

SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
(514) 932-2157

PRODUCT: FURNITURE CLEANER

CODE: 1804

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER CIRCA 1850 FURNITURE CLEANER

PRODUCT CODE 180425, 180450, 180404

RECOMMENDED USE CLEANER

SUPPLIER SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
CANADA
514-932-2157

EMERGENCY PHONE NO 514-932-2157 8:00 - 17:00 EST

2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Use non-sparking tools.
Take action to prevent static discharges.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ equipment.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other Information

No data available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WT %
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	64742-48-9	90-100

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures****General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation

Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes.

Ingestion

ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider

Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Low toxicity. May cause mild eye irritation. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. May cause mild skin irritation. May cause mild discomfort. Excessive exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:**Note to physicians**

Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use DRY chemicals, CO2, alcohol foam or water spray.

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Combustible. May release vapors that form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boil over. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Shut off fuel to fire.

Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Smoke

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or

flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Handling Temperature: Ambient. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store at ambient temperature. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Suitable Containers/Packing: Drums; Barges; Tank Cars; Tank Trucks Suitable Materials and Coatings: Carbon steel; Teflon; Stainless steel; Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Polystyrene; Natural rubber; Butyl rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM).

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy 64742-48-9	Not Available

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles.

Hand protection

Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical-resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves. The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron. Antistatic boots.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air

respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

General hygiene considerations

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Colorless
Odour	Pine
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point / freezing point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit	No data available
Lower flammability limit	No data available
Vapor pressure	No data available
Relative vapor density	No data available
Specific gravity	0.8
Water solubility	Negligible
Solubility in other solvents	No data available
Partition coefficient	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional remark.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Toxic fumes. Smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

Excessive exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

Eye contact

May cause mild eye irritation. May cause mild discomfort.

Skin contact

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. May cause mild skin irritation.

Ingestion

Low toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Information on toxicological effects**Symptoms**

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. For the product itself: Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Numerical measures of toxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	ORAL LD50	DERMAL LD50	INHALATION LC50
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy 64742-49-9	>6000 mg/kg (Rat)	>31600 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>8500 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. May cause mild skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause mild eye irritation. May cause mild discomfort.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Carcinogenicity

Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

INGREDIENTS	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy 64742-49-9	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Reproductive Toxicity

No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

No information available.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	Ecotoxicity – Freshwater Algae (EC50)	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species (LC50)	Toxicity - Microorganisms	Ecotoxicity - Crustacea (EC50)
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy 64742-49-9	Not available	2200 mg/L, 96h (Pimephales promelas)	Not available	Not available

Persistence and degradability

No information available.

Biodegradability

No information available.

Other adverse effects:

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Do not reuse empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Class 3
Packing Group III
Marine pollutant No

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Class 3
Packing Group III
Marine pollutant No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY..... Regulatory Affairs
 REVISION DATE..... April 1, 2020
 PREPARATION DATE..... June 1, 2018

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Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this SDS as a product specification. For product specification information refer to a Product Specification Sheet and/or a Certificate of Analysis.

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 End of Safety Data Sheet