



Safety Data Sheet

GEMVAR H/C CAT. FLAT VARNISH



1. Identification

Product identifier	GEMVAR H/C CAT. FLAT VARNISH
Product code	550-0007
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	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. 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.
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WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012

	<p>Flammable liquids (Category 2) Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 1) Respiratory sensitizer (Category 1) Skin sensitizer (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) Aspiration hazard (Category 1)</p>
<p>DANGER H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour H318: Causes serious eye damage H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled H350: May cause cancer H340: May cause genetic defects</p>	

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315: Causes skin irritation
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
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.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P284: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
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): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
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.
P342+311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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 a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	10 - 30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	10 - 30 %
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	7 - 13 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	7 - 13 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	5 - 10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	5 - 10 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	3 - 7 %
Cellulose acetate butyrate	9004-36-8	3 - 7 %
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 5 %
Silica gel	112926-00-8	1 - 5 %
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5 - 1.5 %

Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.1 - 1 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	0.1 - 1 %
Note: The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret.		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. 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. May cause headache, drowsiness or dizziness. 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	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.
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.
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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 controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. Toluene: 500 ppm. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Silica gel: 3000 mg/m ³ . Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Formaldehyde: 20 ppm. 2-Butoxyethanol: 700 ppm.
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Ethyl alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	188 mg/m ³ RSST (Pc)
n-Butyl alcohol	Ceiling	30 ppm	BC
		50 ppm	152 mg/m ³ RSST (Pc, RP)
		TWA (8h)	15 ppm BC
Xylene	STEL	20 ppm	ACGIH , ON
		150 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		150 ppm	651 mg/m ³ RSST
		TWA (8h)	100 ppm ACGIH , BC, ON
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	STEL	100 ppm	435 mg/m ³ RSST
		75 ppm	BC
		100 ppm	ACGIH
		150 ppm	ON
		150 ppm	553 mg/m ³ RSST
Butyl acetate (normal)	TWA (8h)	50 ppm	ACGIH , BC
		100 ppm	ON
		100 ppm	369 mg/m ³ RSST
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH , RSST

		200 ppm	ON
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm	BC
		50 ppm	ACGIH , RSST
		150 ppm	ON
Silica gel	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	1.5 mg/m ³ BC
		Total Dust	4 mg/m ³ BC
		Respirable Dust	6 mg/m ³ RSST
		Total Dust	10 mg/m ³ ACGIH , ON
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	TWA (8h)	25 ppm	110 mg/m ³ 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
2-Butoxyethanol	TWA (8h)	20 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Formaldehyde	Ceiling	0.3 ppm	0.37 mg/m ³ ACGIH
		1 ppm	BC
		1.5 ppm	ON
		2 ppm	3 mg/m ³ RSST (C2, EM, RP)
	STEL	1 ppm	ON
	TWA (8h)	0.3 ppm	BC

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	4 °C (39.2 °F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	287 °C (548.6 °F)
pH	N/Av.	Sensibility to	Yes

		electrostatic charges	
Melting point	N/Av.	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	No
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	78 to 141°C (172.4 to 285.8°F)	Relative density	0.9507 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	64.2750%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
VOC (g/L)	608.2749 g/L	% Volume Volatile (VOC)	72.4221%
VOC (lb/gal)	5.0761 lb/gal	% Wt. Volatile (VOC)	64.1205%
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 static discharges. 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	Ethyl alcohol	Ingestion 7060 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
		Skin 20000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Toluene	Ingestion 5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 30.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 12600 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
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin >5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Ingestion 6600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50

	Inhalation	36.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	13000 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
Cellulose acetate butyrate	Ingestion	>3200 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Skin	>1000 mg/kg	Guinea pig	LD50
Butyl acetate (normal)	Ingestion	10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>17600 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
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	Ingestion	3089 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>11.13 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	870 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		1300 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Silica gel	Ingestion	3160 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>2.08 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	17.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	15380 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	560 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	2.38 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		>2000 mg/kg	Guinea pig	LD50
		400 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	42 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50
	Inhalation	250 ppm/4h	Rat	LC50
		414 ppm/4h	Mouse	LC50
	Skin	270 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. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient (>1%) of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.
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 and repeated exposure may cause damage to liver, kidneys, lungs and blood forming organs. Many reports with painters have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.
Ingestion	Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, diarrhea and vomiting. 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.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	May cause an allergic respiratory and skin reaction. Aqueous formaldehyde (CAS no 50-00-0) solutions cause skin sensitization. However, free formaldehyde gas does not cause skin sensitization. Formaldehyde (CAS no 50-00-0) can cause asthma attacks

	due to allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract.																																	
IARC/NTP Classification	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common name</th> <th colspan="2">IARC NTP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ethyl alcohol</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Xylene</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Butyl acetate (normal)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isobutyl alcohol</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silica gel</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethylbenzene</td> <td>2B</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formaldehyde</td> <td>1</td> <td>K</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</p>	Common name	IARC NTP		Ethyl alcohol	-	-	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	-	-	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	-	-	Xylene	-	-	Butyl acetate (normal)	-	-	Isobutyl alcohol	-	-	Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	-	-	Silica gel	-	-	Ethylbenzene	2B	-	Formaldehyde	1	K
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Carcinogenicity	Contains material which can cause cancer. Contains trace amounts (>0.1%) of free formaldehyde (CAS no 50-00-0) which is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC, Group 1). Ethylbenzene is a proven carcinogen to animals and a possible carcinogen to humans. 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.																																	
Mutagenicity	Contains a potential mutagen ingredient. Formaldehyde (CAS no 50-00-0) has positive data on somatic cell mutagenicity tests in vivo (SIDS).																																	
Reproductive toxicity	Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) has an embryotoxic and/or fetotoxic hazard in humans (US EPA, 2005). Xylene (CAS no 1330-20-7) overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy. 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).																																	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Central nervous system.																																	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Central nervous system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver.																																	
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

Ecological toxicity	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 - 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)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50 1376 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 71-36-3) OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1983 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 71-36-3)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50 20800 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 107-98-2)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 23300 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 107-98-2)
	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 - 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) Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 1370-1670 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 78-83-1) Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 1300 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 78-83-1) Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 20800 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 2807-30-9) Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 23300 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 2807-30-9)
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.
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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
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II.

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X	X		X
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X		X
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	X	X		X
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6		X		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2		X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X		X
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X		X
Cellulose acetate butyrate	9004-36-8		X		
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	X	X		X
Silica gel	112926-00-8		X		
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9		X		X
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X		X
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	X	X		X
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	X	X		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.
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X								
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	X	X	X					X	
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	X				X				
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	X	X						X	
Cellulose acetate butyrate	9004-36-8	X								
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	X	X							
Silica gel	112926-00-8	X								
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9	X				X				
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	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
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	X	

Other regulations	
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HMIS</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NFPA</p>  </div> </div>

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2022-07-26
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Version	02
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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 <p>DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2014-04-14.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.</p> <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</p>
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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 Preventis System, nor the above named supplier, 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.