

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 — CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier ACID-FREE NAIL PRIMER	Code NAP-06, NAP-15	
Product Use For Professional Use Only		
Manufacturer's / Suppliers Name Naio Nails UK Ltd.		
Street Address 5 Portrack Court, Stockton-On-Tees, TS18 2XB, United Kingdom.	Emergency Contact Details Infotrac +1 (800) 535-5053 Outside USA +1 (352) 353-3500	
Date MSDS Prepared 01-December-2016	MSDS Prepared By Daniel Anderton	Phone Number 0333 1211109

SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Product Definition	Mixture
---------------------------	---------

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Flammable Liquid [2]	H225
Eye Irritation [2]	H319
STOT SE [3]	H336

This product is classified as **hazardous** according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008

- See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.
- See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Precautionary statements

General	Not Applicable
Prevention	Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. 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. Avoid release to the environment.
Response	- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing - IF ON SKIN / HAIR: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse Skin with water or shower
Storage	Keep cool
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Statements	Flammable liquid and vapour Harmful if inhaled Causes serious eye irritation Causes skin irritation
--------------------------	--

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product / Ingredient Name	INCI Name	Identifiers	%	Type Flammable
Ethyl Acetate	Ethyl Acetate	CAS: 141-78-6	40-50	[3]
Acetone	Acetone	CAS: 67-64-1	30-40	[3]
Bis	Glycerol-1,3-Dimethacrylate	CAS: 1830-78-0	10-20	[0]
Pyromellitate	Tetramethyl Pyromellitate	CAS: 635-10-6	10-20	[0]
CI 60725	D&C Violet #2	CAS: 81-48-1	2-5	[1]

SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 - Description of 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 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
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.
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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.

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.
-----------------------------------	---

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

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs / symptoms

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Pain or irritation, Watering, Redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, Respiratory tract irritation
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Redness, Irritation, Cracking
Ingestion	No specific data

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

Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment

SECTION 5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 - Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO2, Water Spray (Fog) or Foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet

5.2 - Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/ gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

5.3 - Advice for firefighters

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 firefighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 - Personal 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	If specialised 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"

6.2 - Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilt 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).
----------------------------------	---

6.3 - Methods and material 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 the 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information,

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 - Precautions 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. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour 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.

7.2 - Conditions for safe storage, including and incompatibilities

Shield UV light sources. 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Inhibitor requires oxygen to function. Maintain proper headspace and re-aerate the product by mixing every 3 months.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 - Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

ACETONE - EU OEL (Europe, 12/2009).
TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
TWA: 1210 mg/m³ 8 hours

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

8.2 - Exposure controls

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, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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 eyewear 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.
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. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.
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	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
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.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Liquid	Odour and Appearance Fruity. Ester. [Strong]	Colour Clear. [Light]
Specific Gravity Unknown	Vapour Density (air = 1) Unknown	Flash Point Closed cup: Unknown
Evaporation Rate High (Unknown specific)	Boiling Point (° C) Unknown	Freezing Point (° C) N/A
pH 7	Explosive Limits 2.6–12.8%	[Solubility in Water] Unknown
Highly flammable and explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat		

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.
Hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur

Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, 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 and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Effects of acute exposure	<p>Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation</p> <p>Inhalation : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness</p> <p>Skin contact : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation</p> <p>Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards</p>
Effects of chronic exposure	<p>General: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis</p> <p>Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.</p> <p>Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.</p> <p>Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.</p> <p>Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.</p> <p>Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.</p>

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l - Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
		Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l - Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l - Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile	96 hours
	Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water	(Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	
		Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Fish - Gasterosteus aculeatus - Larvae	42 days
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water		

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Methods of disposal	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised 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.
----------------------------	---

Hazardous waste

The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste





Packaging**Methods of disposal**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Special precautions

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. Vapour 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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (acetone)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (acetone)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (acetone)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (acetone)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 
14.4 Packing group	II	II	II	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	No	No	No	No

14.6 - 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.

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

Not available.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV -	List of substances subject to authorisation	None of the components are listed
	Substances of very high concern	None of the components are listed

Other EU regulations	Europe inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
	Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) - Air	Listed

Seveso Directive - This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

Danger Criteria

P5c: Flammable liquids 2 and 3 not falling under P5a or P5b
 E1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute 1 or Chronic 1
 C7b: Highly flammable (R11)

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336 (Narcotic effects) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 (Narcotic effects) May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
--	---

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	Eye Irrit. 2, H319	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
	Flam. Liq. 2, H225	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
	STOT SE 3, H336 (Narcotic effects)	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

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, Nor do we or any other of our parties accept liability for loss of profits based on calculations of the the contents of this MSDS.

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.

