

SWING PAINTS LIMITED

2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
(514) 932-2157**PRODUCT: CONTACT CEMENT CLEANER**

CODE: 3207

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	CONTACT CEMENT SOLVENT
PRODUCT CODE	3207
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
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

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

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
 Causes skin irritation
 Causes serious eye irritation
 May cause respiratory irritation
 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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WT %
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	30-40
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8	10-30
Toluene	108-88-3	20-40
Acetone	67-64-1	10-30
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers	1330-20-7	0-10
Benzene	71-43-2	0-10

Notes:

The Stoddard Solvent contains 1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene, CAS # 95-63-6 (1-5%), Xylene, CAS # 1330-20-7 (0.1- 0.9%), Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4 (0.1-0.5%), Naphthalene, CAS # 91-20-3 (0.1-0.5%), Nonane, CAS # 111-84-2 (1.0-5.0%) as part of it's composition.

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

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.

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Ingestion of this product would cause headache, dizziness, fatigue and central nervous system depression. Vapors are moderately irritating to the respiratory passages. Vapors are irritating to eyes. Contact with solution may cause moderate to severe eye irritation. May cause lung damage if swallowed. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in dizziness, light headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

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

Treat symptomatically. Aspiration into the lungs will result in chemical pneumonitis.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). 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
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	100 ppm TLV-TWA
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not Available
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TLV-TWA
Acetone 67-64-1	500 ppm STEL 250 ppm TLV-TWA
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TLV-TWA
Benzene 71-43-2	2.5 ppm STEL 0.5 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	
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	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit	No data available
Lower flammability limit	No data available
Vapor pressure	No data available
Relative vapor density	No data available
Specific gravity	0.8
Water solubility	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

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. Acetone may form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl alcohol, hexachloromelamine, hydrogen peroxide, permonosulfuric acid, potassium tertbutoxide, and thioglycol.

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

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product would cause headache, dizziness, fatigue and central nervous system depression. May cause lung damage if swallowed. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms

Stoddard solvent may cause difficulty in breathing, coughing, wheezing or dizziness.

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.

Acute skin contact with acetone is either slightly irritating or not irritating, based on animal and limited human information. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and produce dermatitis (dryness, irritation, redness and cracking). Eye contact with vapor or liquid may cause mild - severe irritation and may cause corneal injury. Depending on the concentration, the effects of inhalation may be: irritation of the nose and throat, headaches, light-headedness and tiredness, dizziness, drunkenness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Unconsciousness may result if exposure is extremely high (greater than 10000 ppm). Intolerable nose and throat irritation would also occur at these concentrations. Even higher concentrations can cause collapse, coma and death. Tolerance to the effects of acetone can develop. No effects or minor effects (slight drowsiness) are expected with ingestion. If acetone is aspirated (breathed into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting) it can cause severe, life-threatening lung injury. Animal information suggests that acetone would be difficult to aspirate because it evaporates so quickly. Based on its physical properties, acetone can be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting. Acetone has increased the liver toxicity of chemicals, such as carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, trichloroethylene, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, N-nitrosodimethylamine and 1,1,2-trichloroethane, the lung toxicity of styrene and the toxicity of acetonitrile and 2,5-hexanedione in laboratory animals. It appears to inhibit the metabolism and elimination of ethyl alcohol, thereby potentially increasing its toxicity. Acetone can either increase or decrease the toxicity of 1,2-dichlorobenzene, depending on the concentration of acetone used.

Numerical measures of toxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	ORAL LD50	DERMAL LD50	INHALATION LC50
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	Not available	Not available	Not available
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	2600 mg/kg (Rat)	12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat), 4h
Acetone 67-64-1	5800 mg/kg (Rat)	> 15700 mg/kg (Rabbit)	50100 mg/m3 (Rat), 8h
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	3500 mg/kg (Rat)	>4350 mg/kg (Rabbit)	29.08 mg/L (Rat), 4h
Benzene 71-43-2	810 mg/kg (Rat)	>8500 mg/kg (Rabbit)	44.66 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. 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
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Toluene 108-88-3	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Acetone 67-64-1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Benzene 71-43-2	A1	Group 1	Known	X

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

A1 - Known Human Carcinogen

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans

Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

Known - Known Carcinogen

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

X - Present

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.

The available information suggests that inhalation of Acetone can cause fetotoxicity in rats and mice and embryotoxicity in mice, but only in the presence of maternal toxicity. Negative mutagenicity results have been obtained in tests using cultured mammalian cells and bacteria. Sperm effects have been observed in rats already experiencing kidney damage. No effects on fertility have been observed.

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)
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not available	2.2 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus) 2.4 mg/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 45 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas)	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)
Acetone 67-64-1	Not available	4.74 - 6.33 mL/L, 96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 6210 - 8120 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 8300 mg/L, 96h (Lepomis macrochirus)	Not available	10294 - 17704mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna) 12600 - 12700mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna)
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)	Not available	0.6mg/L, 48h (Gammarus lacustris) 3.82mg/L, 48h (water flea)

		13.4 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 19 mg/L, 96h (Lepomis macrochirus) 780 mg/L, 96h semi-static (Cyprinus carpio) 780 mg/L, 96h (Cyprinus carpio)		
Benzene 71-43-2	29 mg/L, 72h (Pseudokirchneriella Subcapitata)	10.7 - 14.7 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 22.3 - 41.2 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 70 - 142 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus) 22.49 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus) 28.6 mg/L, 96h static (Poecilia reticulata) 5.3 mg/L, 96h flow (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	Not available	8.76 - 15.6mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna) 10mg/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

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 (Stoddard Solvent)
Class 3
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Stoddard Solvent)
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 Sheet