



Safety Data Sheet

550 VOC PRECAT LACQUER SATIN WHITE



1. Identification

Product identifier	550 VOC PRECAT LACQUER SATIN WHITE		
Product code	PCW550-1030		
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	DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID! VERY TOXIC! Skin, eyes and respiratory tracts irritant. Harmful by inhalation, if swallowed and 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 an ingredient possibly carcinogenic to human. 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.
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WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS



- Flammable liquids (Category 2)
- Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4)
- Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4)
- Skin irritation (Category 2)
- Eye irritation (Category 2A)
- Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
- Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)

DANGER

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- H302 + H332: Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H315: Causes skin irritation
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer
- 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+330+331+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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.
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 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 - 30 %
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	7 - 13 %
n-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	5 - 10 %
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	5 - 10 %
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	3 - 7 %
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	1 - 5 %
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1 - 5 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 5 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 - 5 %
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9	1 - 5 %
Butyl acetate (normal)	123-86-4	1 - 5 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.5 - 1.5 %
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. 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.
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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. 2-Butoxyethanol: 700 ppm. n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm. Isobutyl alcohol: 1600 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm. Methyl n-amyl ketone: 800 ppm. n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm. Titanium dioxide: 5000 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 500 ppm 500 ppm 750 ppm	1190 mg/m ³ 1782 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC AB , ON RSST OSHA
Titanium dioxide	TWA (8h)	Total Dust		10 mg/m ³	AB , ACGIH, BC, ON, RSST
Methyl n-amyl ketone	TWA (8h)		25 ppm 50 ppm 50 ppm 100 ppm	115 mg/m ³ 233 mg/m ³ 465 mg/m ³	ON ACGIH , BC AB , RSST OSHA
n-Butyl Alcohol	Ceiling		30 ppm 50 ppm	152 mg/m ³	BC RSST (Pc, RP)
	TWA (8h)		15 ppm 20 ppm 20 ppm 100 ppm	60 mg/m ³ 300 mg/m ³	BC ACGIH , ON AB OSHA
Isopropyl alcohol	STEL		400 ppm 400 ppm 500 ppm	984 mg/m ³ 1230 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON AB 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 OSHA RSST
2-Butoxyethanol	TWA (8h)		20 ppm 20 ppm 50 ppm	97 mg/m ³ 240 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON AB , RSST OSHA
Butyl acetate (normal)	STEL		200 ppm 200 ppm	950 mg/m ³	ACGIH , ON AB , OSHA, RSST
	TWA (8h)		20 ppm 150 ppm 150 ppm 150 ppm	710 mg/m ³ 713 mg/m ³	BC ACGIH , ON OSHA AB , RSST

Isobutyl alcohol	TWA (8h)	50 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON AB , RSST
		50 ppm	152 mg/m ³	OSHA
		100 ppm	300 mg/m ³	OSHA
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA AB , RSST
		150 ppm	651 mg/m ³	OSHA
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA AB , RSST
		100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	OSHA
Ethylbenzene	STEL	125 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA AB , RSST
		125 ppm	543 mg/m ³	OSHA
	TWA (8h)	20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON AB , RSST
		100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	OSHA
		100 ppm	435 mg/m ³	OSHA
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.			
Feet	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.			

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Flammable.
Colour	White or colored	Flammability limits	1.11 to 12.8%
Odour	Solvent odor	Flash point	-17.8°C (0°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Av.	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	1.032 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	75.82%	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
	Titanium dioxide	Ingestion >10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >6.82 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >10000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Methyl n-amyl ketone	Ingestion 1670 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation <18.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		>9.34 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 10220 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
	Nitrocellulose	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, isobutylated	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Skin >5000 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
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	Ingestion 9100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >5.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 17297 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Isobutyl alcohol	Ingestion 2460 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 19.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin 3400 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
Isopropyl alcohol	Ingestion 5045 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation 66.1 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin 6280 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion 560 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation 2.21 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin 220 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	Ingestion 3089 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Inhalation >11.13 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	


	<p>Xylene</p> <p>Ethylbenzene</p>	<p>Skin 883 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 3523 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 27.6 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin 3200 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p> <p>Ingestion 3500 mg/kg Rat LD50</p> <p>Inhalation 17.3 mg/l/4h Rat LC50</p> <p>Skin 15380 mg/kg Rabbit LD50</p>
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.	
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	<p>Eye contact May cause eye irritation.</p> <p>Skin contact 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.</p> <p>Inhalation 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 exposure may cause damage to liver, kidneys, lungs and blood forming organs.</p> <p>Ingestion May cause gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea and vomiting. Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals.</p> <p>IARC/NTP Classification</p> <p>Common name IARC NTP</p> <p>Titanium dioxide 2B -</p> <p>Ethylbenzene 2B -</p> <p><small>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</small></p> <p>Carcinogenicity Contains ingredients possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7). The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. 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.</p> <p>Teratogenicity This material is not known to cause teratogenic effect.</p> <p>Mutagenicity This material is not known to cause mutagenic effect.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity This material is not known to cause effects on reproduction. Xylene overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy.</p> <p>Immunotoxicity No information available.</p>	
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 10 mg/L/4h but lower than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4). The oral acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 300 mg/Kg but lower than 2000 mg/kg. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4). The skin acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. This value is not classified according to WHMIS 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 effects	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.
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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.
<small>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.</small>	

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: Butanol (CAS no. 71-36-3). Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7). - California Proposition 65: Contains ingredients that can cause cancer according to the state of California. Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4). Titanium dioxide (CAS no. 13463-67-7). CANADA : - Canada DSL and NDSL: All ingredients are listed in the Domestic Substances List (DSL).
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- Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances (NPRI):
 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS no. 111-76-2).
 n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).
 Ethylbenzene (CAS no. 100-41-4).
 Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
 n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).
 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. 2014-04-15
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>

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