

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

PRODUCT: SUPER D-SOLVER

CODE: 1840

1. IDENTIFICATION

|                    |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PRODUCT IDENTIFIER | CIRCA 1850 SUPER D-SOLVER LIQUID STRIPPER                                                        |
| PRODUCT CODE       | 184050, 184001, 184004, 184020                                                                   |
| RECOMMENDED USE    | COATING REMOVER                                                                                  |
| SUPPLIER           | SWING PAINTS LIMITED<br>2100 ST PATRICK STREET<br>MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2<br>CANADA<br>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  |



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 respiratory 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

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

| CHEMICAL NAME            | CAS #    | WT %  |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|
| Toluene                  | 108-88-3 | 25-35 |
| Methanol                 | 67-56-1  | 25-35 |
| Acetone                  | 67-64-1  | 40-50 |
| Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate | 763-69-9 | 0-10  |

**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.

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<br>108-88-3                  | 20 ppm TLV-TWA                  |
| Methanol<br>67-56-1                  | 250 ppm STEL<br>200 ppm TLV-TWA |
| Acetone<br>67-64-1                   | 500 ppm STEL<br>250 ppm TLV-TWA |
| Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate<br>763-69-9 |                                 |

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                    | -9.5C (closed cup) |
| 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. 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.

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.

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

Toxic effects in animals exposed to methanol by inhalation include eye irritation, blindness and nasal discharge. Toxic effects observed in animals exposed to methanol by ingestion include CNS effects, gastrointestinal effects, anesthetic effects, damage to the optic nerve and acidosis.

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

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

### **Numerical measures of toxicity**

| CHEMICAL NAME                        | ORAL LD50         | DERMAL LD50            | INHALATION LC50       |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Toluene<br>108-88-3                  | 2600 mg/kg (Rat)  | 12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)   | 12.5 mg/L (Rat), 4h   |
| Methanol<br>67-56-1                  | 6200 mg/kg (Rat)  | Not available          | 22500 ppm (Rat), 8h   |
| Acetone<br>67-64-1                   | 5800 mg/kg (Rat)  | > 15700 mg/kg (Rabbit) | 50100 mg/m3 (Rat), 8h |
| Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate<br>763-69-9 | 32500 mg/kg (Rat) | >4080 mg/kg (Rabbit)   | 1000 ppm (Rat), 6h    |

### **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<br>108-88-3                  | Not available | Group 3       | Not available | Not available |
| Methanol<br>67-56-1                  | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Acetone<br>67-64-1                   | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate<br>763-69-9 | 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.

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)                                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Toluene<br>108-88-3 | 12.5 mg/L, 72h static<br>(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)<br>433 mg/L, 96h<br>(Pseudokirchneriella Subcapitata) | 11.0 - 15.0 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Lepomis macrochirus)<br>14.1 - 17.16 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)<br>15.22 - 9.05 mg/L, 96h flow<br>(Pimephales promelas)<br>5.89 - 7.81 mg/L, 96h flow<br>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)<br>50.87 - 70.34 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Poecilia reticulata)<br>12.6 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Pimephales promelas)<br>28.2 mg/L, 96h semi-static<br>(Poecilia reticulata)<br>5.8 mg/L, 96h semi-static<br>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)<br>54 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Oryzias latipes) | Not available             | 5.46 - 9.83mg/L, 48h<br>(Daphnia magna)<br>11.5mg/L, 48h<br>(Daphnia magna) |
| Methanol<br>67-56-1 | Not available                                                                                                    | 28200 mg/L, 96h flow<br>(Pimephales promelas)<br>100 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Pimephales promelas)<br>19.5 – 20.7 g/L, 96h flow<br>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Not available             | Not available                                                               |

|                                          |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |                                                      | 18 - 20 mL/L, 96h static<br>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)<br>13.5 – 17.6 g/L, 96h flow<br>(Lepomis macrochirus)                                            |               |                                                                                        |
| Acetone<br>67-64-1                       | Not available                                        | 4.74 - 6.33 mL/L, 96h<br>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)<br>6210 - 8120 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Pimephales promelas)<br>8300 mg/L, 96h<br>(Lepomis macrochirus) | Not available | 10294 - 17704mg/L, 48h<br>(Daphnia magna)<br>12600 - 12700mg/L, 48h<br>(Daphnia magna) |
| Ethyl 3-<br>ethoxypropionate<br>763-69-9 | 11 mg/L, 72h<br>(Pseudokirchneriella<br>Subcapitata) | 62 mg/L, 96h static<br>(Pimephales promelas)                                                                                                       | 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 (Revised January 1, 2025)

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 Sheet