



Safety Data Sheet

GEMCOAT WHITE PRECAT GLOSS 1G



1. Identification

Product identifier	GEMCOAT WHITE PRECAT GLOSS 1G
Product code	410-0590
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) HAZMAT Response and SDS Help: EMI 800-510-8510

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Extremely flammable liquid and vapors. 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. 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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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 - 30 %
n-Propanol	71-23-8	10 - 30 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	10 - 30 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5 - 10 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	5 - 10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5 %

Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 5 %
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	1 - 5 %
Acetone	67-64-1	1 - 5 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	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 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. 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 information available.
Symptoms	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause redness, dryness, rash and 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	Extremely flammable liquid and vapors. 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 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	Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m ³ . n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. n-Propanol: 800 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm.			
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h)	Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	150 ppm		ACGIH , RSST
		200 ppm		ON
n-Propanol	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		BC
		50 ppm		ACGIH , RSST
		150 ppm		ON
Acetone	STEL	250 ppm	614 mg/m ³	RSST (Pc)
		100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
n-Butyl acetate (normal)	TWA (8h)	500 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		1000 ppm	2380 mg/m ³	RSST
		250 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
Isopropyl alcohol	TWA (8h)	500 ppm	1190 mg/m ³	RSST
		500 ppm		RSST

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
Ethylbenzene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Isobutyl alcohol	TWA (8h)	50 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	152 mg/m ³	RSST
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	TWA (8h)	100 ppm	525 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		500 ppm		OSHA

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	Coloured	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	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	34 to 3000°C (93.2 to 5432°F)	Relative density	1.0715 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 Wt. Volatile	58.5230%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
VOC (g/L)	584.9433 g/L	% Volume Volatile (VOC)	69.7700%
VOC (lb/gal)	4.8814 lb/gal	% Wt. Volatile (VOC)	54.7100%
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
	Titanium dioxide	Ingestion	>10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>6.82 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>10000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	n-Propanol	Ingestion	1870 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
			5467 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50
		Inhalation	48 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
		Skin	4060 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin	>5000 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
	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
Ethylbenzene		Ingestion 3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 15380 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
Xylene		Ingestion 3523 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy		Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >7.63 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >2000 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. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient (>1%) of this mixture gave not irritating to corrosive results.

Skin contact May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient (>1%) of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

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. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to damage to liver, kidneys, hearing organs, blood forming organs and central nervous system.

Ingestion Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, diarrhea and vomiting.

Respiratory or skin sensitization Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.

IARC/NTP Classification
Common name IARC NTP
Titanium dioxide 2B -
n-Propanol - -
Ethylbenzene 2B -
IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic.
NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

Carcinogenicity Contains ingredients possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). Titanium dioxide in dust form can cause cancer (through inhalation) 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. In the absence of specific test data, the classification of the mixture solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (CAS no. 64742-82-1) 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.

Mutagenicity Contains a potential mutagen ingredient. In the absence of specific test data, the classification of the mixture solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (CAS no. 64742-82-1) 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>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.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Central nervous system, respiratory system.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Hearing organs, central nervous system.</p>
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. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.

12. Ecological information

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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.																																						
	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.																																						

Other adverse effects

13. Disposal considerations

Container 	<p>Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. DO NOT pierce, cut, heat, or burn the container, even after use. 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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14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
Environmental hazards	This material does not contain marine pollutant.
Special precautions for user	Permit required for transportation with proper DANGER placards displayed on vehicle.

TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada & US DOT)

Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 3
Packing group	II

IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport

Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
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IATA - International Air Transport Association

Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II.
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These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7		X		
n-Propanol	71-23-8	X	X		X
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X		X
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0		X		
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6		X		
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X		X
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X		X

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X	X		X
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	X	X		X
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8		X		
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1		X		

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Common name	CAS	TSCA	CER CLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X								
n-Propanol	71-23-8	X								
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X						X	
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	X								
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	X								
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X		X						
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	X	X							
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	X								
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	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	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations		
	<p>HMIS</p> <p>③ Health ③ Flammability ③ Reactivity ⓧ Protective Equipment</p>	<p>NFPA</p>



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

DANGER

H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H350: May cause cancer

H340: May cause genetic defects

H360D: May damage the unborn child

H315: Causes skin irritation

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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 mist, vapours and spray.

P264: Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

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): 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+P312: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 POISON CENTER or a doctor.

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 a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2021-06-09
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, 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), https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/fr - 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>

- 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>

- 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

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