

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

PRODUCT: SUPER DEGOOPER

CODE: 3200

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER CIRCA 1850 SUPER DEGOOPER

PRODUCT CODE 320025, 320001, 320004, 320020

RECOMMENDED USE ALL PURPOSE 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

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
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

Flammable liquid and vapor
Harmful in contact with skin
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
Causes eye irritation
May cause cancer
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 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
 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
 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
 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. 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

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WT %
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers	1330-20-7	85-95
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	4590-94-8	5-15

Notes:

The Xylene has Ethylbenzene , cas no 100-41-4 as part of it's composition. There are three chemical forms (isomers) of xylene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene and para-xylene. Commercial xylene, generally referred to as xylene (mixed isomers) or technical xylene, is a mixture of widely varying proportions of these three isomers (with m-xylene predominating), together with ethylbenzene (6-20%) and smaller amounts of toluene, trimethylbenzene, phenol, thiophene, pyridine and non-aromatic hydrocarbons.

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. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. 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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters. Causes moderate eye irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians

The main hazard following accidental ingestion is aspiration of the liquid into the lungs producing chemical pneumonitis. Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use a solid stream of water; this may cause spattering and spread the fire. Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Foam. Water mist.

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

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Do not allow runoff to enter waterways or sewer. Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapors which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable Liquid.

Hazardous combustion products

Aldehydes. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Irritating vapors. Oxides of carbon. 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

Flammable. 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 in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Store at ambient temperature. Bulk storage tanks should be diked. Vapors from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. For containers or container linings use mild steel or stainless steel. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TLV-TWA
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether 34590-94-8	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TLV-TWA

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

Hand protection

Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: Polyvinyl alcohol gloves. Viton gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). Break through time >8 hours.

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. Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical resistant one piece overall with integral hood. Chemical/oil resistant clothing.

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. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Colorless
Odour	Aromatic
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Flash point	23°C / 73°F Tag Closed cup (Xylene)
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	0.88
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

Xylene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

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

Aldehydes. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Irritating vapors. Oxides of carbon. Smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Eye contact

Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Causes moderate eye irritation.

Skin contact

Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters.

Ingestion

May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms

Long term exposure of xylene may cause nervous system effects with symptoms such as headaches, irritability, depression, insomnia, agitation, extreme tiredness, tremors, impaired concentration and short term memory. The blood platelet count may be reduced on exposure to xylene which is reversible when exposure is stopped. Repeated contact can produce dermatitis (dryness and cracking). Chronic inhalation exposure to xylene causes mid-frequency hearing loss in laboratory animals. Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss. Reduced body weight was observed in male rats during one test. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Unknown acute toxicity

No information available

CHEMICAL NAME	ORAL LD50	DERMAL LD50	INHALATION LC50
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Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	3500 mg/kg (Rat)	>4350 mg/kg (Rabbit)	29.08 mg/L (Rat), 4h
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether 34590-94-8	5400 µL/kg (Rat)	9500 mg/kg (Rabbit)	Not available

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Causes moderate eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

This product contains ethylbenzene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

CHEMICAL NAME	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether 34590-94-8	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Legend

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans

Reproductive Toxicity

Although abnormal sperm were observed after an interperitoneal injection in rats, xylene did not produce reproductive effects. An increase in menstrual disorders has been reported in women exposed to organic solvents but it is not possible to attribute this to xylene alone. Xylene has produced fetotoxic effects (delayed ossification and behavioral effects) in animals, in the absence of maternal toxicity. One study found that significant fetal effects at doses that did not cause high maternal toxicity included reduced fetal weight and increased incidence of malformed fetuses. In other studies where rats and mice were exposed by inhalation or ingestion, harmful effects in the offspring (teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and/or fetotoxicity) were either not observed or were observed in the presence of significant harmful effects in the mothers. There have been a few studies investigating the mutagenic potential of xylenes. These studies (induction of sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes (white blood cells)) were negative.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation..

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs.

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)
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	11 mg/L, 72h (Pseudokirchneriella Subcapitata)	13.1 - 16.5 mg/L, 96h flow (Lepomis macrochirus) 13.5 - 17.3 mg/L, 96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 2.661 - 4.093 mg/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 23.53 - 29.97 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 30.26 - 40.75 mg/L, 96h static (Poecilia reticulata) 7.711 - 9.591 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus) 13.4 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 19 mg/L, 96h (Lepomis macrochirus)	Not available	0.6mg/L, 48h (Gammarus lacustris) 3.82 mg/L, 48h (water flea)

		780 mg/L, 96h semi-static (Cyprinus carpio) 780 mg/L, 96h (Cyprinus carpio)		
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether 34590-94-8	Not available	10000 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas)	Not available	1919 mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna)

Persistence and degradability

No information available.

Biodegradability

No information available.

Other adverse effects:

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Xylenes)
Class 3
Packing Group III
Marine pollutant Not available

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Xylenes)
Class 3
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.

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End of Safety Data Sheet