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SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

GHS PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

TRADE NAME

OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT TYPE

Gel Polish

Hawley Gel Polish

Not Available

Liquid (Gel)

SUPPLIER DETAILS

- Address
- ABN
- Contact No.
- Email
- Website

Hawley International Pty Ltd

4/10 Bradford Street, Alexandria NSW 2015, AUSTRALIA

24 099 809 300

P: (+61) 2 8667 1700 - Business Hours / F: (+61) 2 9317 357

alan@hawley.net.au

www.hawley.net.au

AU EMERGENCY CONTACT

(24/7 within Australia)

000 or **13 11 26** (NSW Poisons Information Centre)

NZ EMERGENCY CONTACT

(24/7 within New Zealand)

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS STATUS

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A

CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 100%

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS:



SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

Hazard Statement(s):

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

• **Prevention:**

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

• Response:

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. 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 attention.

• Storage: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

• Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: None known.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture: Mixture

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS NUMBER/OTHER IDENTIFIERS:

CAS Number: not available

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EC NUMBER	INCI NAME	%
POLYURETHANE ACRYLATE OLIGOMER	Exempt	-	DI-HEMA TRIMETHYLHEXYL DICARBAMATE*	50-75
HEMA	868-77-9	212-782-2	HEMA	10-25
TPO	75980-60-8	278-355-8	TRIMETHYLBENZOYL DIPHENYLPHOSPHINE OXIDE	1-5
BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	204-658-1	BUTYL ACETATE	1-5
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	205-500-4	ETHYL ACETATE	1-5

May contain one or more of the following components in quantities considered hazardous:

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EC NUMBER	INCI NAME	%
POLYURETHANE ACRYLATE OLIGOMER	Exempt	-	DI-HEMA TRIMETHYLHEXYL DICARBAMATE*	50-75
HEMA	868-77-9	212-782-2	HEMA	10-25
TPO	75980-60-8	278-355-8	TRIMETHYLBENZOYL DIPHENYLPHOSPHINE OXIDE	1-5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF NECESSARY FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

INHALATION:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

INGESTION:

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED:

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled.
- Skin contact: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact - Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering and redness.
- Inhalation - Adverse symptoms may include the following: Suspected of damaging fertility.
- Skin contact - Adverse symptoms may include the following: Suspected of damaging fertility.
Redness and irritation
- Ingestion - Adverse symptoms may include the following: Suspected of damaging fertility.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED, IF NECESSARY

Notes to physician In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURESEXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- **Suitable extinguishing media:** Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- **Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use water jet.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL

Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Run-off to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, phosphorus oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxide/oxides.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURESPERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**• For non-emergency personnel:**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

• For emergency responders:

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in **Section 8** on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

• Environmental precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP**SMALL SPILL**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

LARGE SPILL

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGEPRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:**PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

ADVICE ON GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Shield UV light sources. Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 38°C (32 to 100,4°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
CONTROL PARAMETERS
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

INGREDIENT	EXPOSURE LIMIT
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
ETHYL ACETATE	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1440 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
N-BUTYL ACETATE	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>
D & C BLACK #2	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p>

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

HYGIENE MEASURES

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety eye-wear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid (Gel)
Colour	Various
Odour	Characteristic. Acrylate odor
pH	Not available
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available

Flash Point	Closed cup: 37.8 to 61°C (100 to 141.8°F)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available
Vapor pressure	<0.0013 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	Not available
Relative density	1.1 to 1.14
Solubility	Insoluble in the following materials: cold & hot water.
Solubility in water	Not available
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Dynamic (room temperature): 1500 to 6000 mPa · s (1500 to 6000 cP)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Hazardous polymerization may occur under certain conditions of storage or use. These could cause the product to polymerize exothermically. Unintentional contact with them should be avoided.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Under normal conditions of storage & use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

ACUTE TOXICITY

INGREDIENT NAME	RESULT	SPECIES	DOSE	EXPOSURE
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	LD50 ORAL	RAT	5050 mg/kg	-
ETHYL ACETATE	LD50 ORAL	RAT	5620 mg/kg	-
N-BUTYL ACETATE	LC50 INHALATION GAS.	RAT	390 ppm	4 HOURS
	LD50 DERMAL	RABBIT	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 ORAL	RAT	10768 mg/kg	-
D & C YELLOW #10	LD50 ORAL	RAT	2 g/kg	-
D & C BLACK #2	LD50 ORAL	RAT	>15400 mg/kg	-

IRRITATION/CORROSION

INGREDIENT NAME	RESULT	SPECIES	SCORE	DOSE	OBSERVATION
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Skin - Mild irritant	HUMAN	-	72 hours 300 Micro grams Intermittent	-
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Eyes - Moderate irritant	RABBIT	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	RABBIT	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

CLASSIFICATION

INGREDIENT NAME	OSHA	IARC	NTP
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	-	2B	-
D & C BLACK #2	-	2B	-

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)

NAME	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ETHYL ACETATE	Category 3	Not applicable	Narcotic effects
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Category 3	Not applicable	Narcotic effects

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Not available.

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- **Eye contact:** Causes serious eye irritation.
- **Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled.
- **Skin contact:** Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Ingestion:** Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

SYMPTOMS RELATED TO THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- **Eye contact** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
- **Inhalation** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: Suspected of damaging fertility.
- **Skin contact** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: Suspected of damaging fertility.
Redness and irritation.
- **Ingestion** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: Suspected of damaging fertility.

DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AND ALSO CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT & LONG TERM EXPOSURE

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE

Potential immediate effects: Not available.
Potential delayed effects: Not available.

LONG TERM EXPOSURE

Potential immediate effects: Not available.
Potential delayed effects: Not available.

POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: Not available.

General: Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: Suspected of damaging fertility.

NUMERICAL MEASURES OF TOXICITY

ACUTE TOXICITY ESTIMATES

ROUTE	ATE VALUE
oral	51273.3 mg/kg

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
TOXICITY

INGREDIENT NAME	RESULT	SPECIES	EXPOSURE
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Acute LC50 227000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Acute lc50 3 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - ceriodaphnia Dubia - neonate Daphnia - Daphnia pulex -Neonate	48 Hours 48 Hours
ETHYL ACETATE	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 2400 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus Algae - Selenastrum sp. Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata Fish - Heteropneustes fossilis Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	96 Hours 96 Hours 48 Hours 48 Hours 96 Hours 21 Days 32 Days
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina Fish - Pimephales promelas	48 Hours 96 Hours
D & C BLACK #2	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 Hours

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

INGREDIENT NAME	LogP _{ow}	BCF	POTENTIAL
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	0.42	-	Low
TPO	-	53 to 72	Low
ETHYL ACETATE	0.68	30	Low
N-BUTYL ACETATE	2.3	-	Low

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}): Not available.
Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.










SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
DISPOSAL METHODS:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	STATUS	REF. NUMBER
Ethyl acetate (I); Acetic acid ethyl ester (I)	141-78-6	Listed	U112

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN NUMBER	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)
TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS	3 	3  	III 3 	3  	3  	3 
PACKING GROUP	III	III	III	III	III	III
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	This product may be re-classified as "Combustible Liquid," unless transported by vessel or aircraft. Nonbulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.	-	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Special provisions 640 (E) Tunnel code (D/E)	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL AND THE IBC CODE: Not available.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION
U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: silver; Chromium oxide greens; Ferric Ammonium Ferrocyanide

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: n-butyl acetate

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances

Not Listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances

Not Listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)

Not Listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)

Not Listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients: No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification: Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients:

NAME	%	FIRE HAZARD	SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE	REACTIVE	IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) HEALTH HAZARD	DELAYED (CHRONIC) HEALTH HAZARD
POLYURETHANE ACRYLATE OLIGOMER	50 - 75	No	No	No	Yes	No
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	10 - 25	No	No	No	Yes	No
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0 - 10	No	No	No	No	Yes
TPO	1 - 5	No	No	No	No	Yes
BUTYL ACETATE	1 - 5	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
ETHYL ACETATE	1 - 5	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
D & C YELLOW #10	0 - 5	No	No	No	Yes	No
D & C BLACK #2	0 - 1	No	No	No	No	Yes

SARA 313

	Name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Aluminum powder	-	Proprietary
Supplier notification	Aluminum powder	-	Proprietary

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LISTS

- Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.
- China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
- Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined.
- Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
- Korea inventory: Not determined.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined.

Turkey inventory: Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HISTORY

Date of previous issue: 28/02/2014

Date of revision: 15/09/2018

Version: 2

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bio-concentration Factor
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow	logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN	United Nations

REFERENCES: Not available.

NOTICE TO READER:

*Most Hawley International gels are composed of oligomers made primarily from urethane (meth) acrylates. Hawley International is using the designation di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate, the official INCI name of urethane dimethacrylate, which is substantially the equivalent of polyurethane acrylate oligomer.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Information contained within this SDS is only to be distributed as required by law.