Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Hawley International Pty Ltd
4/10 Bradford Street
Alexandria
NSW 2015 AUSTRALIA

Phone: +61 2 8667 1700 (bus hours)
Fax: +61 2 9317 3575
www.hawley.net.au
alan@hawley.net.au

Trade Name:	**Hawley Quick Dry Spray**
Proper Shipping Name:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Product Use:	To assist in speed dry of nail polish
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: 5 CAUTION

Poison Schedule Hazard Category:

Category 2: Flammable liquids

Pictograms

Hazard Statements

Signal Word: DANGER

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour

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

PREVENTION

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
P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection

RESPONSE

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair):
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use foam/water spray/fog for extinction.

STORAGE

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

DISPOSAL

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	Hazard Codes
Ethanol	64-17-5	>90%	H225

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.

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 with running water. 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:
Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Section 5 - Fire - Fighting Measures

5.1 Suitable 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.

5.2 Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water Jet

5.3 Specific Hazards arising from the Substance or Mixture:
Highly flammable liquid. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.

5.4 Recommendations for Fire Fighting Personnel:
On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon . 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. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

5.5 Hazchem or Emergency action code: 2YE

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Emergency Procedures / Environmental Precautions:
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.

6.2 Personal Precautions / Protective Equipment:
Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours.

6.3 Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up:
Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Use non-sparking tools.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions For Safe Handling:
Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. 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. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

7.2 Conditions of Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities:
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

Section 8 - Exposure Conrols / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters:
From National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Worksafe Australia:
Ethanol: 1880mg/m³ (1000ppm) TWA (8hr)

8.2 Biological Limit Values: No biological limit allocated.

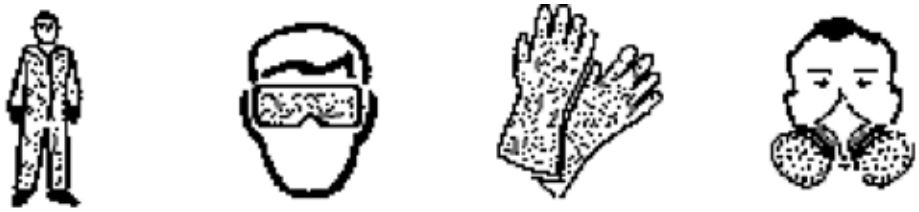
8.3 Engineering Controls

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled belowquoted 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. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

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.



Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

- Appearance: Thin liquid.
- Colour: Light mauve
- Odour: Fruity
- Flammability: Product is flammable
- Freezing/Melting Point: -117°C
- Boiling Point: 78°C
- Flash Point: 12 (Abel) °C
- Vapour Pressure: 44mmHg @20 °C
- Vapour Density (Air=1): 1.59 @ 15 °C
- Autoignition Temp: 392°C
- Volatiles: 100%
- Flammability Limits: LEL: 2.9 UEL: 19.0
- Specific Gravity: 0.815-0.82 @ 20°C
- Solubility in water: Miscible in water

Section 10 - Stability And Reactivity

Chemical Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Aluminium containers should be avoided as aluminium alcoholates may be formed under certain conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.

Incompatible Materials	Incompatible with oxidising agents, acid chlorides, alkali metals, ammonia, potassium tert-butoxide.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

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:
Accidental swallowing is unlikely in the workplace setting. Swallowing can cause drunkenness or harmful central nervous system effects. The deliberate ingestion of ethanol (50-100ml) may cause inebriation such that safety is impaired. Effects of a small intake may include excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, and fatigue. Ingestion of a large amount may lead to severe acute intoxication, tremours, convulsion, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Aspiration in to lung may cause pneumonitis.

b) Eye Contact:
Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid or mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.

c) Skin Contact:
Mild irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to 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.

Acute

Acute toxicity (Ethanol)	Low toxicity - LD_{50} Oral: 7060mg/kg LC_{50} Inhalation (6h) : 5900mg/m³
Skin corrosion/irritation	Mild irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid or mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	There is no clear evidence that ethanol is carcinogenic in laboratory animals; it is however a tumour promoter. Ethanol is typically inactive in genotoxic assays, but on some occasions a weak response has been noted. Estimated fatal dose (human): 300-400 ml.
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to impair fertility.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	A study of the effects of ethanol inhalation in humans found that at between 5000-10000 ppm subjects experienced coughing and smarting of the eyes and nose, with symptoms disappearing within minutes. People exposed at 15000 ppm experienced continuous lacrimation and coughing. Irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract were not noted at concentrations below 5000 ppm.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	Repeated or prolonged exposure to relatively high doses of ethanol may result in damage to the liver leading to cirrhosis and may cause degenerative changes in the kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.
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.

Acute Toxicity	
Fish	Expected to be harmful
Aquatic invertebrate	Expected to be harmful
Algae	Expected to be toxic
Microorganisms	Expected to be harmful
Chronic toxicity	
Fish	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate	Data not available
Algae	Data not available
Microorganisms	Data not available

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Biodegradable
MOBILITY: Miscible with water
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Data not available

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS:

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

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:	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK:	3
HAZCHEM CODE:	2YE
PACKING GROUP:	II
IERG NUMBER:	14

14.2 MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; **DANGEROUS GOODS.**

UN NUMBER:	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II
IMDG EMS FIRE:	F-E
IMDG EMS SPILL:	S-D

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:	1170
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II

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

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour

POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP): 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)
• Date of preparation / Last revision of the SDS	7 March, 2017
• Print Date	7 March, 2017
• Prepared by	SDS Manager

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:

1. Established human carcinogen
2. Probably human carcinogen

3. 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):
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 25ºC. 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 < 250ºC".

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 Nº 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.