

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FURNITURE STRIPPER 1800**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 1800	Product Name: Furniture Stripper	Application: Coatings remover
Manufacturer/Supplier: Swing Paints Ltd. 2100 St. Patrick St. Montreal Quebec H3K 1B2 TEL (514) 932-2157 FAX (514) 932-2779		
Emergency Telephone Number: (800) 424-9300		
Prepared by: Safety and Health Department, Swing Paints Ltd.		Preparation Date: January 1, 2011

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS	w/w	Oral LD50 (rat)	Skin LD50 (rabbit)	LC50 (rat-4 hours)
Dichloromethane	75-09-02	60-100	1,600 mg/kg	No Data	52,000 mg/m3
Methanol	67-56-1	5-10	5,628 mg/kg	15,800 mg/kg	91,543 mg/m3
Proprietary Component		0.5-1.5	> 2,000 mg/kg	> 2,000 mg/kg	No Data
Proprietary Component		0.1-1	> 2,000 mg/kg	> 2,000 mg/kg	No Data

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Acute Health Effects:	
Eye Contact:	Vapour and/or liquid may cause moderate eye irritation. Symptoms can include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and hazy vision..
Skin Contact:	May cause moderate skin irritation. Symptoms can include redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. A single prolonged dose is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
Inhalation:	High concentrations of vapour cause irritation of the respiratory tract, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge, with chest pain and coughing. May reduce the blood's ability to transport oxygen (methemoglobinemia). May affect the heart and cardiovascular system. Loss of consciousness may occur. Headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness may occur.
Ingestion:	May be fatal if swallowed. Can cause sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death. Aspiration can be a hazard if this material is swallowed.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Obtain medical attention..
Skin Contact:	Wash contaminated skin with mild soap and water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention.
Inhalation:	Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Guard against aspiration into lungs by having the individual turn on to their left side. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after ingestion. Swallowing methanol is life threatening.
Notes to Physicians:	<p>Acute exposure to methanol, either through ingestion or breathing high airborne concentrations can result in symptoms appearing between 40 minutes and 72 hours after exposure. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Because of the initial CNS's effects of headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion, there may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision, decreased acuity and photophobia are common complaints. Treatment with ipecac or lavage is indicated in any patient presenting within two hours of ingestion. A profound metabolic acidosis occurs in severe poisoning and serum bicarbonate levels are a more accurate measure of severity than serum methanol levels. Treatment protocols are available from most major hospitals and early collaboration with appropriate hospital is recommended. In cases of methanol poisoning, medical care must emphasize the control of acidosis. The use of intravenous bicarbonate has been lifesaving. Evidence shows that the treatment of methanol absorption in enhanced through the administration of ethanol, which should be given to produce a blood level of at least 0.1%. Ethanol diminishes the production of the toxic metabolites of methanol. A blood methanol level of 50 mg/100ml is an indication for hemodialysis, which has improved the prognosis of methanol intoxicification.</p> <p>Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient. Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemia.</p>

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: None	Flash Point Method: Tag Closed Cup	Autoignition Temperature: 556°C
Flammable Limits in Air (%):	Lower Limit: 14	Upper Limit: 22
Extinguishing Media	Use DRY chemicals, carbon dioxide, alcohol foam or water spray.	
Special Exposure Hazards.	Keep containers cool to prevent rupture and release of material. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Vapors may travel along the ground to be ignited at distant locations. Isolate and restrict area access. Stay upwind. Although this product does not have a flash point it can burn at room temperature.	
Special Protective Equipment:	Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.	

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
Procedure for Clean Up: Land Spill:	Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills : prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Clean up residual with absorbent material, place in appropriate container and flush with water.
Procedure for Clean Up: Water Spill:	Isolate hazard area and restrict access.
Personal Precautionary Measures:	Wear appropriate protective equipment.
Environmental Precautionary Measures:	Prevent entry in sewers or streams, dike if needed.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	
Handling:	Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapour and should be handled as if they were full until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Vapors form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point and may flash back explosively. Wear all protective equipment. Manual operations (such as cold cleaning or paint stripping) using methylene chloride should be engineered to provide for confining solvent vapors, adequate ventilation and/or respiratory protection to reduce the potential for overexposure to vapors.
Storage:	Keep containers tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Significant vapor pressure (greater than 5 psi) can be generated above (55 Deg F). This may result in venting or rupture. Do not store in aluminum, zinc, aluminum alloys and plastics. Product should not be packaged in aluminum aerosol cans or with finely divided aluminum or its alloys in an aerosol can. Product is denser than water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION	
Engineering Controls:	Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits. In confined areas, local and general ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentrations below permissible exposure limits.
Respiratory Protection:	If respiratory irritation is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection..
Gloves:	Impervious gloves.
Skin Protection:	Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. Impervious clothing.
Eyes:	Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.
Other Personal Protection Data:	Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES					
Physical State:	Liquid	Colour:	Clear or white	Odour:	Characteristic
Specific Gravity:	1.3	Boiling Point:	40°C	Freezing Point:	-97°C
Vapour Density:	2.9	% Volatile by Volume:	No Data	Evaporation Rate:	No Data
VOCs:	No Data	Viscosity:	No Data	Solubility:	< 2%
				pH:	No Data
				Vapour Pressure:	No Data
				Molecular Weight:	No Data



10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
Chemical Stability:	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources. Direct sunlight.
Materials to Avoid:	Oxidizing agents. Metals. Aluminum powders, magnesium powders, potassium, sodium and zinc powder. Amines. Strong bases. Aluminum and alloys. Strong inorganic acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Hydrogen chloride. Chlorine. Phosgene. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde.
Additional Information:	High energy sources such as welding arcs can cause degradation generating chlorine, hydrogen chloride and possible phosgene and should be avoided.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Principal Routes of Exposure:	
Eye Contact:	Vapour and/or liquid may cause moderate eye irritation. Symptoms can include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and hazy vision..
Skin Contact:	May cause moderate skin irritation. Symptoms can include redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. A single prolonged dose is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
Inhalation:	High concentrations of vapour cause irritation of the respiratory tract, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge, with chest pain and coughing. May reduce the blood's ability to transport oxygen (methemoglobinemia). May affect the heart and cardiovascular system. Loss of consciousness may occur. Headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness may occur.
Ingestion:	May be fatal if swallowed. Can cause sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death. Aspiration can be a hazard if this material is swallowed.
Carcinogenicity:	Listed IARC – Group 2B. Listed ACGIH – A3 Animal carcinogen.
Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity	<p>Teratogenicity: Methylene chloride can pass through the placenta and can be excreted in maternal milk. Did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses with caused toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>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. Behavioural abnormalities were observed in the offspring of rats given drinking water containing 2% methanol. Tests of methanol in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, and in animals demonstrate no mutagenic activity.</p>

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION				
Ecotoxicological Information:				
Hazardous Components:				
Ingredients	Percent	Ecotoxicity – Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Freshwater Algae Data
Dichloromethane	60-100	96 Hr LC50 (rainbow trout) 10.95 mg/L 96 Hr LC50 (bluegill) 220 mg/L 96 Hr LC50 (fathead minnow) 330 mg/L	NO DATA	NO DATA
Methanol	5-10	LC50 (rainbow trout (fingerling) 13 mg/L LC50 (fathead minnow (28 days old)) 29400 mg/L LC50 (trout) 8000 mg/L	NO DATA	NO DATA

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Disposal of Waste Method:	Disposal of all waste must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.
Contaminated Packaging:	Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION	
Shipping Name:	Dichloromethane Solution
Hazard Class:	6.1
UN Number:	UN1593
Packing Group:	III
Note:	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D (Limited quantities of poisonous materials) for containers not over 4.0 L. Package may not exceed 30 kg.
Marine Pollutant:	May be harmful to aquatic life.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION	
WHMIS Hazardous Class:	D1B Toxic Materials D2A Very Toxic Materials D2B Toxic Materials
 	

16. OTHER INFORMATION	
Disclaimer:	<p>NOTICE TO READER:</p> <p>Swing Paints Limited, 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.</p> <p>Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this MSDS as a product specification.</p> <p>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 Limited makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond Swing Paints Limited's 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.</p>