NAIL POLISH REMOVER

MATERIAL SAFETY AND DATE SHEET

N/D = NO DATA **N\A = NOT APPLICABLE**

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER	DELON LABORATORIES 4638 Thimens blvd. St.-Laurent, Quebec H4R 2B2
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	(514) 685-9966
PRODUCT	Nail Polish Remover

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Acetone CAS # 67-64-1 60 – 70%

Water CAS# 3 7732-18-5 30 – 40%

SECTION 3 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Boiling Point: 149^{o} F / 65^{o} C

Specific Gravity: 0.8

Evaporation Rate: 3 (butyl acetate = 1)

Solubility in water: 100%

Organoleptic: Clear, colorless with a ketone odor.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Remove contact lenses. Flush with copious amounts of water immediately. Consult a physician.

Skin: Rinse with water and remove contaminated clothing while rinsing, wash skin with soap and water. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

Ingestion: If victim is conscious, induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or to a convulsing person. Guard against aspiration into the lungs.

Inhalation: Remove victim from further exposure and restore breathing, if requires. Seek medical attention.

OSHA (PEL): Unknown

ACGIH (TLV): unknown

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: - 1° C to - 2° C (28-30 °F)

Flammable Limits in air: % By Volume:

Lower: 2 Upper: 12

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Flammable. Use water to cool fire exposed containers. Do not enter confines space without adequate protective clothing and an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: NONE

Fire Extinguishing Media: ABC all purpose or CO_2 extinguisher, foam, water fog.

Explosion date: Sensitive to static

Stability: Stable Polymerization: Will not occur

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidizing agents, acids

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide are produced on combustion.

Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat, open flames, and all ignition sources.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions: Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling: Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (=1m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then (=7m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Storage: Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents,

corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Product Transfer: Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

Recommended Materials: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

Container Advice: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Additional Information: Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Acetone	ACGIH	TWA	500 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	750 ppm		

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits within their jurisdiction.

Exposure Controls: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Provide adequate ventilation in storage areas. Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. The following information, while appropriate for the product is general in nature. The selection of Personal Protective Equipment will vary depending on the conditions of use.

Respiratory Protection:

Hand Protection: Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. PVC. Viton.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

Protective Clothing: Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant.

Monitoring Methods: Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended air monitoring methods are given below or contact supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods.

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha-slc.gov/dts/sltc/methods/toc.html Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hsl.gov.uk/search.htm

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear. Liquid.

Odour: Characteristic.

Odour threshold: 62 ppm

pH: Not applicable

Boiling point: 56°C/133°F

Melting/freezing point: -94°C/-137°F

Vapour pressure: 24.7 kPa at 20°C / 68°F

Specific gravity: 0.792

Density: 790-792 kg/m3 at 20°C / 68°F (ASTM D-4052)

Water solubility: at 20°C / 68°F Completely miscible.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use. **Impact:**

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to Avoid: Strong oxidising agents. **Sensitivity to Static:** Yes

Hazardous: None expected under normal use conditions.

Hazardous: No

Polymerisation:

Sensitivity to Mechanical: No

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on product testing.

Routes of Exposure: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Routes of Exposure	Material	Values
Oral	Acetone	LD 50: = 5,800mg/kg, Rat
Dermal	Acetone	LD 50: >15,700mg/kg, Rabbit
Inhalation	Acetone	LC 50: > 16000 ppmv/4 hours, Rat

Acute Oral Toxicity : Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin Irritation: Not irritating to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Eye Irritation: Irritating to eyes.

Respiratory Irritation: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Sensitisation: Not a skin sensitiser.

Repeated Dose Toxicity: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Mutagenicity: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Material	:	Carcinogenicity Classification
Acetone	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Not expected to impair fertility.

Causes slight foetotoxicity. Effects were seen at high doses only.

Additional Information: Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials. May potentiate the peripheral neurotoxicity of n-hexane, and the liver and kidney toxicity of some chlorinated hydrocarbons such as carbon tetrachloride.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGY INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Fish:	Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50>1000 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates:	Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50>1000 mg/l
Algae:	Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50>1000 mg/l
Microorganisms:	Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50>1000 mg/l

Mobility: If product enters soil, it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Dissolves in water.

Persistence/degradability: Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Container Disposal: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local Legislation: Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Canadian Road and Rail Shipping Classification

UN/NA Number	UN 1090
Proper shipping name	ACETONE
Class Division	3
Packing group	II
Shipping Description	ACETONE, Class 3, UN 1090, PG II
Emergency Response Guide	127

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

WHMIS Class/Description: Class B2 Flammable Liquid

Class D2B Other Toxic Effects-Eye Irritant

Inventory Status

AICS:	Listed
DSL:	Listed
INV (CN):	Listed
ENCS (JP):	Listed (2)-542
TSCA:	Listed
EINECS:	Listed 200-662-2
KECI (KR):	Listed KE-29367
PICCS (PH):	Listed

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS Creation Date: 5/24/2007