



# Safety Data Sheet

## 275 VOC PREMIUM C.V., FLAT, CLEAR



### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	275 VOC PREMIUM C.V., FLAT, CLEAR		
<b>Product code</b>	CV275-0010		
<b>Other means of identification</b>	None.		
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	A protective and/or decorative finish or accompanying paint product.		
<b>Manufacturer</b>	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2300 Holloway Drive El Reno, OK 73036 Tel. 1-800-262-5710 Fax 1-405-262-9310 <a href="http://www.geminicoatings.com">www.geminicoatings.com</a>		
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	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

<b>Summary</b>	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/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS



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

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

#### DANGER

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour  
 H318: Causes serious eye damage  
 H315: Causes skin irritation  
 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction  
 H335: May cause respiratory irritation  
 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects  
 P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P240: Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.  
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P261: Avoid breathing vapours, mist and spray.  
P264: Wash face, hands and any exposed 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.  
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/attention.  
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
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 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 for extinction.  
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 an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	30 - 31 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	13 - 14 %
n-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	12.5 - 13.5 %
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	2.5 - 3.5 %
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	1.5 - 2.5 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	1.5 - 2.5 %
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	1 - 2 %

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious rinse mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
<b>Other</b>	No information available.
<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause redness and irritation of the skin. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. 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.
<b>Notes to the physician</b>	Treat symptomatically. If 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

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Class B extinguishers. Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Do not use direct water jet.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Flammable liquid and vapours. 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.
<b>Special protective equipment</b>	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
<b>Special protective actions for fire-fighters</b>	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.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent entry in sewer and other enclosed area. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	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-sparkling 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

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	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-sparkling and antistatic tools. Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapour or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Keep containers tightly closed when not used. Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. 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.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	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. Ground/bond all containers when transfer large quantities (5

gallons US or 20 L and more). 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).

**Storage temperature** 10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health</b>	N-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Methyl Propyl Ketone: 1500 ppm. Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica: 3000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .			
n-Butyl Alcohol	Ceiling		30 ppm	BC
			50 ppm	152 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (8h)		15 ppm	BC
			20 ppm	ACGIH , ON
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Respirable Dust		3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Total Dust		4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Respirable Dust		6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Total Dust		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL		75 ppm	BC
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm	BC , US AIHA
			50 ppm	270 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Methyl Propyl Ketone	Ceiling		150 ppm	ACGIH , ON
	STEL		250 ppm	BC
	TWA (8h)		150 ppm	BC
			150 ppm	530 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Total Dust		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general and/or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.			
<b>Individual protection measures</b>				
<b>Eye</b>	Wear chemical splash goggles.			
<b>Hands</b>	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Disposable nitrile gloves can also be used, but discard after single use. 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.			
<b>Skin</b>	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. Wear an apron or long-sleeve protective coverall suit.			
<b>Respiratory</b>	Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. Respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and CSA Standard Z 94.4 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 vapor cartridges fitted with P100 filters. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face respirator mask with organic vapor cartridges and P100 filters.			
<b>Feet</b>	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.			

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Flammable
Colour	Clear	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	Flash point	37°C (98.6°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	N/Av.
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	102°C (215.6°F)	Relative density	1.12 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	47.6%	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 electro-static discharge. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong bases, mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents (such as nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, chlorates 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	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	Ingestion	5546 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
		Inhalation	20 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50	
			33 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
		Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
		n-Butyl Alcohol	Ingestion	2510 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
			Inhalation	24.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin		3400 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
	Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica		Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
			Inhalation	>2.08 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
			Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50

	<p>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate Ingestion 8532 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 28.7 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin &gt;5000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Methyl Propyl Ketone Ingestion 3730 mg/kg Rat LD50 1600 mg/kg Mouse LD50 Inhalation 11 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 6472 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>N,N'-Ethylene distearamide Ingestion &gt;5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation &gt;14.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin &gt;20000 mg/kg Rat LD50</p>
<b>Likely routes of exposure</b>	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.
<b>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</b>	<p><b>Eye contact</b> May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. Butyl Alcohol instilled in rabbit eyes resulted in severe corneal irritation and eye damage (OECD 405). Methyl n-propyl ketone is moderately irritating to the eyes of rabbits (OECD TG 405). 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is not irritating in rabbits (in vivo test). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is not irritating to the eyes (rabbits, OECD GL 405).</p> <p><b>Skin contact</b> May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed. The data indicate that butyl alcohol is irritating to the skin (Draize test). Methyl n-propyl ketone was considered to be a slight skin irritant (guinea pig, OECD TG 404). 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is not irritating in rabbits (in vivo test). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is not irritating to the skin (rabbits, OECD GL 404).</p> <p><b>Inhalation</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Ingestion</b> May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting. Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness.</p> <p><b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b> 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is a skin sensitizer (mouse, OECD TG 429). May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. This product is not a respiratory sensitizer.</p> <p><b>IARC/NTP Classification</b> No ingredients listed.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity</b> Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.</p> <p><b>Mutagenicity</b> Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effect.</p> <p><b>Reproductive toxicity</b> Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause effects on reproduction.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b> Central nervous system, respiratory system.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b> No target organ is listed.</p>
<b>Interactive effects</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Other information</b>	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

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	Fish - Danio rerio	LC50	3.68 mg/L; 96h [1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene] OECD 203
	Fish - Danio rerio	CE50	2.2 mg/L; 72h [1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene] OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	3.68 mg/L; 48h [1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene] OECD 202
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50	1376 mg/L; 96h (n-Butyl Alcohol) OEDC 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	1983 mg/L; 48h (n-Butyl Alcohol) OEDC 202
	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50	>500mg/L; 72h (n-Butyl Alcohol)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	100-180 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 108-65-6) OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna (static)	LC50	>500 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 108-65-6)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50	1224 mg/L; 96 Hr (Methyl Propyl Ketone)
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>110 mg/L; 96 Hr (Methyl Propyl Ketone) OECD 202	
<b>Persistence</b>	The product contains components that may persist in the environment.		
<b>Degradability</b>	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). n-Butyl Alcohol is readily biodegradable. Degradation by Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD (O <sub>2</sub> consumption) was reported as 92% after 20 days. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is readily biodegradable (83% in 10 days) OECD Guideline 301 E. Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) has been shown to readily biodegrade at 70% under aerobic and conditions (OCDE TG 301D).		
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	According to an estimated Bioconcentration Factors (BCF) of 110 in fish and an estimated partition coefficient log K <sub>ow</sub> of 3.6 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene has a potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms is high (TOXNET). Butyl Alcohol is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 3 and a log K <sub>ow</sub> of 0.88. BA would not be expected to accumulate in food chains. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is not expected to bioaccumulate based on a low partition coefficient (Log K <sub>ow</sub> 0.36). Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 3 and a log K <sub>ow</sub> of 0,93. Methyl propyl ketone is not be expected to accumulate in food chains.		
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	The K <sub>oc</sub> value of 1600 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is expected to have low mobility in soil (TOXNET). n-Butyl alcohol is soluble in water. The estimated K <sub>oc</sub> value of 3.2 suggests that it is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is soluble in water and will be distributed to air (10.22%), water (89.73%), soil (0.03%), and sediment (0.02%). Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) can be volatilized from moist soil surfaces (SRC). The estimated K <sub>oc</sub> value of 75 indicates that it is expected to have high mobility in soil.		
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.		



## 13. Disposal considerations

	<p><b>Container</b></p> <p>Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose of residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. DO NOT puncture, cut, heat or burn container, even after use. Paint residues, including lacquers, stains, shellac, varnish, solvents and paint thinners, can be reprocessed (recycle) anywhere there is a recovery program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.</p>
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Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate										
N,N'-Ethylene distearamide	110-30-5	X								

<b>Other regulations</b>								
	<p><b>WHMIS 1988</b></p>  <p>B2      D2B</p> <p>Class B2 : Flammable Liquid Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects</p> <p><b>HMIS</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>3</td><td>Health</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Flamability</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>Reactivity</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>Protective Equipment</td></tr> </table> <p><b>NFPA</b></p> 	3	Health	3	Flamability	0	Reactivity	X
3	Health							
3	Flamability							
0	Reactivity							
X	Protective Equipment							

## 16. Other information

<b>Date (YYYY-MM-DD)</b>	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2016-01-26
<b>Version</b>	01
<b>Other information</b>	<p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, <a href="http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php">http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php</a></li> <li>- TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a></li> <li>- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), <a href="http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca">http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca</a></li> <li>- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html</a></li> <li>- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), <a href="http://www.inchem.org">http://www.inchem.org</a></li> <li>- OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, <a href="http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx">http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx</a></li> </ul> <p>ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association  HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System  NFPA: National Fire Protection Association  OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)  NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  NTP: National Toxicology Program  RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)  GHS: Globally Harmonized System  IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health  STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)  TWA: Time Weighted Averages  WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System</p>

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Préventis System nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.