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Safety Data Sheet

PRESIDIO 275 VOC PREMIUM C.V., SATIN, WHITE

1. Identification

Product identifier	PRESIDIO 275VOC PREM C.V.,STN,WHT		
Product code	CVW275-1330		
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/~~	**Distributor**	
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 MSDS Help: EMI 800-510-8510		

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Flammable liquid and vapours. 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.

WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012

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

DANGER
H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
H318: Causes serious eye damage
H350: May cause cancer
H340: May cause genetic defects
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child

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
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, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing mist, 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.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.
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.
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.
P321: Specific treatment (see section 4 of SDS).
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.
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.

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)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	**CAS**	**Weight % content**
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	98-56-6	27 - 29 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	20 - 22 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	68002-19-7	9 - 11 %
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	5.5 - 6.5 %
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	3.5 - 4.5 %
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	1 - 2 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	1 - 2 %
Synthetic amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5	1 - 2 %
Aluminium hydroxide	21645-51-2	1 - 2 %
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	1 - 2 %

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. 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. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause severe eye irritation or eye damage. May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue.
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	Class B extinguishers. Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	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.
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. Water spray can reduce the intensity of the flames. However, the water jets can spread the fire. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

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	Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Stay against the wind spill. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) and place in an

containment and cleaning up	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. 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

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. Ground/bond all containers when transferring large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapours 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 in use. Containers of this material may be hazardous even when empty. 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.
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).
Storage temperature	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m3. Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Synthetic amorphous fumed silica: 3000 mg/m3. Amorphous silica: 3000 mg/m3. Methyl Propyl Ketone: 1500 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.

1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		Other
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h)	Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Ethyl alcohol	STEL		1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
n-Butyl alcohol	Ceiling		30 ppm		BC
			50 ppm	152 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)		15 ppm		BC
			20 ppm		ACGIH , ON
Amorphous silica	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC
		Respirable Dust		6 mg/m^3	RSST
		Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON
Aluminium hydroxide	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		1 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON
		Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	RSST
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL		75 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		BC , US AIHA
			50 ppm	270 mg/m^3	ON

Synthetic amorphous fumed 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
Methyl Propyl Ketone	Ceiling		150 ppm		ACGIH , ON
	STEL		250 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)		150 ppm		BC
			150 ppm	530 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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation.
Individual protection measures	
Eye	Wear chemical splash goggles.
Hands	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.
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. 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	White	**Flammability limits**	N/Av.
Odour	Light solvent	**Flash point**	37°C (98.6°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	**Auto-ignition temperature**	315°C (599°F)
pH	N/Ap.	**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	78 to 139°C (172.4 to 282.2°F)	**Relative density**	1.347 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Negligible (<15%) 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	41.56%	**Molecular mass**	N/Ap.
VOC (g/L)	N/Av.	**% Volume Volatile (VOC)**	N/Av.
VOC (lb/gal)	N/Av.	**% Wt. Volatile (VOC)**	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Ap.: 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	Mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates), 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

1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	Ingestion	5546 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	20 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
		22 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>3300 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Titanium dioxide	Ingestion	>10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>6.82 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>10000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Ethyl alcohol	Ingestion	7060 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	39 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
	Skin	20000 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
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
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
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	17.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	15380 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. Butyl Alcohol instilled in rabbit eyes resulted in severe corneal irritation and eye damage (OECD 405). Application in excess of 5% dilution solution gave irritating effect. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with the other ingredients of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Skin contact

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. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Inhalation

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. Repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents may cause brain and nervous system damage.

Ingestion

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (CAS no 98-56-6) is a skin sensitizer (mouse, OECD TG 429). May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. This product is not a respiratory sensitizer.

IARC/NTP Classification

Common name	IARC	NTP
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene	2B	-
Titanium dioxide	2B	-
Ethyl alcohol	-	-
Aluminium hydroxide	-	-
Amorphous silica	-	-
Ethylbenzene	2B	-

IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic.
NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

Carcinogenicity

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. 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. However, the possibility of such effects occurring is for chronic consumers of ethyl alcohol. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity

Contains ingredients potentially mutagenic. Ethyl Alcohol has showed positive results in dominant lethal tests by oral and intraperitoneal administration to mice and oral administration to rats (in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests) (SIDS (2009), IARC (1988)). There are also reports of negative Ames tests from in vitro mutagenicity tests SIDS (2009).

Reproductive toxicity

A significant and prolonged consumption of ethyl alcohol (alcoholic beverage) during pregnancy can cause an increased risk of developmental abnormalities fetus

	humans.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Central nervous system, respiratory system.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No target organ is listed.
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)
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	3.68 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 98-56-6)
Fish - Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	LC50	1190-1290 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 107-87-9)
Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50	161 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 - Danio rerio	LC50	3 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 98-56-6) OECD 203
Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50	>500 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 13463-67-7)
Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia pulex	EC50	>100 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 13463-67-7)
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>10000 mg/L; 24 h (CAS no 112945-52-5)
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>110 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 107-87-9) OECD 202
Fish - Pimephales promelas [static]	LC50	1376 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 71-36-3) OEDC 203
Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	1983 mg/L; 48 h (n-Butyl alcohol)
Algea - Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50	>500 mg/L; 72 h (n-Butyl alcohol)
Fish - Branchydanio Renio - fresh water	LC50	5000 mg/L; 96 h (silica, amorphous)
Aquatic Invertebrate - Ceriodaphnia dubia (static)	EC50	7600 mg/L; 48 h (silica, amorphous)
Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EC50	440 mg/L; 72 h (silica, amorphous)

Persistence	The product contains components that may persist in the environment.
Degradability	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). The term biodegradability, as such, is not applicable to inorganic compounds like Titanium dioxide. Ethanol (CAS no 64-17-5) is readily biodegradable under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (OECD Test Guideline 301D). n-Butyl Alcohol is readily biodegradable. Degradation by Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD (O2 consumption) was reported as 92% after 20 days. Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) has been shown to readily biodegrade at 70% under aerobic and conditions (OCDE TG 301D). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no 108-65-6) is readily biodegradable (83% in 10 days) OECD Guideline 301 E.
Bioaccumulative potential	An estimated Bioconcentration Factors (BCF) of 110 in fish and an estimated partition coefficient log Kow of 3.6 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene has a potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms is high (TOXNET). Ethanol has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) value of <10, and its Log Kow value is <0, indicating its potential to bioaccumulate is low. n-Butyl alcohol has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) value of 3, and its Log Kow value is from 0.8 to 1, indicating its potential to bioaccumulate is very low. Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 3 and a log Kow of 0,93. Methyl propyl ketone is not be expected to accumulate in food chains. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no 108-65-6) is not expected to bioaccumulate based on a low partition coefficient (Log Kow 0.36).
Mobility in soil	The Koc value of 1600 suggest that 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene is expected to have low mobility in

	soil (TOXNET). Ethanol is very soluble in water. The resultant Koc of 1 indicates that ethanol released in soil would move quickly through the soil. It will be distributed mainly in the atmosphere (57%) and water (34%). n-Butyl alcohol is soluble in water. The estimated Koc value of 3.2 suggests that it is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Methyl propyl ketone (CAS no 107-87-9) can be volatilized from moist soil surfaces (SRC). The estimated Koc value of 75 indicates that it is expected to have high mobility in soil. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no 108-65-6) is soluble in water and and should have a high mobility in soil. It will be distributed to air (10.22%), water (89.73%), soil (0.03%), and sediment (0.02%).
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. 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	III
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG III. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG III.

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	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
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9		X		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X	X		X
Synthetic amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5		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	CERCLA	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	
Methyl Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X								
Synthetic amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5	X								
Aluminium hydroxide	21645-51-2	X								
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	X								
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. 2016-06-02
Version	02
Other information	- The GHS hazards classification in this SDS is from the original SDS provided by the manufacturer. DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2016-02-25. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 3, 8, 9 and 15. REFERENCES: - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/ - TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/ - 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 - 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 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