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Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name **SWIPE**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier name YOUNG NAILS AUSTRALIA
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Synonym(s) YOUNG NAILS SWIPE
Use(s) COSMETIC INDUSTRY
SDS date 29 November 2012

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R11 Highly flammable.
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASES

S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S7 Keep container tightly closed.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

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
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	CAS: 67-63-0 EC: 200-661-7	F;R11 Xi;R36 Xn;R67	90%
ACETONE	CAS: 67-64-1 EC: 200-662-2	F;R11 Xi;R36 Xi;R66 Xn;R67	10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye 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.

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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.

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, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem code 3YE

3 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

Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, active metals, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be banded and have appropriate ventilation systems.

Handling Before 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/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Acetone	SWA (AUS)	500	1185	1000	2375
Isopropyl alcohol	SWA (AUS)	400	983	500	1230

Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ACETONE	ACGIH BEI	Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L

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Engineering 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.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.

Body When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	MILD ODOUR
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	13°C (cc)
Boiling point	78°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	1.4 (N-butyl acetate)
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	2.1 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	0.79
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	12 %
Lower explosion limit	2 %
% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE

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), metals, 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	Harmful - irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Chronic exposure may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage. When used in small quantities, the potential for adverse health effects is reduced.
Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. May result in burns with prolonged contact.
Inhalation	Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin	Low to moderate irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in irritation, rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Toxicity data	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)	
LC50 (inhalation)	16000 ppm/8 hours 16000/8 hours (rat)
LCLo (inhalation)	12000 ppm/8 hours (mouse)
LD50 (ingestion)	3600 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (intraperitoneal)	667 mg/kg (rabbit)
LD50 (intravenous)	1088 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (skin)	12,800 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (ingestion)	3570 mg/kg (human)
LDLo (intravenous)	1024 mg/kg (dog)
LDLo (subcutaneous)	6000 mg/kg (mouse)
TDL0 (ingestion)	13 mg/kg (infant)
ACETONE (67-64-1)	
LC50 (inhalation)	44000 mg/m ³ /4 hours (mouse)
LCLo (inhalation)	1600 ppm/4 hours (rat)
LD50 (ingestion)	3000 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (intraperitoneal)	1297 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (intravenous)	5500 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (skin)	> 9400 uL/kg (guinea pig)
LDLo (ingestion)	8000 mg/kg (dog)
LDLo (intraperitoneal)	500 mg/kg (rat)
LDLo (intravenous)	1576 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (skin)	20 mL/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (subcutaneous)	5000 mg/kg (guinea pig/dog)
TCLo (inhalation)	500 ppm (human)
TDL0 (ingestion)	2857 mg/kg (man)

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	SOIL: Isopropanol will both evaporate quickly and leach into the ground due to its high vapour pressure and low adsorption to soil. If soil degradation is not rapid, it is apt to leach into the groundwater. WATER: Will volatilise when released into water (estimated half-life ~5.4 days) and may biodegrade. ATMOSPHERE: Photodegradation (estimated half-life of one to several days) will occur. Due to its solubility in water, rainout may be significant.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal	For small amounts absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.
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)

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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	II	II	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

Additional information

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this ChemAlert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Product Name SWIPE**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA/OEL	Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

Revision history

Revision	Description
2.0	Standard SDS Review.
1.0	Initial SDS creation

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.

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End of SDS