

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier**Product Name:** SANITISING SPRAY**Product Code:** N2534**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against****Use of substance / mixture:** Disinfectant spray**1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet****Company Name:** Pure NailsUnit 10 Saracen Close
Gillingham Business Park
Gillingham, Kent
ME8 0QN**Telephone:** 01634 671122**Website:** www.purenails.co**E-mail:** marketing@purenails.co**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

01634 671122

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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2.2 Label Elements

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2.3 Other Hazards**Emergency Overview****Appearance and Odour:** Clear. Liquid. Characteristic.**Health Hazards:** Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritating to eyes.**Safety Hazards:** Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.**Health Hazards****Inhalation:**

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact:

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Contact:

Irritating to eyes.

Signs and Symptoms:

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Other signs and symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression may include headache, nausea, and lack of concentration.

Aggravated Medical Conditions:

Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Eyes. Skin.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	88.00-100.00 %W

IPA CBM is the azeotrope (constant boiling mixture) of isopropyl alcohol and water.

3.2 Mixtures

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Information:	In general, no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical advice.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
Advice to Physician:	Causes central nervous system depression. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Consult a Poison Control Centre for guidance.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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5.3 Advice for firefighters

Flash Point:	14°C / 57°F (IP 170)
Auto ignition temperature:	399°C / 750°F
Specific Hazards:	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media:	Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
Protective Equipment for Fire-Fighters:	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
Additional Advice:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Protective measures:	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate
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containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean up methods: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Additional Advice: See Section 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

General Precautions: Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Material Data Safety Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling: Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ($\leq 10\text{m/sec}$). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling operations. Extinguish any naked flames. Do NOT smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Handling Temperature: Ambient.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage: Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidising agents, corrosives and from products harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

Product Transfer: Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

Recommended Materials: For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable Materials: Aluminium if $>50^{\circ}\text{C}$. Most plastics. Neoprene rubber.

Container Advice: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Isopropyl Alcohol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm		
	OSHA Z1	PEL	400 ppm	980 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	400 ppm	980 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	500 ppm	1,225 mg/m3	

Additional Information: Shell has adopted as Interim Standards, the OSHA PELs that were established in 1989 and later rescinded. Wash hands before eating drinking, smoking and using the toilet.

8.2 Exposure controls

Exposure Controls: The level of production and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65°C (149°F)] meeting EN141. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Hand Protection: Longer term protection: Natural rubber. Butyl rubber. Incidental contact/ Splash protection: Neoprene rubber. Viton. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles (chemical; monogoggles).

Protective Clothing: Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant.

Monitoring Methods: Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended air monitoring methods are given below or contact supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of analytical Methods

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html>
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA:

Sampling and Analytical Methods

<http://www.osha-slc.gov/dts/sltc/methods/toc.html> Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hsl.gov.uk/search.htm>

Environmental Exposure Controls: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Clear. Liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic.
Boiling Point:	78-81°C/172-178°F 95% distils between these limits
Flash Point:	14°C/57°F (IP 170)
Auto-ignition temperature:	399°C/750°F
Specific gravity:	0.81 at 15°C/59°F
Volatile organic carbon content:	100%

9.2 Other information

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

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10.2 Chemical stability

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use. Reacts with strong oxidising agents. Reacts with strong acids.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for Assessment:	Information given is based on product testing
Acute Oral Toxicity:	Low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity:	Low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity:	Low toxicity: LC50>5000 ppm/ 1 hour High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation:	Not irritating to skin. Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Eye Irritation:	Irritating to eyes
Respiratory Irritation:	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to

the respiratory system.

Sensitisation:

Not a skin sensitizer.

Material	:	Carcinogenicity Classification
Isopropyl Alcohol	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Isopropyl Alcohol	:	IARC 1: Human carcinogen.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Causes fetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

Additional Information:

Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity**Acute Toxicity**

Fish: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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12.4 Mobility in soil

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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

NDA

12.6 Other adverse effects

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number

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14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

NDA

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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14.4 Packing group

NDA

14.5 Environmental Hazards

NDA

14.6 Special precautions for user

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14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer/Statement of Liability:

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