

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

**PRODUCT: PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER**

**CODE: 1899**

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT IDENTIFIER** SWING PROFESSIONEL FURNITURE STRIPPER GEL

**PRODUCT CODE** 189901, 189904, 189920, 189905

**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
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

### 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 genetic defects  
May cause respiratory irritation  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
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

<b>3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</b>
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CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WT %
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	70-80
Methanol	67-56-1	10-20
Toluene	108-88-3	5-10

<b>4. FIRST-AID MEASURES</b>
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**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 67-56-1	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TLV-TWA
Toluene 108-88-3	20 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	1.2
Water solubility	No data available
Solubility in other solvents	No data available
Partition coefficient	No data available

<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	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/m<sup>3</sup>)).

Toluene is a moderate skin irritant, based on animal evidence. Prolonged contact is more irritating due to the defatting action of this solvent and dermatitis (dry, red skin) may result. Liquid toluene is absorbed through the skin slowly. Toluene is a mild eye irritant, based on animal evidence. The main effect of inhaling toluene vapor is on the central nervous system (CNS). Symptoms are related to exposure concentration. Symptoms may include slight drowsiness, headache, irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract, fatigue, dizziness, drunkenness (giddiness), numbness, mild nausea, mental confusion, incoordination, unconsciousness and death. Toluene is readily absorbed following ingestion producing CNS depression. Symptoms will be similar to those described for inhalation. Acute oral exposure to toluene in rats has been reported to cause temporary visual dysfunction, urinary bladder effects and altered immune function. Toluene may be aspirated, which is the inhalation of a chemical into the lungs, during ingestion or vomiting. Severe lung irritation, damage to the lung tissues and death may result. Most studies reporting kidney damage in people result from solvent abuse (for example, glue-sniffing). There is some evidence to suggest that long-term exposure to toluene may affect hearing. The effect of toluene on hearing loss is potentiated by acetylsalicylic acid and n-hexane to produce irreversible auditory damage. Chronic inhalation causes color vision impairment in humans. Exposure to other solvents such as benzene, xylene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of toluene from the body, thereby enhancing the toxicity of toluene.

#### 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
Toluene 108-88-3	2600 mg/kg (Rat)	12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat), 4h

#### 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
Toluene 108-88-3	Not available	Group 3	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

Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in 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.

Toluene may harm the unborn child based on animal information. Has been associated with: low birth weight or size, learning disabilities, hearing loss.

**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 67-56-1	Not available	28200 mg/L, 96h flow (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)	Not available	Not available
Toluene 108-88-3	12.5 mg/L, 72h static (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 433 mg/L, 96h (Pseudokirchneriella Subcapitata)	11.0 - 15.0 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus) 14.1 - 17.16 mg/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 15.22 - 9.05 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 5.89 - 7.81 mg/L, 96h flow (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 50.87 - 70.34 mg/L, 96h static (Poecilia reticulata) 12.6 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 28.2 mg/L, 96h semi-static (Poecilia reticulata) 5.8 mg/L, 96h semi-static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 54 mg/L, 96h static (Oryzias latipes)	Not available	5.46 - 9.83mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna) 11.5mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna)

**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.

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 End of Safety Data Safety Data Sheet