

8 Conara Road, Kunda Park, 4556 Queensland Australia.

Phone: (07) 5211 0031 Email: info@planetnails.com.au

Material Safety Data Sheet

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION	2
SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	3
SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES	3
SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES	4
SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	5
SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	6
SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION	6
SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	9
SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	9
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	10
SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	12
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION	13
SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION	14
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION	16



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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: BRUSH CLEANER

MSDS Number: 1001774

Product type: Liquid

Company: Planet Nails Distribution Pty ltd

Add: 8 Conara Road, Kunda Park, 4556 Queensland Australia.

Issue Date: 01/02/2022

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
	(29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Substance or	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
mixture	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -
	Category 3
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
Hazard statements	Causes serious eye irritation.
	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Precautionary stater	nents
	Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot
	surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosionproof
Prevention	electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only nonsparking
revention	tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container
	tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor.
	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a
	POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off
	immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF IN EYES:
	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and
	easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.



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Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	Mixture
Other means of	Not available.
identification	

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number: Not applicable.

Ingredient name	CAS number	INCI Name	%
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	50 – 75
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	MEK	10 – 25
Acetone	67-64-1	ACETONE	1 - 5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary 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 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

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: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by



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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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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
	Dizziness/vertigo
	Drowsiness/fatigue
	Unconsciousness
Skin contact :	No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, CO., water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing Media	Do not use water jet.



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Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors 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 may include the following materials:
decomposition	carbon dioxide
products	carbon monoxide
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	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained
equipment for fire-	breathing
fighters	apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor 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 nonemergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).

Methods and materials 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 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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.



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Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor 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.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store between the following temperatures: 13 to 29°C (55.4 to 84.2°F). 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name Ethyl acetate	Exposure limits
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).
	TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 1440 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
	TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hours.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).
	TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.
	TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 10 hours.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).
	TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Butyl acetate	
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m ³ 8 hours.



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STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Isopropyl alcohol

Ethyl alcohol

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hours. Methyl ethyl ketone OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989) TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).



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TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours.

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, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
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.
Individual protection meas	ures
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. 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.
Skin protection	
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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.



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	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should
	be selected
Other skin protection	based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be
	approved by a
	specialist before handling this product.
	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an
	approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Respiratory protection	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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid. [Clear.]
Color	Colorless
Odor	Pungent, fruity. [Strong]
рН	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	77°C (170.6°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: 20°C (68°F)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Lower: 0.04%
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	>1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility	Not available.
Solubility in water	Not available.
Partition coefficient: noctanol/Water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

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.	
Possibility of hazardous Reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will occur.	
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.	
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.	



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Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Ethyl acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
Butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	390 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
1 13	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
Methyl ethyl ketone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
5 5	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
Ethyl alcohol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m ³	4 hours
,	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Butyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				milligrams	
Isopropyl alcohol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500	-
				milligrams	
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100	-
				milligrams	
Methyl ethyl ketone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				milligrams	
Ethyl alcohol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				milligrams	
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.066666667	-
				minutes 100	
				milligrams	
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100	-
				microliters	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				milligrams	



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Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Isopropyl alcohol	-	3	-
Ethyl alcohol	-	1	-

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethyl acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Butyl acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Isopropyl alcohol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Methyl ethyl ketone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

	Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Eve contact	Pain or irritation
Eye contact	Watering
	Redness
	Adverse symptoms may include the following:
	Nausea or vomiting
Inhalation	Headache
	Dizziness/vertigo
	Drowsiness/fatigue
	Unconsciousness
Skin contact	No specific data.
Ingestion	No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure	
Potential immediate Effects	Not available
Potential delayed effects Long term exposure	Not available
Potential immediate Effects	Not available
Potential delayed effects	Not available
Potential chronic health effects	Not available

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.



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Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	32480.5 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethyl acetate	Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 2400 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata Fish -	96 hours 48 hours 48 hours 96 hours 21 days 32 days
Butyl acetate	Acute LC50 32000 µg/l Marine water	-Embryo Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
Isopropyl alcohol Methyl ethyl	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l Marine water Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 >500000 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 5091000	-Nauplii Fish - Pimephales promelas Crustaceans - Crangon crangon Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha Algae -	96 hours 48 hours 96 hours 96 hours
ketone	µg/l Fresh water	Skeletonema costatum Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Larvae	48 hours
Ethyl alcohol	Acute LC50 3220000 µg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine waterAcute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Algae - Ulva pertusa Daphnia - Daphnia magna Crustaceans - Artemia	96 hours 96 hours 48 hours 48 hours
	Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water		4 days 96 hours 12 weeks



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Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Ethyl acetate	0.68	30	low
Butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
Isopropyl alcohol	0.05	-	low
Methyl ethyl ketone	0.3	-	low
Ethyl alcohol	-0.35	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC)	Not available
Other adverse effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards

Section 13. Disposal considerations

<u>Disposal methods</u>	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. 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. Vapor 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
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United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Referencenumber
Ethyl acetate (I); Acetic acid ethyl ester (I)	141-78-6	Listed	U112
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	Listed	U159

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate)					



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	3	3	3	3	3	3
Transport hazard class(es)	PLANALALE CIDER					
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	Reportablequantity8064.5 lbs /3661.3 kgPackage sizesshipped inquantities lessthan theproductreportablequantity are notsubject to theRQ (reportablequantity)transportationrequirements.SpecialprovisionsT8,T31	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2. 18-2.19 (Class 3).	•	Special provisions 640 (C) <u>Tunnel code</u> (D/E)	-	-

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.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations	Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: n-butyl acetate TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Air Act Section 112	Not listed
(b) Hazardous Air	
Pollutants (HAPs)	
Clean Air Act Section 602	Not listed
Class I Substances	
Clean Air Act Section 602	Not listed
Class II Substances	
DEA List I Chemicals	Not listed
(Precursor Chemicals)	



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DEA List II Chemicals Liste	ted
(Essential Chemicals)	

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ	Not applicable.
SARA 311/312	
Classification	Fire hazard
	Immediate (acute) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic)health hazard
Ethyl acetate	50 - 75	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Butyl acetate	10 - 25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Isopropyl alcohol	5 - 10	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Methyl ethyl ketone	1 - 5	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ethyl alcohol	1 - 5	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R – Reporting requirements	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	5 - 10
Supplier notification	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	5 - 10

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts	The following components are listed: ETHYL ACETATE; BUTYL ACETATE; ISOPROPYL
	ALCOHOL; Methyl ethyl ketone; ETHYL ALCOHOL
New York	The following components are listed: Ethyl acetate; Butyl acetate; Methyl ethyl ketone
New Jersey	The following components are listed: ETHYL ACETATE; ACETIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER; n-BUTYL
	ACETATE; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL; 2-PROPANOL; Methyl ethyl
	ketone; ETHYL ALCOHOL; ALCOHOL
Pennsylvania	The following components are listed: ACETIC ACID ETHYL ESTER; ACETIC ACID,
	BUTYL ESTER; 2-PROPANOL; Methyl ethyl ketone; DENATURED ALCOHOL



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Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.	
International regulations		
International lists	Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted. China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory: All components are listed or exempted. Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted. Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): All components are listed or exempted. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted. Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted. Taiwan inventory (CSNN): All components are listed or exempted.	

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals	Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals	Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals	Not listed

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health		
Flammability		
Physical hazards		
Personal protection		

Caution: HMIS[®] ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS[®] ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS[®] ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS[®] program. HMIS[®] is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS[®] materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Date of previous issue	No previous validation
Version	1
Key to abbreviations	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
	BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
	GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
	IATA = International Air Transport Association
	IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
	IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
	LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
	MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships,
	1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
	UN = United Nations
References	Not available.
Indicates informati	on that has changed from previously issued version.
	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.
Notice to reader	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.
	Information contained within this SDS is only to be distributed as required by law. Date