

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Updated 10/01/2017

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER



Product Identifier : NAIL PREP DEHYDRATOR
 Other means of identification : Nail Bond, Nail Cleaning solution, Nail Prep
 Recommended use : To clean and sanitise nail surfaces
 Restrictions on use : Keep out of reach of children
 Supplier name, address and telephone no:
 Barneys Salon Supplies
 21 Huntingdale Road
 Burwood VIC 3125
 Phone: 03 8520 9540

Emergency Phone number : Poisons Information Centre 131126

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification and statement of overall hazardous or dangerous nature :
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE; DANGEROUS GOODS Class 3 Flammable Liquids PG II;

LABEL ELEMENTS AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Hazardous chemical	according to classification by Safe Work Australia	
Dangerous goods	according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail	
Signal Word	DANGER	
GHS Classification	Pictogram	Hazard statement
Flammable Liquids, Category 2	 FLAME	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Category 2A	 EXCLAMATION MARK	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single exposure), Category 3		H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statements :

GENERAL

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

P102 Keep out of reach of children

P103 Read label before use

PREVENTATIVE

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion -proof electrical/ventilation/lighting equipment

P242 Use only non-sparking tools

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well -ventilated area

P280 Wear eye protection/face protection

RESPONSE

P303 + P361 +P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take o_ contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

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

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

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

STORAGE

P403 + P233 Store in a well -ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P405 Store locked up

DISPOSAL

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INCI Name	Synonyms	CAS Number	Proportion
Isopropanol	Alcohol, Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	75-90%
Hydrocarbons	Aromatic Hydrocarbons	8002-05-9	10-25%

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label where applicable. Treat affected persons symptomatically. If poisoning occurs seek the advice of a doctor or contact Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26.

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure if safe to do so. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Remove contaminated clothing .

Skin Contact: If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If irritation occurs seek medical advice .

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

Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are:

ACUTE EFFECTS

SWALLOWED: Unlikely under normal circumstances but ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, headaches, drowsiness, dizziness and central nervous system depression. A large dose may cause coma and death.

EYE: Liquid or vapour may cause irritation.

SKIN: May cause irritation. Irritation may occur to skin surfaces with cuts or abrasions present that come into contact with the substance.

INHALATION: Exposure to vapour may cause irritation of mucous membrane and respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentration of vapour may cause central nervous system depression.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

Repeated or prolonged exposure to skin may cause defatting of the skin leading to irritation and dermatitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable liquid, vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Heat can cause polymerisation with rapid release of energy which may rupture closed containers explosively. Spontaneous polymerization may occur on prolonged storage. When heated above flash point, releases vapour. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapour can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapours may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along ground before igniting or flashing back to vapour source.

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum even if empty (residues) because product can ignite explosively. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure mode and full protective clothing when fighting fire.

Flash Point: -4 degrees C
Flammable Limit: (vol %) LEL: 1.0% UEL: 11.7% at 93 degrees C
Auto-ignition Temperature: 280 degrees C.

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical Powder and Water Fog. Water maybe ineffective unless used as a fine spray or fog. Keep adjacent drums cool with water spray. Alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder. Water may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out.

Hazards from combustion products : Not known

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters : Fires involving isopropyl alcohol should be fought upwind from the maximum distance possible. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate the hazard area and deny entry. Isolate the area for 1/2 mile in all directions if a tank, rail car, or tank truck is involved in the fire. For a massive fire in a cargo area, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from the area and let the fire burn. Emergency personnel should stay out of low areas and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors are an explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors, or in sewers. Containers of isopropyl alcohol may explode in the heat of the fire and should be moved from the fire area if it is possible to do so safely. If this is not possible, cool fire exposed containers from the sides with water until well after the fire is out. Stay away from the ends of containers. Personnel should withdraw immediately if a rising sound from a venting safety device is heard or if there is discoloration of a container due to fire. Firefighters should wear a full set of protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving isopropyl alcohol.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Eliminate sources of ignition. Use self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions: Keep spills out of sewers & open bodies of water. Remove saturated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wear proper protective equipment. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Wash down area with water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services.

Methods of Containment and Cleaning Up: Dike and absorb with inert material (ie sand, soda, ash). Contain and absorb using sand, earth or other inert material. Stop spill at source if possible. Transfer to proper containers for disposal, use non-sparking tools. Transfer spilled material into clean labeled container for disposal.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label where applicable.

Precautions for safe handling: Use only with adequate ventilation. High vapour concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Maintain air space inside storage containers. Store away from sources of heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition. In case of accident follow spill or fire-fighting procedures above.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Incompatibility materials to avoid, reducing and oxidising agents and UV light. Hazardous decomposition or by products include Oxides of carbon when burned. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store in a cool place away from direct sunlight. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Earth and bond containers and vehicles to filling points when dispensing pouring or pumping as vapours may ignite due to static electricity.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters including Exposure Standards and Biological Monitoring

OSHA PEL

The current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) for isopropyl alcohol is 400 ppm (980 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³)) as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) concentration [29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1].

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has established a recommended exposure limit (REL) for isopropyl alcohol of 400 ppm (980 mg/m³) as a TWA for up to a 10-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek and a short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 500 ppm (1225 mg/m³) for periods not to exceed 15 minutes. Exposures at the STEL concentration should not be repeated more than four times a day and should be separated by intervals of at least 60 minutes [NIOSH 1992].

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has assigned isopropyl alcohol a threshold limit value (TLV) of 400 ppm (983 mg/m³) as a TWA for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek and a short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 500 ppm (1230 mg/m³) for periods not to exceed 15 minutes [ACGIH 1994, p. 24].

Rationale for Limits

The NIOSH limits are based on the risk of mucous membrane irritation; carcinogenic effects [NIOSH 1992]. The ACGIH limits are based on the risk of eye, nose, and throat irritation [ACGIH 1991, p. 829].

Engineering controls: Take precautionary measures to prevent static discharges. General (mechanical) room ventilation and local exhaust ventilation is recommended. All ventilation equipment must be fitted with flame and explosion proof electrical fittings.

Personal protective equipment: Liquid concentrations may cause skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause allergic skin rashes, itching and swelling which becomes evident on re-exposure to this product. Vapour concentrations may cause irritation of eyes. Liquid contact with eyes can cause irritation and possible corneal damage. Wear gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls. Always wash hands before smoking, eating or drinking.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance (colour, physical form, shape)	: Clear thin liquid
Odour	: Strong sweet solvent odour
Odour Threshold (ppm)	: Not determined
pH	: Not determined
Melting point	: -83°C
Initial Boiling Point and Range	: 82-83 degrees C
Flash Point (closed cup)	: -4°C
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1)	: Not determined
Flammability	: Highly flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits (%)	: 2.0 – 12.0
Vapour Density (air=1)	: 2.1
Vapour Pressure (20°C)	: 4.1mmHg
Density/Specific Gravity (20°C)	: 0.78
Solubility in water	: miscible with water, ethyl ether and ethyl alcohol; 10% v/v (25°C)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (deg C)	: Not determined
Auto-ignition Temp (C)	: 425°C
Decomposition Temperature (deg C)	: Not determined
Kinematic viscosity (mm ² /s @ 20 deg C)	: Not determined

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Stable
Chemical stability	: Stable
Conditions to avoid	: Do not mix with Class 5 Oxidising Agents; Do not store over 49°C, Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible materials	: reducing and oxidising agents, UV light, strong acids
Hazardous decomposition products	: Toxic gasses, including oxides of carbon (CO ₂) and nitrogen (NO ₂)
Hazardous reactions	: See above

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health effects from the likely routes of exposure : None of the components of the material are listed as Carcinogens. Signs and symptoms of exposure; liquid or high vapour concentration can irritate eyes and respiratory system and cause skin rashes. Prolonged exposure can lead to headaches, nausea, drowsiness and unconsciousness. Exposure to isopropyl alcohol can occur through inhalation, ingestion, eye or skin contact, and skin absorption [Genium 1993].

TOXICITY

1. Effects on Animals: Isopropyl alcohol is an irritant of the eyes and mucous membranes; at high concentrations, it causes central nervous system depression. The oral LD(50) in rats is 5,045 mg/kg, and the lowest lethal inhalation concentration in rats is 12,000 ppm for 8 hours [Sax and Lewis 1989]. The dermal LD(50) in rabbits is 12,800 mg/kg [NIOSH 1991]. Mice exposed to 3250 ppm for 460 minutes developed ataxia, prostration, and narcosis [ACGIH 1991]. Reversible fatty changes were observed in the liver of mice repeatedly exposed to 10,900 ppm of isopropyl alcohol in air for about 4 hours per day [Clayton and Clayton 1982]. Rats exposed orally to 6 mg/kg of isopropyl alcohol showed a significantly increased triglyceride level in the liver [Gosselin 1984]. The application of 0.1 ml of 70 percent isopropyl alcohol in the eye of a rabbit caused conjunctivitis, iritis, and corneal opacity [Hathaway et al. 1991]. In experimental animals, pretreatment with isopropyl alcohol enhanced the acute toxicity of carbon tetrachloride. The metabolite acetone may be responsible for this effect [Hathaway et al. 1991; Clayton and Clayton 1982; Sax and Lewis 1989]. A two-generation reproduction study in rats of isopropyl alcohol's effects showed that the first generation offspring of treated rats had early growth retardation, indicating a fetotoxic but no teratogenic effect [Clayton and Clayton 1982]. Mice exposed by inhalation to 3,000 ppm isopropyl alcohol for 5 days/week, 3 to 7 hours/day for 5 to 8 months did not develop tumors, and isopropyl alcohol skin painting and subcutaneous injection studies in mice also failed to demonstrate tumorigenic activity [Clayton and Clayton 1982].

2. Effects on Humans: Isopropyl alcohol is an irritant of the eyes and mucous membranes. By analogy with effects seen in animals, it may cause central nervous system depression at very high concentrations [Hathaway et al. 1991]. Exposure to 400 ppm isopropyl alcohol for 3 to 5 minutes resulted in mild irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat; at 800 ppm, these symptoms were intensified [Hathaway et al. 1991]. An oral dose of 25 ml in 100 ml of water produced hypotension, facial

flushing, bradycardia, and dizziness [Hathaway et al. 1991]. A postmortem examination in a case of massive ingestion revealed extensive hemorrhagic tracheobronchitis, bronchopneumonia, and hemorrhagic pulmonary edema [NLM 1992]. Prolonged skin contact with isopropyl alcohol caused eczema and sensitivity [Genium 1993]. Delayed dermal absorption is attributed to a number of pediatric poisonings that have occurred following repeated or prolonged sponge bathing with isopropyl alcohol to reduce fever. In several cases symptoms included respiratory distress, stupor, and coma [Hathaway et al. 1991; NLM 1992]. Epidemiological studies suggested an association between isopropyl alcohol and paranasal sinus cancer; however, subsequent analysis suggests that the "strong-acid" process used to manufacture isopropyl alcohol may be responsible for these cancers [ACGIH 1991]. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has concluded that the evidence for the carcinogenicity of this process is adequate but that the evidence for isopropyl alcohol itself is inadequate [IARC 1987].

Signs and symptoms of exposure

1. Acute exposure: Acute exposure to isopropyl alcohol causes eye and mucous membrane irritation and may cause incoordination and narcosis. Ingestion causes gastrointestinal pain, nausea, vomiting, and may cause coma and death.
2. Chronic exposure: Chronic effects of exposure to isopropyl alcohol have not been reported in humans, except for rare instances of eczema and skin sensitization [Sax and Lewis 1989].

Acute toxicity: Expected to be of low toxicity - LD50 Oral (rat) > 2 000mg/kg
 Skin corrosion/irritation : Low toxicity: LD50 Dermal (rabbit) > 200 0mg/kg.
 Not irritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis .
 Serious eye damage/irritation: Irritating to eyes .
 Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not expected to be a sensitiser .
 Germ cell mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic .
 Carcinogenicity: Not expected to be carcinogenic .
 Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to impair fertility.
 Specific Target Organ
 Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure: Low toxicity: LD50 Inhalation (rat) > 20mg/l (8 hours). Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression .
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure: No data available.
 Aspiration hazard: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Acute toxicity :

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

Aquatic invertebrate – Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 100mg/l

Algae – Expected to have low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Microorganisms – Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 100mg/l

Chronic toxicity:

Fish – Data not available

Aquatic invertebrate – Data not available

Algae – Data not available

Microorganisms – Data not available

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradable, oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air .

Bioaccumulative potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly .

Mobility in soil: Miscible with water, if product enters soil it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater .

Other adverse effects: Data not available .

Environmental Fate:

When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into water, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by wet deposition.

Environmental Toxicity: The LC50/96-hour values for fish are over 100 mg/l. This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Safe Handling and Disposal Methods: Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority.

Disposal of Contaminated Packaging: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a suitably approved incinerator or disposed in an approved waste facility. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

Environmental Regulations: Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	: 1268
UN Proper Shipping Name	: PETROLEUM SPIRIT
Class and subsidiary risk	: 3
Packing Group	: II
Special precautions for user	: See above
Hazchem Code	: 2(S)2

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) : Not scheduled

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) : Listed

Dangerous Goods Initial Emergency Response Guide (SAA/SNZ HB76) : 16

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of this MSDS : 10/01/2017

CONTACT POINT: +61 7 5563 3222

EMERGENCY: Poisons Information Centre 131126

This MSDS has been prepared from current technical data and summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request

End of MSDS LS931 Nail Prep Dehydrator