

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

**PRODUCT: BRUSH CLEANER**

**CODE: 3205**

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT IDENTIFIER** KLENK'S BRUSH & ROLLER CLEANER

**PRODUCT CODE** 320550, 320501

**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 2
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 3
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 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

### Hazard pictograms



### Signal Word: Danger

#### Hazard statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled  
Causes skin irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation  
May cause genetic defects  
May cause cancer  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
Causes damage to organs  
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  
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling  
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
 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  
 Keep cool

**Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor  
 Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on label)  
 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  
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower  
 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell  
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor  
 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  
 Keep cool  
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

**Disposal**

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

**Other Information**

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

<b>3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</b>
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CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WT %
Toluene	108-88-3	70-90
Methanol	67-56-1	10-30

<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. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Immediate medical attention is required.

**Inhalation**

Remove to fresh air. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. 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. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

**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:**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Causes skin irritation. May cause eye irritation. Central Nervous System Depression: signs/symptoms can include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness and unconsciousness. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms include redness, swelling, itching and pain.

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.

**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.

Aspiration into the lungs will result in chemical pneumonitis.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam.

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

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

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.

**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.

#### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Prevent electrostatic charge buildup by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Keep away from direct sunlight. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Control parameters**

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TLV-TWA
Methanol 67-56-1	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TLV-TWA

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**

Tight sealing safety 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.

##### **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. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

##### **Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless
<b>Odour</b>	Aromatic
<b>Odour threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	No data available
<b>Boiling point</b>	No data available
<b>Flash point</b>	No data available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available

<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>	
Upper flammability limit	No data available
Lower flammability limit	No data available
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	No data available
<b>Relative vapor density</b>	No data available
<b>Specific gravity</b>	0.9
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	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

No additional remark.

### Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Acids. Halogenated compounds. Halogens. Methanol may react with metallic aluminum or magnesium and generate hydrogen gas.

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

## 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.

#### Eye contact

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Vapors are irritating to eyes. Contact with solution may cause moderate to severe eye irritation.

#### 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. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.

#### 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. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Symptoms

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.

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>)).

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	ORAL LD50	DERMAL LD50	INHALATION LC50
Toluene 108-88-3	2600 mg/kg (Rat)	12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat), 4h
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. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.

##### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause 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

Classification based on data available for ingredients.

CHEMICAL NAME	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Toluene 108-88-3	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Methanol 67-56-1	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

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

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 drowsiness or dizziness. Based on the classification criteria of the Globally Harmonized System as adopted in the country or region with which this safety data sheet complies, methanol has been determined to cause systemic target organ toxicity from acute exposure. (STOT SE). Causes damage to organs.

##### 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)
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)
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

**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**

Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****TDG (Canada):**

**UN Number** UN 1263  
**Shipping name** PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Toluene)  
**Class** 3  
**Packing Group** II  
**Marine pollutant** Not available

**DOT (U.S.)**

**UN Number** UN 1263  
**Shipping name** PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Toluene)  
**Class** 3  
**Packing Group** II

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

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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 safety Data Sheet