



Safety Data Sheet

PRESIDIO 275 VOC PREM C.V., 20 DEG, WHITE



1. Identification

Product identifier	PRESIDIO 275VOC PREM C.V., 20 DEG, WHITE
Product code	CVW275-1320
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: FMI 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. 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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WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012



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

WARNING

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H318: Causes serious eye damage
H350: May cause cancer
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H316: Causes mild skin irritation
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.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
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): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
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.
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
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	15 - 40 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	15 - 40 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	5 - 10 %
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	5 - 10 %
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	1 - 5 %
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	1 - 5 %
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	1 - 5 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	1 - 5 %
Aluminium hydroxide	21645-51-2	1 - 5 %
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5 %

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 severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause redness, dryness, rash and slight skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin.
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.

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	Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m3. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. Amorphous silica: 3000 mg/m3. Methyl Propyl Ketone: 1500 ppm. Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica: 3000 mg/m3. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.			
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h)	Total Dust	10 mg/m³	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		Other
Ethyl alcohol	STEL	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Amorphous silica	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	3 mg/m³	ACGIH , BC
		Respirable Dust	6 mg/m³	RSST
		Total Dust	10 mg/m³	ACGIH , BC, ON
Ethylbenzene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Aluminium hydroxide	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	1 mg/m³	ACGIH , BC, ON
		Total Dust	10 mg/m³	RSST
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL	75 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)	50 ppm		BC , US AIHA
		50 ppm	270 mg/m³	ON
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	1.5 mg/m³	BC
		Respirable Dust	3 mg/m³	ACGIH , ON
		Total Dust	4 mg/m³	BC
		Respirable Dust	6 mg/m³	RSST
		Total Dust	10 mg/m³	ACGIH , ON
n-Butyl alcohol	Ceiling	30 ppm		BC
		50 ppm	152 mg/m³	RSST (Pc, RP)
	TWA (8h)	15 ppm		BC
		20 ppm		ACGIH
Methyl Propyl Ketone	Ceiling	150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
	STEL	250 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)	150 ppm		BC
		150 ppm	530 mg/m³	RSST
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.			
Individual protection measures				
Eye	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	1.3510 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	N/Av.	Molecular mass	N/Av.
VOC (g/L)	182.6469 g/L	% Volume Volatile (VOC)	22.3432%
VOC (lb/gal)	1.5242 lb/gal	% Wt. Volatile (VOC)	13.5490%
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 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 measures of toxicity	Titanium dioxide	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >6.82 mg/l/4h Rat	LC50
		Skin >10000 mg/kg Rabbit	LD50
	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	Ingestion 5546 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 22 mg/l/4h Rat	LC50
		20 mg/l/4h Mouse	LC50
		Skin >3300 mg/kg Rabbit	LD50
	Ethyl alcohol	Ingestion 7060 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 39 mg/l/4h Mouse	LC50
		Skin 20000 mg/kg Rabbit	LD50
	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Ingestion 8532 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 28.7 mg/l/4h Rat	LC50
		Skin >5000 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
	Ethylbenzene	Ingestion 3500 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h Rat	LC50
		Skin 15380 mg/kg Rabbit	LD50
	Aluminium hydroxide	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg Rabbit	LD50
	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
	Amorphous silica	Ingestion >3300 mg/kg Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >2 mg/l/4h Rat	LC50
		Skin >5000 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
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 slight 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	Overexposure may cause headache, dizziness and nausea. 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	

	<p>occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.</p> <p>Ingestion Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, diarrhea and vomiting.</p> <p>Respiratory or skin sensitization May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (CAS no 98-56-6) is a skin sensitizer (mouse, OECD TG 429).</p> <table><tr><td>IARC/NTP Classification</td><td>Common name</td><td>IARC</td><td>NTP</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Titanium dioxide</td><td>2B</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene</td><td>2B</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ethyl alcohol</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ethylbenzene</td><td>2B</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Aluminium hydroxide</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Amorphous silica</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> <p>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity Contains material which can cause cancer. 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 its 2020 monograph (Volume 125), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) states that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (CAS no 98-56-6). Studies (IARC, 2000) performed in rats and mice have shown carcinogenic effects for ethylbenzene by inhalation (CAS No. 100-41-4). 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. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.</p> <p>Mutagenicity Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.</p> <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).</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Central nervous system.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Central nervous system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver.</p>	IARC/NTP Classification	Common name	IARC	NTP		Titanium dioxide	2B	-		1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	2B	-		Ethyl alcohol	-	-		Ethylbenzene	2B	-		Aluminium hydroxide	-	-		Amorphous silica	-	-
IARC/NTP Classification	Common name	IARC	NTP																										
	Titanium dioxide	2B	-																										
	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	2B	-																										
	Ethyl alcohol	-	-																										
	Ethylbenzene	2B	-																										
	Aluminium hydroxide	-	-																										
	Amorphous silica	-	-																										
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 - Danio rerio	LC50 3 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 98-56-6) OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 3.68 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 98-56-6)
	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 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 - Branchydanio Renio - fresh water	LC50 5000 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 7631-86-9)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Ceriodaphnia dubia (static)	EC50 7600 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 7631-86-9)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 100-180 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-65-6)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 >500 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-65-6)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50 1190-1290 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 107-87-9)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 >110 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 107-87-9) OECD 202
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 >10000 mg/L; 24 h (CAS no 112945-52-5)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50 1376 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 71-36-3)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1983 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 71-36-3)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 4.2 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 100-41-4)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Shrimp - Crangon franciscorum	EC50 0.49 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 100-41-4)
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 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.
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
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6		X		
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7		X		
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7		X		
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X	X		X
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	X	X		X
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5		X		
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9		X		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X	X		X
Aluminium hydroxide	21645-51-2		X		
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9		X		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	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.
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	X								
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X								
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	X								
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	X								
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	X	X	X					X	
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	X								
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X								
Aluminium hydroxide	21645-51-2	X								
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	X								

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.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act - CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances - EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals - EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances - CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant - CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants - CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention - CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances - CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list										

California Proposition 65

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	X	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations

HMIS

3 Health

3 Flamability

1 Reactivity

X Protective Equipment

NFPA

16. Other information	
Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2021-08-11
Version	01
Other information	<div> - 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.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 </div> <div> ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System </div>

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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