



Safety Data Sheet

NEXUS 275 VOC PRECAT VINYL SEALER, WHITE



1. Identification

Product identifier	NEXUS 275 VOC PRECAT VINYL SEALER, WHITE		
Product code	PVS275-1300		
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.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	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.
----------------	---

WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS

Flammable liquids (Category 2)
 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
 Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 1)
 Skin sensitizer (Category 1)
 Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
 Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
 Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)

Other hazards which do not result in classification :
 Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2)



DANGER

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
 H318: Causes serious eye damage
 H315: Causes skin irritation
 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H351: Suspected of causing cancer

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.
P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice 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 doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a doctor/physician.
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 to extinguish.
P391: Collect spillage.
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
Acetone	67-64-1	37 - 39 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	14 - 16 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	6.5 - 7.5 %
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	5.5 - 6.5 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	3.5 - 4.5 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	3.5 - 4.5 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	3.5 - 4.5 %
Limestone	1317-65-3	3.5 - 4.5 %
2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, dibutyl ester, polymer with chloroethene and 1,2-propanediol mono-2-propenoate	114653-42-8	3.5 - 4.5 %
n-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	3.5 - 4.5 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1.5 - 2.5 %
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	1.5 - 2.5 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1 - 1 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious 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 information available.
Symptoms	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue.
Notes to the physician	Treat symptomatically. If 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. 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). 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	Acetone: 2500 ppm. Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m ³ . Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm.			
Acetone	STEL		500 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			1000 ppm	RSST
	TWA (8h)		250 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			500 ppm	RSST
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h)	Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	TWA (8h)		25 ppm	Other
Limestone	STEL	Total Dust	20 mg/m ³	BC
	TWA (8h)	Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
n-Butyl Alcohol	Ceiling		30 ppm	BC
			50 ppm	RSST (Pc, RP)
	TWA (8h)		15 ppm	BC
			20 ppm	ACGIH , ON
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL		200 ppm	ACGIH , ON
			200 ppm	RSST
	TWA (8h)		20 ppm	BC
			150 ppm	ACGIH , ON
			150 ppm	RSST
Isopropyl alcohol	STEL		400 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			500 ppm	RSST
	TWA (8h)		200 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			400 ppm	RSST
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	3 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH
Xylene	STEL		150 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			150 ppm	RSST
			651 mg/m ³	

	TWA (8h)	100 ppm 100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON 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	White	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	1.094 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	54.7%	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	Acetone	Ingestion 5800 mg/kg Rat LD50
		Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h Rat LC50
		Skin 15800 mg/kg Rabbit LD50
	Titanium dioxide	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg Rat LD50
		Inhalation >6.82 mg/l/4h Rat LC50
		Skin >10000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50
	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat LD50
	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	Ingestion 5546 mg/kg Rat LD50
		Inhalation 20 mg/l/4h Mouse LC50
		22 mg/l/4h Rat LC50
		Skin >3300 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
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	Ingestion 9100 mg/kg Rat LD50
		Inhalation >5.7 mg/l/4h Rat LC50
		Skin 17297 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
Limestone	Ingestion 6450 mg/kg Rat LD50	
2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, dibutyl ester, polymer with chloroethene and 1,2-propanediol mono-2-propenoate	Ingestion >2000 mg/kg Rat LD50	
	Skin >2000 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	
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat LD50	
	Inhalation >14.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50	
	Skin >20000 mg/kg Rat LD50	
Xylene	Ingestion 3523 mg/kg Rat LD50	
	Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50	
	Skin 3200 mg/kg Rabbit LD50	
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.	

Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact	May cause 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. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with the other ingredients of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.
	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.
	Inhalation	Excessive inhalation is harmful. May cause irritation to nose, throat and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions.
	Ingestion	Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness.
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is a skin sensitizer (mouse, OECD TG 429). This product is not a respiratory sensitizer.
	IARC/NTP Classification	Common name IARC NTP Titanium dioxide 2B - IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.
	Carcinogenicity	Titanium dioxide in dust form can cause cancer based on animal data. Although IARC has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B), their summary concludes: No significant exposure to titanium dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products in which titanium dioxide is bound to other materials, such as paint and caulk.
	Mutagenicity	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.
	Reproductive toxicity	Xylene overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy.
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Central nervous system.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No target organ is listed.	
Interactive effects	No information available for this product.	
Other information	The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 4740 mg/L; 96 h (Acetone)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (Acetone)
	Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water	LC50 9640 mg/L; 96 h (Isopropyl alcohol)
	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 (Isopropyl alcohol)
	Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EC50 579 mg/L; 96 h (Nitrocellulose)
	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
	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50 >500 mg/L; 72h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate)

	<p>Fish - Danio rerio LC50 3 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 98-56-6) OECD 203</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna (semi-static) EC50 2 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 98-56-6)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 18 mg/L; 96 h (n-Butyl acetate) OECD 203</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 44 mg/L; 48 h (n-Butyl acetate)</p> <p>Fish - Pimephales promelas [static] LC50 1376 mg/L; 96h (n-Butyl Alcohol) OEDC 203</p>
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment. Inorganic compounds persist in the environment indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems.
Degradability	Acetone undergoes slow photolysis in air (half-life time T _{1/2} = 80 h) and in water (T _{1/2} >43 h). Degradation of Nitrocellulose involves complex dissociation into a wide variety of products. Since it is not soluble in water, the biodegradation by a sludge-soil mixture will be done over a long period of time (TOXNET). The term biodegradability, as such, is not applicable to inorganic compounds like Titanium dioxide. 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is not degraded by photolysis in water. It has also showed to be not ready biodegradable, 19.2% during 28 days (OECD TG 301D). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate is readily biodegradable >90% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F). n-Butyl acetate is readily biodegradable (96% in 28 days) OECD Guideline 301D. Isopropyl alcohol is biodegradable, 49% in 5 days and 70% in 20 days (TOXNET). It does not undergo photolysis. Its atmospheric degradation (OH radical attack) in air has a half-time T _{1/2} of 18 to 25 hours. n-Butyl Alcohol is readily biodegradable. Degradation by Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD (O ₂ consumption) was reported as 92% after 20 days.
Bioaccumulative potential	Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. An estimated Bioconcentration Factors (BCF) of 110 in fish and an estimated partition coefficient log Kow of 3.6 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene has a potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms is high (TOXNET). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 27, indicating no bioaccumulation. n-Butyl acetate has a low potential for bioaccumulation based on estimated bioconcentration factors (BCF) of 15.3 and low partition coefficient (Log Kow 2.3). The Log Kow value <0.4 and bioconcentration factor (BCF) value <1 for isopropyl alcohol show no potential to bioaccumulate (IUCLID). Butyl Alcohol is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 3 and a log Kow of 0.88. BA would not be expected to accumulate in food chains.
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. The Koc value of 1600 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is expected to have low mobility in soil (TOXNET). Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has an estimated Koc value of 49000 which suggests that it is expected to be immobile in soil. 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. Isopropyl alcohol is soluble in water and will quickly evaporate into the air. There is no partition in the ground. 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.
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

13. Disposal considerations

	<p>Container Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. DO NOT puncture, cut, heat or burn container, 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>
--	--

14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
Environmental hazards	This material does not contain marine pollutant.

Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	X							
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X					X	
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	X							
Limestone	1317-65-3	X							
2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, dibutyl ester, polymer with chloroethene and 1,2-propanediol mono-2-propenoate	114653-42-8								
n-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	X	X	X				X	
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X		X				X	
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	X							
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X

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

California Proposition 65

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X	

Other regulations

WHMIS 1988



B2 D2A D2B

Class B2 : Flammable Liquid

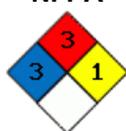
Class D2A : Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects

HMIS



NFPA



16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2016-03-02
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>
- 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 Prizventis 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.