



Safety Data Sheet

BLACK GLOSS LACQUER



1. Identification

Product identifier	BLACK GLOSS LACQUER		
Product code	BL-2190		
Other means of identification	N/Av.		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	PAINT.		
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	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

Summary	<p>DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID! VERY TOXIC! Skin, eyes and respiratory tracts irritant. Harmful by inhalation or if absorbed through the skin. May cause central nervous system effects. Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals. Contains ingredients possibly carcinogenic to humans. Reproductive effects in animal. 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. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. After use, wash hands with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p>
----------------	--

WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS



Flammable liquids (Category 2)
 Skin irritation (Category 2)
 Eye irritation (Category 2A)
 Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
 Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
 Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)
 Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2)
 Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

DANGER

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
 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

H361D: Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
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.
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.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
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 chemical foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide 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 an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients		
Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Acetone	67-64-1	15 - 40 %
Toluene	108-88-3	15 - 40 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	7 - 13 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5 - 10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	3 - 7 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %
Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	1 - 5 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 5 %
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1 - 5 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	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. 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 plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	No information available.
Notes to the physician	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	dried powder, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), alcohol resistant foam, Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	NFPA: Class IB Flammable liquid. 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	Water stream can scatter and spread fire. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

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. Stay against the wind spill. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher near you. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) or wipe up or scrape up and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. 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. 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.
--------------------------------------	---

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). NFPA: Class IB Flammable liquid. 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	Acetone: 2500 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Toluene : 500 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Methyl n-amyl ketone: 800 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. 2-Butoxyethanol: 700 ppm. Carbon Black: 1750 mg/m ³ .			
Acetone	STEL	500 ppm 750 ppm 1000 ppm 1000 ppm	2380 mg/m ³ 2400 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC AB , ON RSST OSHA
	TWA (8h)	250 ppm 250 ppm 500 ppm 500 ppm 750 ppm	590 mg/m ³ 1190 mg/m ³ 1782 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC NIOSH AB , ON RSST OSHA
Toluene	STEL	150 ppm	560 mg/m ³	NIOSH , OSHA
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm 50 ppm 100 ppm	188 mg/m ³ 375 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON AB , RSST NIOSH , OSHA
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL	200 ppm 200 ppm	950 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON AB , NIOSH, OSHA, RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm 150 ppm 150 ppm 150 ppm	710 mg/m ³ 713 mg/m ³	BC ACGIH , ON NIOSH , OSHA AB , RSST
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm 150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA AB , RSST
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm 100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA AB , RSST
Isopropyl alcohol	STEL	400 ppm 400 ppm 500 ppm 500 ppm	1225 mg/m ³ 1230 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON AB NIOSH RSST
	TWA (8h)	200 ppm 200 ppm 400 ppm 400 ppm	492 mg/m ³ 980 mg/m ³ 983 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON AB NIOSH , OSHA RSST
Ethylbenzene	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m ³	AB , RSST
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm 100 ppm 100 ppm	434 mg/m ³ 435 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON AB , RSST OSHA
2-Butoxyethanol	TWA (8h)	5 ppm	24 mg/m ³	NIOSH

Methyl n-amyl ketone	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
		20 ppm	97 mg/m ³	AB , RSST
		50 ppm	240 mg/m ³	OSHA
		25 ppm	115 mg/m ³	ON
		50 ppm		ACGIH , BC
		50 ppm	233 mg/m ³	AB , RSST
Carbon black	Ceiling	100 ppm	465 mg/m ³	NIOSH , OSHA
			3.5 mg/m ³	OSHA
			3 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON
			3.5 mg/m ³	AB , 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 safety glasses. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.		
Hands		In case of prolonged contact wear neoprene or nitrile 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 a long-sleeved shirt. Wear synthetic apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.		
Respiratory		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 enclosed area until maximum 10 times of exposure limit, wear half mask respirator with organic vapors cartridges and fitted with a particulate filter. Use a dust particle mask when sanding.		
Feet		Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.		

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Flammable.
Colour	Black	Flammability limits	0.96 to 12.8%
Odour	Solvent odor	Flash point	-18°C (-0.4°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Ap.	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	Yes
Melting point	N/Av.	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	N/Av.
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	56.1°C (133°F)	Relative density	0.908 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	No	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	> Butyl Acetate	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.

Vapour pressure	N/Av.	Viscosity	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	83.8%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidants, strong bases, mineral acids, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	In combustion: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity	Acetone	Ingestion	5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	15800 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
	Butyl acetate (normal)	Ingestion	10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>17600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Ingestion	3523 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Xylene	Skin	3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	9100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>5.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	Skin	17297 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	5045 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	66.1 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Isopropyl alcohol	Skin	6280 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Ingestion	560 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	2.21 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	2-Butoxyethanol	Skin	220 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	17.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Ethylbenzene	Skin	15380 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	12800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>5000 ppm/6h	Rat	LC50
	Isobutyl isobutyrate		48.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>8600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	1670 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	<18.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
			>9.34 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Methyl n-amyl ketone	Skin	10220 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50

	Carbon black	Ingestion >15400 mg/kg Rat LD50 Skin >3000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.	
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact Skin contact Inhalation Ingestion IARC/NTP Classification Carcinogenicity Teratogenicity Mutagenicity Reproductive toxicity Immunotoxicity	May cause eye irritation. May cause slight irritation of the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed. Excessive inhalation is harmful. May cause slight upper respiratory tract irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, drowsiness, unconsciousness. asphyxia. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause damage to liver, kidneys, lungs and blood forming organs. May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting. 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. Common name IARC NTP Ethylbenzene 2B - Carbon black 2B - IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens. Contains an ingredient possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Carbon Black (CAS no. 1333-86-4) The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. This material is not known to cause teratogenic effect. This material is not known to cause mutagenic effect. 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. Xylene overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy. No information available.
Interactive effects	No information available for this product.	
Other information	Target organs: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. blood forming organs. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information


Ecological toxicity	N/Av. LC50 N/Av.
Persistence	No information available for this product.
Degradability	No information available for this product.
Bioaccumulative potential	No information available for this product.
Mobility in soil	No information available for this product.
Other adverse	No information available for this product.

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 lacquer, thinner, stain, shellac, varnish, polish can be reprocessed everywhere there is a recycling 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 is not listed as a marine pollutant.
Special precautions for user	No information available.
TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)	
Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 3
Packing group	II
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	Regulated UN 1263. Class 3, PG II.
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	Regulated UN 1263. 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

Other regulations	UNITED STATE OF AMERICA: - Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) : All ingredients are listed in the TSCA Inventory. - EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7). Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3). - California Proposition 65: Contains ingredients that can cause cancer according to the state of California. Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3). CANADA : - Canada DSL and NDSL: All ingredients are listed in the Domestic Substances List (DSL). - Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances (NPRI):
--------------------------	---

Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4).
 Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
 Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
 n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).
 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS no. 111-76-2).
 Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no. 67-63-0).
 Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate (CAS no. 103-23-1).

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. 2014-03-19
Version	01
Other information	<p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 - IUCLID Chemical Dataset, European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), Joint Research Centre, http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu <p>ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System NFPA: National Fire Protection Association OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA) NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP: National Toxicology Program RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec) GHS: Globally Harmonized System IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min) TWA: Time Weighted Averages WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System</p>

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