemicals during pregnancy have been linked with an increased risk for spontaneous abortion, low birth weight, or preterm birth.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Central nervous system, respiratory system.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Central nervous system, respiratory system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver.</p>
Interactive effects	No information available for this product.
Other information	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

Ecological toxicity	Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50 18 mg/L; 96h (Butyl acetate)
	Algae, Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50 675 mg/L; 72h (Butyl acetate)
	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 - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 13.5-17.3 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 3.82 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 5.8 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 5.46-9.83 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1983 mg/L; 48h (n-Butyl Alcohol) OECD 202
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50 1376 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 71-36-3) OECD 203
	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50 >500mg/L; 72h (CAS no 71-36-3)
	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)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50 13400-15100 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64-17-5)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 9268-14221 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 64-17-5)
	Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EC50 579 mg/L; 96 h (Nitrocellulose)
	Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water	LC50 12.54 mg/L; 96h (Isobutyl isobutyrate)
	Crustacea - Water Flea (Daphnia magna)	EC50 55.8 mg/L; 96h (Isobutyl isobutyrate)
	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 (Isopropyl alcohol)
Plant - Lettuce seed germination, Lactuca Sativa	EC50 2100 mg/L; 72 h (CAS no 67-63-0)	
Fish - Oryzias latipes	LC50 >100 mg/L; 96h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate) OECD 203	
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 >500 mg/L; 48h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate) OECD 202	
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in the 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. DO NOT puncture or burn even after use. Paint residues, including lacquers, dyes, shellacs, varnishes, paint solvents and thinners, can be reprocessed where 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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						HON	HAP			
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X						X	
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	X	X	X					X	
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X								
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	X								
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	X								
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	X								
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	X	X							
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X		X						
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	X								
Silica gel	112926-00-8	X								
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	X

- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances
- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list

California Proposition 65

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Toluene	108-88-3		X
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X	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



(X) Protective Equipment

NFPA



16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2018-06-14
Version	01
Other information	<p>- The GHS hazards classification in this SDS is from the original SDS provided by 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 <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>