

## Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Trade Name: **Hawley Nail Prep**  
Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
Product Use: To assist in preparation of nails for application of nail polish.  
Creation Date: March, 2017

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Hazardclassification Of Mixture

- This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; **DANGEROUS GOODS**.
- This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**.

**SUSMP Schedule:** 5 CAUTION

### Poison Schedule Hazard Category:

- Category 2: Flammable liquids
- Category 2: Aspiration Hazard
- Category 2A: Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
- Category 3: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)
- Category 3: Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment
- Category 5: Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)

### Pictograms



## Hazard Statements

### Signal Word: **DANGER**

- H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332** Harmful if inhaled.
- H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H333** May be harmful if inhaled.
- H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H305** May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
- H402** Harmful to aquatic life.

## Precautionary Statements

### GENERAL

- P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

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**P102** Keep out of reach of children.

**P103** Read label before use.

**P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

## PREVENTION

**P233** Keep container tightly closed.

**P240** Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

**P241** Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting equipment.

**P242** Use only non-sparking tools.

**P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**P273** Avoid release to the environment.

**P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

**P261** Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

**P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## RESPONSE

**P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair):**

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.

**P304 + P340 IF INHALED:**

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

**P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

**P331** Do NOT induce vomiting.

**P370 + P378** In case of fire: Use foam/water spray/fog for extinction.

## STORAGE

**P233** Keep container tightly closed.

**P403 + P235** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

## DISPOSAL

**P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## OTHER HAZARDS

**AUH066** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

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Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	Hazard Codes
Ethanol	64-17-5	70-90%	H225
Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	<10%	H225 H332 H336 H333 H336 H305 H402
Acetone	67-64-1	<10%	H225 H319 H336 H335

If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous as listed in HCIS.

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## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is **13 11 26** from anywhere in Australia (**0800 764 766** in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

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### Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment

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#### TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

##### Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

##### Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.

##### Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

##### Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

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### Section 5 - Fire - Fighting Measures

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#### 5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used.

#### 5.2 Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water Jet

#### 5.3 Specific Hazards arising from the Substance or Mixture:

Highly flammable liquid. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.

#### 5.4 Recommendations for Fire Fighting Personnel:

On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

#### 5.5 Hazchem or Emergency action code: 2YE

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### Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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#### 6.1 Emergency Procedures / Environmental Precautions:

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Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

#### 6.2 Personal Precautions / Protective Equipment:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours.

#### 6.3 Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up:

Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Use non-sparking tools.

### Section 7 - Handling and Storage

#### 7.1 Precautions For Safe Handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment, etc.) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. DO NOT smoke. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

#### 7.2 Conditions of Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

### Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

#### 8.1 Control Parameters:

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Substance	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL(ppm)	STEL(mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Ethanol	1000	1880	-	-
Butyl Acetate	713	150	200	950

#### 8.2 Biological Limit Values: No biological limit allocated.

#### 8.3 Engineering Controls

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

#### 8.4 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



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## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

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### Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

- Appearance: Clear mobile fluid
- Colour: Blue
- Odour characteristic: Banana odour
- Flammability: Product is flammable.
- Melting Point: N/A
- Boiling Point: 47-100°C
- Flash Point: 1.7°C (by calculation)
- Vapour Pressure: Unknown
- Volatiles: 100%
- Vapour Density: Unknown
- Flammability Limits: LEL 1.0%; UEL 12%
- Specific Gravity: 0.82-0.85
- Solubility in water: Miscible

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## Section 10 - Stability And Reactivity

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<b>Chemical Reactivity</b>	Stable under normal conditions of use.
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Aluminium containers should be avoided as aluminium alcoholates may be formed under certain conditions.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Incompatible with oxidising agents, acid chlorides, alkali metals, ammonia, amines, potassium tert-butoxide, peroxides.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

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## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

### a) Ingestion:

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Aspiration in to lung may cause pneumonitis.

### b) Eye Contact:

Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid or mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.

### c) Skin Contact:

Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

### d) Inhalation:

Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations

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can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

### Acute

Acute toxicity	Low toxicity - LD <sub>50</sub> Oral ATE <sub>MIX</sub> : >4600mg/kg LC <sub>50</sub> Inhalation (4h) ATE <sub>MIX</sub> : 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can cause skin dryness or cracking leading to dermatitis.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid or mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	There is no clear evidence that ethanol is carcinogenic; it is however a tumour promoter. Ethanol is typically inactive in genotoxic assays, but on some occasions a weak response has been noted. Estimated fatal dose (human): 300-400 ml.
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to impair fertility.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	A study of the effects of ethanol inhalation in humans found that at between 5000-10000 ppm subjects experienced coughing and smarting of the eyes and nose, with symptoms disappearing within minutes. People exposed at 15000 ppm experienced continuous lacrimation and coughing, and may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea. Irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract were not noted at concentrations below 5000 ppm.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	Repeated or prolonged exposure to relatively high doses of ethanol may result in damage to the liver leading to cirrhosis and may cause degenerative changes in the kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**ECOTOXICITY:** Avoid contaminating waterways.

### Acute Toxicity

Fish	Expected to be harmful
Aquatic invertebrate	Expected to be harmful
Algae	Expected to be toxic
Microorganisms	Expected to be harmful

### Chronic toxicity

Fish	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate	Data not available
Algae	Data not available
Microorganisms	Data not available

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**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Biodegradable  
**MOBILITY:** Miscible with water  
**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** Data not available

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

#### DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS:

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

#### 14.1 ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK:	3
HAZCHEM CODE:	2YE
PACKING GROUP:	II
IERG NUMBER:	14



#### 14.2 MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II
IMDG EMS FIRE:	F-E
IMDG EMS SPILL:	S-D



#### 14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

#### CLASSIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Category 2:	Flammable liquids
Category 2:	Aspiration Hazard
Category 2A:	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Category 3:	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Category 3:	Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment

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Category 5: Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)

## HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

- H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332** Harmful if inhaled.
- H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H333** May be harmful if inhaled.
- H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H305** May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
- H402** Harmful to aquatic life.

**POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP): 5 CAUTION**

**AICS:** All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

## Section 16 - Other Information

<b>EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT</b>	000 (Australia)
<b>POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE</b>	13 11 26 (Australia) 0800 764 766 (New Zealand)
• Date of preparation / Last revision of the SDS	7 March, 2017
• Print Date	7 March, 2017
• Prepared by	SDS Manager

## Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS

<b>ADG</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
<b>ASCC</b>	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
<b>ATE</b>	Acute Toxicity Estimates
<b>BEI®</b>	Biological exposure indices (BEI) are values used for guidance to assess biological monitoring results. With respect to chemical exposure, biological monitoring is the measurement of the concentration of a chemical marker in a human biological media that indicates exposure. They are not developed for use as legal standards.

### Carcinogen Category Number:

1. Established human carcinogen
2. Probably human carcinogen
3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential

<b>Code AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EPG</b>	Emergency Procedure Guide ( superseded by IERG)
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>HCIS</b>	The Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) is a database of information on chemicals that have been classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). HCIS replaces the previous Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS). HSIS is a database of information on substances classified in accordance with Australia's previous hazardous substance classification system, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous

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	Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>IATA</b>	International Air Transport Association
<b>IERG</b>	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide
<b>IMDG</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;
<b>LD50</b>	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of workrelated injury and illness.
<b>NOAEL</b>	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observable Effect Level
<b>NOHSC</b>	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>PEL</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>RTECS</b>	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')
<b>TCLO</b>	Toxic Concentration Low
<b>TDLO</b>	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.
<b>TLV Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):</b>	The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.
<b>TWA (Time Weighted Average):</b>	The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
<b>SAFework</b>	Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.
<b>STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit):</b>	The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>VOC Volatile Organic Content - defined as:</b>	"Any chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with a vapour pressure greater than 0.1mm of mercury (Hg) or 0.0135Kpa at 25°C. This definition excludes reactive diluents, which are designed to be chemically bound into the cured film. It also includes all constituents >0.5% by volume of formulation, which are organic compounds with a boiling point < 250°C".

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## Literature References

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### SOURCES FOR DATA

Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers  
Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - ASCC Australia (on-line)  
GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling)  
REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System)  
ADG Code Ed 7.4  
SUSMP N° 16

### **DISCLAIMER**

This SDS summarizes our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Hawley Manicure. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

Hawley Manicure however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.

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