

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Trade Name: **Hawley Nail Polish Thinner**
Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS.
Product Use: A thinner solvent for acrylic nail coatings.
Creation Date: March, 2017

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Hazardclassification Of Mixture

- This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

- This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

SUSMP Schedule: S5 CAUTION

Poison Schedule Hazard Category:

Category 2: Flammable Liquids
Category 2A: Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Category 3: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Signal Word: DANGER

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness and 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.

PREVENTION

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 / ventilating / lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

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- P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing mist / vapours / spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

RESPONSE

- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair):** Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

STORAGE

- P403+P235** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

DISPOSAL

- P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS: AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	Hazard Codes
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	30-60%	H225 H319 H335 H336
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-60%	H225 H319
Methyl Ketal	67-64-1	10-30%	H225 H319 H335 H336

If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous as listed in HCIS.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is **13 11 26** from anywhere in Australia (**0800 764 766** in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment

TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure:

Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver and other organs. Exposure to Acetone in the work setting may add to health effects, caused by intake of alcoholic drinks, particularly in regard to narcotic and liver effects.

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Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

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 eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Section 5 - Fire - Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used. Without specific indications, follow the standard protocol.

5.2 Specific Hazards arising from the Substance or Mixture

Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

5.3 Recommendations for Fire Fighting Personnel

On burning will emit toxic fumes. Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

5.4 Hazchem or Emergency action code: 2YE**5.5 Additional information:** Classed as flammable under ADG Code and AS 1940.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways.

6.2 Precautions relating to the environment

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning

Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and a Class 3 flammable liquid and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

7.1 Precautions For Safe Handling

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.

7.2 Conditions of Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Not determined for the product, however SAFEWORK has set an exposure standard for these ingredient(s):

Substance	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL(ppm)	STEL(mg/m ³)
Ethyl Acetate	200	720	400	1440
Ethanol	1000	1880	-	-
Acetone	500	1185	1000	2375

Biological Limit Values: Biological Exposure Index (Acetone): Acetone in urine = 50 mg/L (end of shift)

8.2 Engineering Controls

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

8.4 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator or an air supplied mask meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

- Appearance: Water white clear thin fluid, strong fragrant ketone odour
- Flammability: Product is flammable
- Melting Point: Data not available
- Boiling Point: Data not available
- Flash Point: minus 8 (Calculation) °C
- Vapour Pressure: Data not available
- Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Data not available
- Evaporation Rate: 3.4 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)
- Autoignition Temp: No data
- Volatiles: 100%
- Flammability Limits: LEL: 2.0 UEL: 19.0
- Specific Gravity: 0.859 @ 20°C
- Viscosity: Data not available
- Solubility in water: Miscible in water
- pH: Data not available

Section 10 - Stability And Reactivity

Chemical Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents, strong alkalis, bromine, strong acids, amines, silica gel.
Hazardous decomposition products	Upon combustion oxides of carbon (CO _x).
Possible Hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

a) Ingestion:

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).

b) Eye Contact: An eye irritant.

c) Skin Contact:

Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

d) Inhalation:

Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

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Acute

A study of 800 workers occupationally exposed to acetone vapours (600-2150 ppm) over an 18 year period revealed no significant adverse effects in exposed compared with unexposed workers.

Acute toxicity ATE _{MIX}	Oral LD50: >5500 mg/kg Dermal LD50: >20000 mg/kg LC50 (Inhalation) 45 mg/L
Skin corrosion/irritation	Slight irritant.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Moderate irritant.
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:	No Data
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	No Data
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY: Avoid contaminating waterways.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Product is biodegradable

MOBILITY: Miscible with water

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14.1 ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; **DANGEROUS GOODS**.

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS
CLASS:	3
HAZCHEM CODE:	2YE
PACKING GROUP:	II
IERG NUMBER:	14
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	None



14.2 MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

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Code) for transport by sea; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II
IMDG EMS FIRE:	F-E
IMDG EMS SPILL:	S-D
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	None



14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1993
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID NOS
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	None



Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CLASSIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Category 2:	Flammable Liquids
Category 2A:	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Category 3:	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP)

S 5 CAUTION

AICS

All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Section 16 - Other Information

EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT

000 (Australia)

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

13 11 26 (Australia)

0800 764 766 (New Zealand)

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| • Date of preparation / Last revision of the SDS | 7 March, 2017 |
| • Print Date | 7 March, 2017 |
| • Prepared by | SDS Manager |

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimates
BEI®	Biological exposure indices (BEI) are values used for guidance to assess biological monitoring results. With respect to chemical exposure, biological monitoring is the measurement of the concentration of a chemical marker in a human biological media that indicates exposure. They are not developed for use as legal standards.
Carcinogen Category Number:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Established human carcinogen2. Probably human carcinogen3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential
Code AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EPG	Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
HCIS	The Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) is a database of information on chemicals that have been classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). HCIS replaces the previous Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS). HSIS is a database of information on substances classified in accordance with Australia's previous hazardous substance classification system, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IERG	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.
LEL	Lower Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;
LD50	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of workrelated injury and illness.
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')
TCLO	Toxic Concentration Low
TDLO	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.
TLV Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):	The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.
TWA (Time Weighted Average):	

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The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

SAFework Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit):

The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

SUSDP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons

UEL Upper Flammable (Explosive) Limits in air;

UN Number United Nations Number

VOC Volatile Organic Content - defined as:

"Any chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with a vapour pressure greater than 0.1mm of mercury (Hg) or 0.0135Kpa at 25°C. This definition excludes reactive diluents, which are designed to be chemically bound into the cured film. It also includes all constituents >0.5% by volume of formulation, which are organic compounds with a boiling point < 250°C".

Literature References

SOURCES FOR DATA

Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers

Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - ASCC Australia (on-line)

GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling)

REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System)

ADG Code Ed 7.4

SUSMP N° 16

DISCLAIMER

This SDS summarizes our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Hawley Manicure. 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 on request.

Hawley Manicure however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.

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