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Safety Data Sheet
Strippable Booth Coating

1. Identification

Product identifier	Strippable Booth Coating		
Product code	P9613-50		
Other means of identification	None.		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	A protective and/or decorative finish or accompanying paint 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 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 MSDS Help: EMI 800-510-8510		

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Flammable liquid. 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/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS

Flammable liquids (Category 2)
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

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

DANGER
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H360D: May damage the unborn child
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation of dust
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401: Toxic to aquatic life
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.
P260: Do not breathe vapours, mist and dust.
P264: Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314: Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
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): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.
P332+313: If skin irritation 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 doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
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**
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	30 - 40 %
Toluene	108-88-3	20 - 30 %
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene	9003-22-9	10 - 20 %
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 20 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	5 - 10 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1 - 5 %

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. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. 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. 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 redness and irritation of the skin and to eyes. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. 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, chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). 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. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
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. 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 in sewer and other enclosed area. 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. 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-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 transfering large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. 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. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash 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).
Storage temperature	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Methyl ethyl ketone: 3000 ppm. Toluene : 500 ppm. Acetone: 2500 ppm. Titanium dioxide: 5000 mg/m3.

Methyl ethyl ketone	STEL		100 ppm		BC
			100 ppm	300 mg/m^3	RSST
			300 ppm		ACGIH , ON
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		BC
			50 ppm	150 mg/m^3	RSST
			200 ppm		ACGIH , ON
			200 ppm	590 mg/m^3	OSHA
Toluene	STEL		150 ppm	560 mg/m^3	OSHA
	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			50 ppm	188 mg/m^3	RSST (Pc)
			100 ppm	375 mg/m^3	OSHA
Acetone	STEL		500 ppm		ACGIH , BC
			750 ppm		ON
			1000 ppm	2380 mg/m^3	RSST
			1000 ppm	2400 mg/m^3	OSHA
	TWA (8h)		250 ppm		ACGIH , BC
			500 ppm		ON
			500 ppm	1190 mg/m^3	RSST
			750 ppm	1782 mg/m^3	OSHA
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h)	Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.
Individual protection measures	
Eye	Wear chemical splash goggles.
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. 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. 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	N/A	**Flammability limits**	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	**Flash point**	-4°C (24.8°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	**Auto-ignition temperature**	377°C (710.6°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	>56°C (132.8°F)	**Relative density**	0.92 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	77.54%	**Molecular mass**	N/Ap.
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 contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. 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

Methyl ethyl ketone	Ingestion	2737 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	6480 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
Acetone	Ingestion	5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene	Ingestion	>20000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Skin	>2000 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
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	Ingestion	9100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>5.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	17297 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50

Likely routes of exposure

Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.

Delayed, immediate and chronic effects

Eye contact
May cause redness and irritation of the skin. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Skin contact
May cause redness and irritation of the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Inhalation
Excessive inhalation is harmful. 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 damage to target organs.

Ingestion
Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). 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
Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.

IARC/NTP Classification

Common name	IARC	NTP
Titanium dioxide	2B	-

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

Carcinogenicity
Contains an ingredient carcinogenic by inhalation of dust in laboratory animals. If material is to be dried and sanded by users, the risk of inhalation of dust will be increased, together with the risk of cancer hazard. Titanium dioxide in dust form can cause cancer 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.

Mutagenicity
Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.

Reproductive toxicity
Toluene cross the placental barrier in humans and it is found in breast milk in animals. Toluene has an embryotoxic and/or fetotoxic hazard in humans (US EPA, 2005).

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Central nervous system.

	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Central nervous system, kidneys, liver, ears.
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 - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	4740 mg/L; 96 h (acetone)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (acetone)
	Fish - Oryzias latipes	LC50	>100 mg/L; 96h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate) OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>500 mg/L; 48h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate) OECD 202
	Algea - Desmodesmus subspicatus	EC50	>500 mg/L; 72h (Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	5.8 mg/L; 96 h (Toluene)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	5.46-9.83 mg/L; 48 h (Toluene)
	Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water	LC50	3600 mg/L; 96 hr (Methyl ethyl ketone)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	5091 mg/L; 48 hr (Methyl ethyl ketone)
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.		
Degradability	Methyl ethyl ketone can undergo a slow oxidative decomposition in air and light and form methyl ethyl ketone peroxide. It is readily biodegradable, 76% in 5 days and 100% in 28 days (OECD 301D). Toluene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyl free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 1 to 2 days. Toluene is Biodegradable (100% in 10 days, OECD 301C). Its Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is 2150 mg O2/L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O2/g (IUCLID). Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B). The term biodegradability, as such, is not applicable to inorganic compounds like Titanium dioxide. Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate is readily biodegradable >90% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F).		
Bioaccumulative potential	Methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to accumulate in aquatic organisms according to its low values of bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 0,5 to 1 and its partition coefficient (Log Kow 0,29). Toluene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) in two fish species of 13 and 90, and its partition factor Log Kow of 2,65. These values suggest a low to moderate potential of bioaccumulation. Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 27, indicating no bioaccumulation.		
Mobility in soil	Methyl ethyl ketone is soluble in water and it should evaporate moderately from water. Its measured Koc values of 29 and 34 suggest that methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil (TOXNET). Distribution air, water, soil and sediment: 13.8%/ 49.1%/ 37%/ 0.08%. Toluene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Its Koc values range from 37 to 178 in a sandy soil suggest that toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET Data). Acetone evaporates very rapidly from dry soil surfaces. It is very soluble in water and it is expected to have very high mobility in soil with no adsorption to sediment. Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate has an estimated Koc value of 49000 which suggests that it is expected to be immobile 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 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)	
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
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	X	X		X
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X		X
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene	9003-22-9		X		
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7		X		
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1		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)	CAA 112(b)	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.

						HON	HAP			
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	X	X	X		X	X			
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene	9003-22-9	X								
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X	X		X				
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X								
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	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
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	X	

Other regulations

WHMIS 1988

B2 D2A D2B

Class B2 : Flammable Liquid
Class D2A : Very toxic material causing other toxic effects
Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects

HMIS

NFPA

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INC. 2017-01-09
Version	01
Other information	REFERENCES: - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php - 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), http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca

- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html
- 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, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

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