

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

YOUNG NAILS AUSTRALIA
Unit 6, 6-8 Enterprise Street, Molendinar, QLD, 4214, AUSTRALIA
(07) 5597 5466
(07) 5597 5833
(07) 5597 5466
info@youngnails.com.au
http://www.youngnails.com.au/
YOUNG NAILS PROTEIN BOND
COSMETIC INDUSTRY • GEL NAIL PRODUCT
16 January 2013

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOU	S ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA
RISK PHRASES	
R11	Highly flammable.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
SAFETY PHRASES	
S2	Keep out of reach of children.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN number	1993	DG class	3
Packing group	II	Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated
Hazchem code	•3YE		

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
ETHYL ACETATE	CAS: 141-78-6 EC: 205-500-4	F;R11 Xi;R36 Xi;R66 Xn;R67	80 to 85%
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	CAS: 868-77-9 EC: 212-782-2	Xi;R36/38 Xn;R43	5 to 10%
(1-METHYLETHYLIDENE)BIS[4,1-PHENYLENEOXY(2-HYDROX Y-3,1-PROPANEDIYL)] BISMETHACRYLATE	CAS: 1565-94-2 EC: 216-367-7	Not Available	5 to 10%



4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Еуе	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
Advice to doctor	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids. May also evolve nitrogen oxides when heated to decomposition.		
Fire and explosion	Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.		
Extinguishing	Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.		
Hazchem code	•3YE Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium Foam Y Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves. E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered. 		

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of this SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.
Environmental precautions	Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.
Methods of cleaning up	Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
References	See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

StorageStore in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or
ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical
damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should
have appropriate fire protection systems.HandlingBefore use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid
eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before
eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Ethyl acetate	SWA (AUS)	200	720	400	1440

Biological limits

No biological limit allocated.



ing controls	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.
/e / Face	If splashes are likely to occur, wear splash-proof goggles.
ands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.
ody	When handling large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely to occur, wear coveralls.
espiratory	A respirator is not required for normal use of this product.
	ng controls ve / Face ands ody espiratory



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

CLEAR LIQUID
ESTER LIKE ODOUR
HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
-3.3°C
NOT AVAILABLE
0.94
INSOLUBLE
NOT AVAILABLE
50 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Low to moderate toxicity - irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with over exposure. Chronic exposure to some solvents may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage. Due to the small product size, the potential for adverse health effects may be reduced.
Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. May result in burns with prolonged contact.
Inhalation	Irritant. Over exposure to vapours may result in respiratory irritation, nausea, dizziness and headache. High level exposure may result in drowsiness and breathing difficulties. Chronic exposure may result in kidney, liver and CNS damage.



Skin	Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through skin with harmful effects. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.		
Ingestion	Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, fatigue and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in liver and kidney damage, and unconsciousness. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.		
Toxicity data	ETHYL ACETATE (141-78-6)		
-	LC50 (inhalation)	1600 ppm/8hrs (rat)	
	LCLo (inhalation)	77 mg/m³/1hr (guinea pig)	
	LD50 (ingestion)	4100 mg/kg (mouse)	
	LD50 (intraperitoneal)	709 mg/kg (mouse)	
	LD50 (subcutaneous)	3000 mg/kg (guinea pig)	
	TCLo (inhalation)	400 ppm (human)	
	2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE (868-77-9)		
	LD50 (ingestion)	3275 mg/kg (mouse)	
	LD50 (intraperitoneal)	497 mg/kg (mouse)	
	LDLo (ingestion)	9.92 uL/kg (dog)	

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	No information provided.	
Persistence and degradability	No information provided.	
Bioaccumulative potential	No information provided.	
Mobility in soil	No information provided.	
Other adverse effects	Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size. WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly. ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.	

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if required.

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN number	1993	1993	1993
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.		
DG class/ Division	3	3	3
Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Packing group	П	П	II
GTEPG	3A1		
Hazchem code	•3YE		



EMS

F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)	
Inventory Listing(s)	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Nevision mistory	Revision	Description			
Devision history					
		Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit			
		Standard for the Onlight Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons			
	SIUI-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poicons			
	SIOI-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)			
	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals			
	ppm	Parts Per Million			
		alkaline).			
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly			
	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit			
	mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre			
		International Agency for Research on Cancer			
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System			
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number			
	CNS	Central Nervous System			
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds			
Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists			
	apply control	methods where appropriate.			
	which would	encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and			
	equipment us	including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective			
	It should be	It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors			
	HEALTH EF	HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:			
	or personal p	rotective equipment is made.			
	concentration	concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection			
	only. Factor	only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product			
	The recomm	The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a quide			
	recuperation	recuperation).			
	conditions;	conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of			
	shifts exists	shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances,			
	work period	work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between			
	EXPOSURE	STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour			
	be considere	d where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.			
	selection ar	nd training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely			
	employed to	avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator			
Additional information	RESPIRATO	RS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls			





Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

Prepared by Risk Management Technologies 5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth Western Australia 6005 Phone: +61 8 9322 1711 Fax: +61 8 9322 1794 Email: info@rmt.com.au Web: www.rmt.com.au

> Revision: 2 SDS Date: 16 January 2013

> > End of SDS

