

[In accordance with the criteria of Regulation No 1907/2006 (REACH) and 2015/830]

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: Super Sticky Acid Free Primer

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: A preparation with active ingredient complex which improves adhesion of product to problematic nail plate.

Uses advised against: Not determined.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Producer: Le Noir Nail Brand & Academy LTD
Address: 44 Pilgrims Way Derby DE243JG
E-mail address: info@lenoirluxury.com
Website: https://lenoirluxury.com/

1.4. Emergency telephone number

112

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP):

Flam. Liq. 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
STOT SE 3	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH 066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.2. Label elements



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
STOT SE 3	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH 066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P261	Avoid breathing vapours.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

2.3. Other hazards

Substances in mixture do not meet criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of Regulation REACH.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical name	Concentration range [%]	CAS No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC
Ethyl Acetate	50.0-70.0	141-78-6	205-500-4	–	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H336 EUH 066
Epoxy Methacrylate	30.0-50.0	36425-157	500-089-0	01-2119485287-26-XXXX	–
Propylene Glycol	0.1-1.0	57-55-6	200-338-0	–	Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Dam. 1 H318 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
Undecylenamide DEA		25377-644	246-914-5		
Piroctone Olamine		68890-664	272-574-2		
Aqua		7732-18-5	231-791-2		
Alcohol denat.		64-17-5	200-578-6		
Faex Extract		8013-01-2	232-387-9		
Hydroquinone Methylether / Mequinol (P-Hydroxyanisole) *	0.01-0.1	150-76-5	205-796-8	–	Acute Tox. 4 H302 Skin Sens. 1 H317 Eye Irrit. 2 H319
BHT	0.001-0.01	128-37-0	204-881-4	–	Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

* The concentration of Hydroquinone methylether / Mequinol (P-Hydroxyanisole) in the product do not exceed the maximum level of 0.02 % (200ppm).

Full text of H-phrases is presented in section 16.

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Eye contact:

Rinse immediately with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Avoid strong stream of water due to the risk of mechanical damage to the cornea. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep the victim calm and warm. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. If respiratory disorders occur, give artificial respiration and call a doctor immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin contact:

Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking and inflammation. May cause an allergy.

Eye contact:

Causes serious eye irritation. The following symptoms may occur: redness, watering, eye pain.

Ingestion:

The following symptoms may occur: nausea, vomiting, stomachache, diarrhea.

Inhalation:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. The following symptoms may occur: nausea, vomiting, stomachache, diarrhea, headache, dizziness, disturbances of consciousness.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Physician makes a decision regarding further medical treatment after thoroughly examination of the injured. Symptomatic treatment.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Water spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

During the combustion, harmful gases and vapours containing carbon oxides may be formed. Avoid breathing combustion products, because they can be hazardous to health.

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and accumulate near the ground and in lower parts of room. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and a gas tight, anti-static protective clothing. Cool containers with water spray. Do not allow extinguishing water to enter drains, surface water and ground water.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid skin and eye contamination. Wear suitable protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ensure that all equipment is electrically grounded. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Keep the product away from drains, surface water, ground water and soil.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Prevent entry into sewers. If possible, stop leak (close the liquid flow, seal, put damaged packages into tightly closed and appropriate labelled emergency container). Embank and pump large spills. Use water spray to disperse the vapours. Soak up small spills with inert solids (such as sand, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite), place in lockable containers for disposal. Rinse contaminated area with water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal protection – see Section 8.

Waste disposal – see Section 13.

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Keep away from high temperature and ignition sources. Avoid skin and eye contamination. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid breathing vapours. Keep container closed when not in use. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. Protect from direct sunlight. Store at temperatures between 15°C and 30°C.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in subsection 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

The product does not contain any components which are subject to control exposure in the workplace.

Legal basis: Commission Directives 2000/39/EC, 2006/15/EC, 2009/161/EU, 2017/164/EU.

Please check any national occupational exposure limit values in your country.

DNEL for components:

Chemical name	Exposure route	Population	Short-term exposure	Long-term exposure
Ethyl Acetate	Dermal	Workers	–	–
	Oral		–	63 mg/kg/day
	Inhalation		1468 mg/m ³	734 mg/m ³
	Dermal	Consumers	–	4,5 mg/kg/day
	Oral		–	37 mg/kg/day
	Inhalation		734 mg/m ³	367 mg/m ³

PNEC for components:

Chemical name	Environment	Value
Ethyl Acetate	Fresh water	0,26 mg/l
	Sea water	0,026 mg/l
	Sediment (fresh water)	0,34 mg/l
	Sediment (sea water)	0,034 mg/l
	Soil	0,22 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Necessary general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation in order to remove vapours at source of their emission. Suction holes of local ventilation should be located at the working level or below and of general ventilation at the ceiling and on the floor. Ventilation systems must comply with the conditions determined due to the danger of fire or explosion.

Hand and body protection:

Wear protective clothing made of natural materials (cotton) or synthetic fibers. Wear appropriate protective gloves.

Recommended material: butyl rubber (thickness 0,3 ± 0,05 mm, breakthrough time ≥ 480 min).

Considering 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. Gloves should be inspected prior to use. Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product.

Eye/face protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory protection:

If permissible concentrations are exceeded, use respiratory protective equipment with particle filter marked with white color and a symbol of P2 and vapours filter marked with brown color and the letter A. Combined filters AP may be used.

Environmental exposure controls:

Do not allow large amounts of product to enter drains, surface water, ground water and soil.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Transparent liquid
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH:	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point:	- 88°C (for ethyl acetate)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	77,11°C (for ethyl acetate)
Flash point:	- 4,4°C (for ethyl acetate)
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable, liquid
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Upper/lower explosive limits: Upper: 11,5 vol % Lower: 2,2 vol % (for ethyl acetate)
Vapor pressure:	97 hPa (20°C), 153 hPa (30°C) (for ethyl acetate)
Vapor density:	Not determined
Relative density:	0,9 (20°C) (for ethyl acetate)
Solubility:	Water (25°C): 7,5% wt. (for ethyl acetate)
Octanol/water partitioning coefficient:	0,68 (25°C) (for ethyl acetate)
Auto-ignition temperature:	460°C (for ethyl acetate)
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	0,426 mPa·s (25°C) (for ethyl acetate)
Explosive properties:	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Oxidizing properties:	Not expected based on molecular structure of ethyl acetate.

9.2. Other information

No additional test results.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

See subsections 10.2. – 10.6.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under recommended conditions of storage and use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Reaction of polymerization may take place.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid exposure to high temperatures or direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, peroxides, reactive metals, strong alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products Unknown.

Section 11: Toxicological information
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11.1. Information on toxicological effects Acute

toxicity of components:

Ethyl Acetate

Oral	Rat	LD ₅₀ = 6100 mg/kg
Dermal	Rabbit	LD ₅₀ = 20000 mg/kg
Inhalation	Rat	LC ₅₀ (8 h) = 5856 ppm

Epoxy Methacrylate

Oral	Rat	LD ₅₀ > 5110 mg/kg
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Piroctone Olamine

Oral	Rat	LD ₅₀ = 8100 mg/kg
Oral	Mouse	LD ₅₀ = 5 g/kg

Alcohol denat.

Oral	Rat	LD ₅₀ 6200 – 17800 mg/kg
Dermal	Rabbit	LD ₅₀ > 20000 mg/kg
Inhalation	Rat	LC ₅₀ (4 h) > 20000 mg/l

Faex Extract

Intraperitoneally	Rat	LD ₅₀ = 4,5 g/kg
Intraperitoneally	Mouse	LD ₅₀ = 8 g/kg
Subcutaneously	Rat	TDL ₀ > 1,5 g/kg

Acute toxicity of mixture:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT – single exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT – repeated exposure:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ethyl Acetate

Acute toxicity	Fish	LC ₅₀	96 hours	230 mg/l	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Acute toxicity	Fish	LC ₅₀	96 hours	454,7 mg/l	<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>
Acute toxicity	Fish	LC ₅₀	48 hours	125 – 900 mg/l	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>
Acute toxicity	Aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀	48 hours	717 mg/l	<i>Daphnia magna</i>
Acute toxicity	Aquatic plants	EC ₅₀	48 hours	3300 mg/l	<i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>
Acute toxicity	Microorganisms	EC ₅₀	15 minutes	5870 mg/l	<i>Photobacterium phosphoreum</i>

Epoxy Methacrylate

Acute toxicity	Fish	LC ₅₀	96 hours	≥ 100 mg/l	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>
Acute toxicity	Aquatic plants	NOEC	96 hours	1,1 mg/l	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>
Acute toxicity	Microorganisms	EC ₅₀	3 hours	> 100 mg/l	Activated sludge

Propylene Glycol

Acute toxicity	Fish	LC ₅₀	96 hours	> 1000 mg/l	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Acute toxicity	Aquatic invertebrates	LC ₅₀	48 hours	34400 mg/l	<i>Daphnia magna</i>

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ethyl Acetate	Readily biodegradable in water.
Epoxy Methacrylate	Hardly biodegradable in water.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Chemical name	BCF	Log Pow	Bioaccumulative potential
Ethyl Acetate	–	–	None
Epoxy Methacrylate	292,4 (calculation method)	4,63	–

12.4. Mobility in soil

Chemical name	Log Koc	Henry's constant	Surface tension	Conslusions
Epoxy Methacrylate	4,38 (35°C)	–	–	–

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not

applicable.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Unknown.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods for the product:

Do not dispose with municipal waste, do not empty into drains. The product must be taken to an authorised special waste incineration plant.

Disposal methods for used packaging:

Used containers should be emptied. Packaging may be reused or recycled after cleaning.

Legal basis: Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 94/62/EC

Section 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR/RID: –

IMDG: –

IATA: –

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: –

IMDG: –

IATA: –

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: –

IMDG: –

IATA: –

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID: –

IMDG: –

IATA: –

14.5. Environmental hazards

According to transport regulations, product is not a threat to the environment.

14.6. Special precautions for user Not

applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code Not

applicable.

Section 15: Regulatory information

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

1. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC
2. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
3. Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
4. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work
5. Commission Directive 2006/15/EC of 7 February 2006 establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directives 91/322/EEC and 2000/39/EC

6. Commission Directive 2009/161/EU of 17 December 2009 establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC
7. Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 of 31 January 2017 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU
8. European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)
9. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives
10. European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

It is not necessary to carry out a chemical safety assessment for the mixture.

Section 16: Other information

Full text of indicated H phrases mentioned in section 3:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Clarification of aberrations and acronyms:

Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic hazard, category 1. Aquatic
Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic hazard, category 2.
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4.
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1.
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2.
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids, hazard category 2.
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2.
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitisation, category 1.
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, category 3, narcotic effects.
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service number
EC Number	European Chemical number: EINECS, ELINCS or NLP
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-longer polymers
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative substance
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
LD _x	Dose at which death of x % of test animals is observed
LC _x	Concentration at which death of x % of test animals is observed
EC _x	Concentration which may cause specific effects in x % of test animals
TDL ₀	Lowest published toxic dose
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
Log Pow	Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
Log K _{oc}	Logarithm of the organic carbon/water partition coefficient
ADR	The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
RID	Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IATA	International Air Transport Association

Key literature references and data sources:

SDS from the different suppliers of the components.

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Calculation method.

Revision:

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Trainings:

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Before commencing working with the product, the user should learn the Health & Safety regulations, regarding handling chemicals, and in particular, undergo a proper workplace training.

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