

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

PRODUCT: PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER**CODE: 1806****1. IDENTIFICATION**

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER CIRCA 1850 HEAVY BODY PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER

PRODUCT CODE 180650, 180601, 180604, 180620, 180605

RECOMMENDED USE COATING REMOVER

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**

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 2

Hazard pictograms**Signal Word: Danger****Hazard statements**

Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
May cause cancer
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements**Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed

Response

Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on label)
IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Rinse mouth

Storage

Keep cool
Store locked up

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 %
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	85-95
Methanol	67-56-1	5-10

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. 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:

Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. May cause slight corneal injury. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm can cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats). Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact. May cause

moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians

Treat symptomatically. The severity of outcome following methanol ingestion may be more related to the time between ingestion and treatment, rather than the amount ingested. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any ingestion exposure. Antidote is fomepizole which enhances elimination of metabolic formic acid. This must be administered by a trained medical professional only. For specialist advice physicians should contact the Poison Control Centre. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Vapors may travel along the ground to be ignited at distant locations. Stay upwind. Isolate and restrict area access. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Although this product does not have a flash point it can burn at room temperature. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishments.

Hazardous combustion products

Hydrogen chloride. Chlorine. Phosgene. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde.

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

Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Environmental precautions

See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Wear all protective equipment. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapor and should be handled as if they were full until they have been cleaned. Manual operations (such as cold cleaning or paint stripping) using methylene chloride should be engineered to provide for confining solvent vapors, adequate ventilation and/or respiratory protection to reduce the potential for overexposure to vapors. To avoid uncontrolled emissions vent vapor from container to storage tank. Do not enter these areas where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep containers tightly closed. Product has a shelf life of 24 months. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Significant vapor pressure (greater than 5 psi) can be generated above 55 °F. This may result in venting or rupture. Do not store in aluminum, zinc, aluminum alloys and plastics. Product should not be packaged in aluminum aerosol cans or with finely divided aluminum or its alloys in an aerosol can. Product is denser than water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH
Dichloromethane	

75-09-2	50 ppm TLV-TWA
Methanol	250 ppm STEL
67-56-1	200 ppm TLV-TWA

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Hand protection

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material, examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: butyl rubber, polyvinyl alcohol, Viton. 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.

Skin and body protection

Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. Impervious clothing.

Respiratory protection

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Clear/Milky
Odour	Characteristic
Odour threshold	No information 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	1.3
Water solubility	No data available
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

Water contamination may cause corrosion of metals due to formation of hydrochloric acid.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources. Direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials

Strong bases. Oxidizing agents. Amines. Aluminum powders, magnesium powders, potassium, sodium and zinc powder. Aluminum and alloys.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen chloride. Chlorine. Phosgene. Oxides of carbon.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on likely routes of exposure****Inhalation**

Toxic if inhaled. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. CNS depression. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm can cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats).

Eye contact

May cause slight corneal injury. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin contact

Toxic by skin contact. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Ingestion

Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion of as little as 10 ml of methanol can cause blindness and 30 ml (1 ounce) can cause death if victim is not treated. Ingestion causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. Metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects can occur following an 8-24 hour latent period. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Information on toxicological effects**Symptoms**

Observations in animals include irritation to the upper respiratory tract, liver or kidney effects. Exposure to this material may decrease the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.

Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption of methanol may cause systemic poisoning, brain disorders, impaired vision and blindness. Inhalation may worsen conditions such as emphysema or bronchitis. Repeated skin contact may cause dermal irritation, dryness and cracking. Effects of sub lethal doses may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity. Methanol is toxic by inhalation and ingestion. Inhalation of vapors may cause cyanosis, CNS effects, lethargy, loss of consciousness and death. The effects from inhalation may be delayed. Ingestion may cause malaise, CNS effects, discomfort, and death if not treated promptly. Ingestion of methanol has resulted in adverse effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging) in the brain. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure include: skin disorders and allergies, liver disorders and eye disease. Long term exposure to methanol has been associated with headaches, giddiness, conjunctivitis, insomnia and impaired vision. Dermal absorption of significant amounts of methanol resulted in death in several animal species. Toxic effects in animals exposed to methanol by inhalation include eye irritation, blindness and nasal discharge. Toxic effects observed in animals exposed to methanol by ingestion include CNS effects, gastrointestinal effects, anesthetic effects, damage to the optic nerve and acidosis.

Synergistic Products: In animals, high concentrations of methanol can increase the toxicity of other chemicals, particularly liver toxins like carbon tetrachloride. Ethanol significantly reduces the toxicity of methanol because it competes for the same metabolic enzymes, and has been used to treat methanol poisoning.

Potential for Accumulation: Methanol is readily absorbed into the body following inhalation and ingestion. Skin absorption may occur if the skin is broken or exposure is prolonged. Once absorbed, methanol is rapidly distributed to body tissues. A small amount is excreted unchanged in exhaled air and the urine. The rest is first metabolized to formaldehyde, which is then metabolized to formic acid and/or formate. The formic acid and formate are eventually converted to carbon dioxide and water. In humans, methanol clears from the body, after inhalation or oral exposure, with a half-life of 1 day or more for high doses (greater than 1000 mg/kg) or about 1.5-3 hours for low doses (less than 100 mg/kg or 76.5-230 ppm (100-300 mg/m³)).

Numerical measures of toxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	ORAL LD50	DERMAL LD50	INHALATION LC50
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	1600 mg/kg (Rat)	Not available	53 mg/L (Rat), 6h
Methanol 67-56-1	6200 mg/kg (Rat)	Not available	22500 ppm (Rat), 8h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation

Toxic by skin contact. May be absorbed through the skin in toxic or lethal amounts. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Repeated exposure to methanol can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight corneal injury. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No information available.

Carcinogenicity

Classification based on data available for ingredients.

CHEMICAL NAME	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	A3	Group 2A	Reasonably Anticipated	X
Methanol 67-56-1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

A3 – Animal Carcinogen

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 2A - Probably Carcinogenic to Humans

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

Reasonably Anticipated - Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)

X - Present

Reproductive Toxicity

Methylene chloride can pass through the placenta and can be excreted in maternal milk. Did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses with caused toxic effects to the mother.

Methanol is reported to cause birth defects in rats exposed to 20 000 ppm. In experimental animals, methanol is fetotoxic, teratogenic and has produced significant behavioral abnormalities in offspring at dose levels not producing maternal toxic effects. Behavioral abnormalities were observed in the offspring of rats given drinking water containing 2% methanol. Methanol has produced mutagenic effects (somatic cells) in experimental animals.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	Ecotoxicity – Freshwater Algae (EC50)	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species (LC50)	Toxicity - Microorganisms	Ecotoxicity - Crustacea (EC50)
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	500 mg/L, 72h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 500 mg/L, 96h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	140.8 - 277.8 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 262 - 855 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 193 mg/L, 96h flow (Lepomis macrochirus) 193 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus)	Not available	1532 - 1847mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna) 190mg/L (Daphnia magna)
Methanol	Not available	28200 mg/L, 96h flow	Not available	Not available

67-56-1		(Pimephales promelas) 100 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 19.5 – 20.7 g/L, 96h flow (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 18 - 20 mL/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 13.5 – 17.6 g/L, 96h flow (Lepomis macrochirus)		
---------	--	---	--	--

Persistence and degradability

No information available.

Biodegradability

No information available.

Partition coefficient

No information available.

Other adverse effects:

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste materials must be disposed of in accordance with your municipal, state, provincial and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN 2810
Shipping name TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Dichloromethane)
Class 6.1
Packing Group III
Marine pollutant Not available

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN 2810
Shipping name TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Dichloromethane)
Class 6.1
Packing Group III
Marine pollutant Not available

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
 PREPARATION DATE..... June 1, 2018

Swing Paints expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to the product or information provided herein, and shall under no circumstances be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

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.

All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from the manufacturer and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, Swing Paints makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond Swing Paints' control and therefore users are responsible to verify this data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product, or from the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in any other process.

©2018 Swing Paints Ltd. All rights reserved.
 End of Safety Data safety Data Sheet