

Safety Data Sheet NEXPRIME PRECAT PRIMER



1. Identification	
Product identifier	NEXPRIME PRECAT PRIMER
Product code	NEXP-7000
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

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.

WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012



Flammable liquids (Category 1) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2) 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
- H350: May cause cancer
- H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
- H316: Causes mild skin irritation
- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

NEXPRIME PRECAT PRIMER

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.

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.

P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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+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.

P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 3).

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content				
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	10 - 30 %				
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10 - 30 %				
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 - 30 %				
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	10 - 30 %				
Dimethyl carbonate	616-38-6	5 - 10 %				
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	5 - 10 %				
Propane, 1-nitro-	108-03-2	5 - 10 %				
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	1 - 5 %				
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 5 %				
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %				
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5 %				
Acetone	67-64-1	1 - 5 %				
Synthetic amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5	1 - 5 %				
Ethylbenzene	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. 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. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. May cause redness, dryness, rash and slight skin irritation. May cause headache, drowsiness or dizziness.
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 r	5. Fire-fighting measures					
Suitable extinguishing media	Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). 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 rel	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. After use, wash hands with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing 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	5 to 30°C (41 to 86°F)

8. Exposure con	trols/pe	ersonal p	protection			
Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m3. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Propane, 1-nitro-: 1000 ppm. Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.					
Ethyl alcohol		STEL		1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Titanium dioxide		TWA (8h)	Total Dust	••	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Kaolin		TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		2 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON
		. ,	Respirable Dust		5 mg/m ³	RSST (Pr, note 1)
Butyl acetate (normal)		STEL		150 ppm		ACGIH, RSST
				200 ppm		ON
		TWA (8h)		20 ppm		BC
				50 ppm		ACGIH , RSST
				150 ppm		ON
Propane, 1-nitro-		TWA (8h)		25 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
				25 ppm	91 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
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
Synthetic amorphous fur	ned silica	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		1.5 mg/m ³	BC
			Respirable Dust		3 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON
			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	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		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 m	easures				
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 spil	Ι.			

9. Physical and	d 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)
рН	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	1.2189 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	48.9568%	Molecular mass	N/Ap.

VOC (g/L)		488.3797 g/L		% Volume Volatile (VOC)	57.7291%
VOC (lb/gal)		4.0756 lb/gal		% Wt. Volatile (VOC)	40.1551%
	N/Av.: N	ot Available	N/Ap.: Not Applicable	Und.: Undetermined	N/E: Not Established

10. Stability and reac	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 static discharge. 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	Butyl acetate (normal)	Ingestion	10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
measures of		Inhalation	n >32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
toxicity		Skin	>17600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Ethyl alcohol	Ingestion	7060 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	n 39 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
		Skin	20000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Titanium dioxide	Ingestion	>10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	1 >6.82 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>10000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Kaolin	Ingestion	>15900 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Propane, 1-nitro-	Ingestion	506 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	11.02 mg/l/1h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Dimethyl carbonate	Ingestion	13000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	ı >140 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	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	171.4 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

l								
				3600 mg/kg	Mouse			
				66.1 mg/l/4h		LC50		
	N.P. 11 1		Skin	6280 mg/kg		LD50		
	Nitrocellulose	f and all a	-	>5000 mg/kg		LD50		
	Synthetic amorphous	fumed silica	-	>5000 mg/kg		LD50		
				>2.08 mg/l/4h		LC50		
			Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit			
	Xylene		•	3523 mg/kg		LD50		
				27.6 mg/l/4h		LC50		
			Skin	3200 mg/kg	Rabbit			
	Ethylbenzene		-	3500 mg/kg		LD50		
				17.3 mg/l/4h		LC50		
			Skin	15380 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50		
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation	, ingestion.						
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact	May cause irritation, redn Rabbit (OECD TG 405): t gave not irritating to corro	ests perfor sive result	med with each s.	ingredie	ent (>1%) of this mixture		
	Skin contact	May cause redness, dryn contact may cause dry sk (OECD 404) : tests perfor irritating to irritating result	in, irritatior med with e	n or dermatitis.	Skin Irri	tation/Corrosion, Rabbit		
	Inhalation	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. Many reports with painters have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.						
	Ingestion		ominal pain	, nausea, cram	ıps, hea	dache, dizziness, diarrhea		
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	Ingredients present at lev or respiratory sensitizers.	-	than or equal	to 0.1%	of this product are not skin		
	IARC/NTP	Common name		IA	RC NTP	•		
	Classification	Butyl acetate (normal)						
		Ethyl alcohol						
		Titanium dioxide		2	2B -			
		Urea, polymer with forma	ldehvde. is	obutvlated				
		Acetone	, , , .	···· , ·····				
		Isobutyl alcohol						
		Xylene						
		Ethylbenzene		2	B -			
		IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; F		2B- Possibly carcinog	jenic.			
	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. 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. Ethylbenzene is a proven carcinogen to animals and a possible carcinogen to humans. The risk of cancer depends on duration and						
	Mutagenicity	level of exposure. Ingredients in this produc						

	Reproductive toxicity	known to cause mutagenic effects. 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.		
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Central nervous system. Central nervous system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver.		
Interactive effects	No information availa	able 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.			

cological oxicity	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)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50	>500 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 13463-67-7)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna (Water flea)	EC50	>1000 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 13463-67-7)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50	18 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 123-86-4)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	44 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 123-86-4)
	Algea, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EC50	579 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 9004-70-0)
	Fish - Rainbow trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss	LC50	227 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-03-2)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans - Daphnia Magna	EC50	380 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-03-2)
	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 - 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 - 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	4740 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-64-1)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna	EC50	3.2-9.6 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-64-1)

	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 >10000 mg/L; 24 h 112945-52-5)						
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

Container

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.

14. Transport in	nformation
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	Ι
IMO/IMDG - Internation	nal Maritime Transport
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
IATA - International Ai	r Transport Association
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II.
	s are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper ckaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	Х	Х		Х
Kaolin	1332-58-7		Х		
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7		Х		
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	Х	Х		Х
Dimethyl carbonate	616-38-6		Х		
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6		Х		
Propane, 1-nitro-	108-03-2		Х		
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0		Х		
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	Х	Х		Х
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	Х	Х		Х
Xylene	1330-20-7	Х	Х		Х
Acetone	67-64-1		Х		
Synthetic amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5		Х		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Х	Х		Х

- 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.
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	Х								
Kaolin	1332-58-7	Х								
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	Х								
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	Х	Х						Х	
Dimethyl carbonate	616-38-6	Х								
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	х								
Propane, 1-nitro-	108-03-2	Х								
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	Х								
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	Х	Х							
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	Х		Х						
Xylene	1330-20-7	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	
Acetone	67-64-1	Х	Х			Х				
Synthetic amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5	х								
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х

- 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

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	Х	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Х	
regulations			
	HMIS Health Flamability Reactivity X Protective Equipment		

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2021-08-03
Version	01
Other information	The GHS hazards classification in this SDS is from the original SDS provided by the manufacturer. REFERENCES: 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.ad/fr NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ad/fr NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cnest.gouv.qc.ad/fr NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cnest.gouv.qc.ad/fr NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Safety Information, National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. National Library of Medicine, https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov 'IPCS INCHEM, Chemicals Safety Information 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 DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2021-08-03. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 1 and 9. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System NFPA: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP: National Institute for Research on Cancer IDLH: Immediately D

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