



# Safety Data Sheet

## The Craftsman Collection

### HAZELNUT



## 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	The Craftsman Collection HAZELNUT		
<b>Product code</b>	CC016		
<b>Other means of identification</b>	N/Av.		
<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>	INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 Outside USA, Call Collect 1-352-323-3500 (French & English) 24-hour  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 2)  
 Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4)  
 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)  
 Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)  
 Skin sensitizer (Category 1)  
 Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B)  
 Carcinogenicity (Category 1B)  
 Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A)  
 Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)  
 Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 1)  
 Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

### DANGER

- H225: Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
- H350: May cause cancer
- H340: May cause genetic defects
- H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H332: Harmful if inhaled
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H315: Causes skin irritation

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
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.  
P233: Keep container tightly closed.  
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 mist, vapours and spray.  
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271: Use only in a well-ventilated area.  
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.  
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.  
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.  
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.  
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
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.  
P403+235: Store in a well ventilated place. 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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16)	64742-94-5	32 - 33 %
Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits)	8052-41-3	25 - 26 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	4.5 - 5.5 %
Toluene	108-88-3	3.5 - 4.5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	3.5 - 4.5 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	64742-48-9	3 - 4 %
Iron (III) Oxide	1309-37-1	2.5 - 3.5 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	2 - 3 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1.5 - 2.5 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	1.5 - 2.5 %
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	1.5 - 2.5 %
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	0.1 - 1 %

## 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. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious rinse 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.
<b>Other</b>	No information available.
<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause irritation to skin and eyes. 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. 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.
<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>	Very 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>	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. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

## 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. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite, Dustbane) and place in an appropriate waste disposal clearly identified. 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-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 vapour or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. 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.
<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. 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).
<b>Storage temperature</b>	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health</b>	Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits): 20000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Toluene : 500 ppm. 2-Butoxyethanol: 700 ppm. Naphthalene: 250 ppm. Iron (III) Oxide: 2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , value as iron. Carbon Black: 1750 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica: 3000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .		
Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits)	STEL	580 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
	TWA (8h)	290 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
2-Butoxyethanol	TWA (8h)	100 ppm 20 ppm	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH , ON, RSST ACGIH , BC, ON
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm	97 mg/m <sup>3</sup> RSST
Naphthalene	STEL	50 ppm 15 ppm	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> RSST (Pc) BC
		15 ppm	78 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ON
	TWA (8h)	15 ppm 10 ppm	79 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH , RSST BC
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	TWA (8h) Mist	10 ppm	52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH , ON, RSST
		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , RSST
		175 ppm	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Other
		300 ppm	OSHA
Iron (III) Oxide	TWA (8h) Respirable Dust	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	TWA (8h)	100 ppm	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH
Carbon black	Ceiling	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
	TWA (8h)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , BC, ON
		3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	TWA (8h)	25 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		25 ppm	123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> RSST
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	TWA (8h) Respirable Dust	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC

Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Respirable Dust	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
	Total Dust	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
	Respirable Dust	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	Total Dust	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON
	TWA (8h)	10 ppm	36 mg/m <sup>3</sup> US AIHA
<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 synthetic apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.		
<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 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.		
<b>Feet</b>	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.		

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable
<b>Colour</b>	Hazelnut	<b>Flammability limits</b>	N/Av.
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent	<b>Flash point</b>	4°C (39.2°F)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	N/Av.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	226°C (438.8°F)
<b>pH</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensibility to electrostatic charges</b>	Yes
<b>Melting point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensibility to sparks and/or friction</b>	N.Av.
<b>Freezing point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Vapour density</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling point</b>	111°C (231.8°F)	<b>Relative density</b>	0.91 to 0.92 kg/L (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	Negligible (<2%) in water	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	N/Av.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	> Butyl Acetate	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	N/Av.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	N/Av.	<b>Viscosity</b>	N/Av.
<b>Percent Volatile</b>	79.75%	<b>Molecular mass</b>	N/Av.

N/Av.: Not Available    N/Av.: Not Applicable    Und.: Undetermined    N/E: Not Established

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	No information available.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)</b>	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidants, strong bases, mineral acids, strong acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. Toxicological information


<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16)	Ingestion 7050 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >5.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits)	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >12 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >3000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion 560 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 2.21 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 220 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Naphthalene	Ingestion 490 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >1 mg/l/1h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 1120 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
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13)	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >8.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Iron (III) Oxide	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation >13 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin >3000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Ingestion 5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation 18 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin >3160 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
Carbon black	Ingestion >15400 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Skin >3000 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	
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Ingestion 2326 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	930 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation 20 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin <2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
<b>Likely routes of exposure</b>	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.			

<p><b>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</b></p>	<p><b>Eye contact</b> May cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.</p> <p><b>Skin contact</b> May cause redness, dryness or rash 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. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed.</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. Numerous studies on human, especially from the monitoring of painters, suggest that long-term occupational exposure to white spirit (all types) cause chronic toxic encephalopathy (adverse central nervous system effects).</p> <p><b>Ingestion</b> Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals. 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.</p> <p><b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b> Methyl ethyl ketoxime is a strong skin sensitizer (Guinea pig, OECD Guideline 406). There is a case of dermatitis allergy to naphthalene reported in human. However, there is a report of negative results in 2 guinea pig skin sensitizing tests (OECD Guideline 406).</p> <p><b>IARC/NTP Classification</b> <b>Common name IARC NTP</b>  Naphthalene 2B R  Carbon black 2B -  IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic.  NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity</b> Many carcinogenicity Studies with solvent naphtha (petroleum) products containing no significant concentrations of known carcinogens compounds (&lt;0.1%) have shown dermal tumours developed. It was concluded that these middle distillate petroleum product are potential skin carcinogens (OECD Guideline 451). Under the inhalation exposure conditions, Methyl ethyl ketoxime is a liver carcinogen for rats (EPA OTS 798.3300). Contains substances that can cause cancer based on animal data. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.</p> <p><b>Mutagenicity</b> Some solvent naphtha (petroleum) products are considered mutagenic in bacterial assay (OECD Guideline 471).</p> <p><b>Reproductive toxicity</b> Toluene present a risk of toxicity on development based on animal study. An epidemiological study (1992) has been done with women exposed only to toluene in a factory. The first group was exposed to ambient concentrations from 50 to 150 ppm and the second at concentrations from 0 to 25 ppm. Comparison with a control group demonstrated a higher spontaneous abortions rates significantly in women exposed to higher concentrations than those of little or no exposure group. The inhalation of high concentration of 2-Butoxyethanol has an embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic effect on rats and rabbits at doses which were severely toxic to the animals</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b> Central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b> Central nervous system, kidneys, liver, ears.</p>
<p><b>Interactive effects</b></p>	<p>No information available for this product.</p>
<p><b>Other information</b></p>	<p>The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg but lower than 5000 mg/Kg. These values are classified category 5 by the GHS. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 10 mg/L/4h but lower than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4).</p>

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	<p>Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50 2.34 mg/L - 96 h (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16))*</p> <p>Daphnia magna EC50 0.95 mg/L - 48 h (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (C9-C16))*</p> <p>Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50 5.8 mg/L - 96 h (toluene)*</p> <p>Daphnia magna EC50 5.46-9.83 mg/L - 48 h (toluene)*</p> <p>Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50 0.91-2.82 mg/L - 96 h (naphthlene)*</p> <p>Daphnia magna EC50 1.09-3.4 mg/L - 48 h (naphthlene)*</p> <p>Pimephales promelas LC50 7.19-8.28 mg/L - 96 h (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)*</p> <p>Daphnia magna EC50 6.14 mg/L - 48 h (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)*</p>
<b>Persistence</b>	The product contains components that may persist in the environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	The product is a heavy hydrocarbon mixture in which some ingredients are not expected to be readily biodegradable (OECD 301). Stoddard solvent (Mineral Spirits) is not rapidly degrading, according to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of 12-13% (EHC187, 1996). 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 O <sub>2</sub> /L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O <sub>2</sub> /g (IUCLID). Naphthalene is considered to be not readily biodegradable, but is inherently or easily biodegradable under aerobic conditions in many non-standard tests. 2-Butoxyethanol is readily biodegradable 90.4% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301B).
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	The product is a mixture of heavy hydrocarbon which some ingredients may be bioaccumulative. 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. Naphthalene exhibits a low potential of accumulation with a Bioconcentration Factors (BCF) of <200 (OECD Guideline 305). 2-Butoxyethanol is not expected to bioaccumulate based on a low partition coefficient (Log Kow <2). 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is not readily biodegradable (4 to 18% in 28 days) according to OECD 301C Guideline.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients can evaporate into the air while others present a medium to low mobility in soil. 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). The Koc values of <650 suggest that naphthalene is expected to have high to no mobility in soil (TOXNET). The estimated Koc value of 0.83 suggests that 2-Butoxyethanol is expected to have high mobility in soil (TOXNET).
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer. Uncontrolled release of the product may result in contamination of air, ground, waterways and/or sewers. *Data from Gemini Coatings safety data sheet.

## 13. Disposal considerations

	<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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## 14. Transport information

<b>UN Number</b>	UN 1263
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	PAINT
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Contains an ingredient which is a marine pollutant.
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Permit required for transportation with proper placards displayed on vehicle.





Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	X							
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	X		X	X				
Carbon black	1333-86-4	X							
Synthetic Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	X							
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	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
Naphthalene	91-20-3	X	
Carbon black	1333-86-4	X	

### Other regulations

#### WHMIS 1988



B2 D1A D2A D2B

Class B2 : Flammable Liquid

Class D1A : Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects

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. 2016-02-08
Version	02
Other information	<p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Original safety data sheet (product code CC016) from Gemini Coatings. Preparation date: 2015-10-20.</li> <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> </ul>

- 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>  
DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS:  
2015-12-08  
CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02:  
sections 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, and 12.

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

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