Nails. Fashion. Beauty.

Nail Fresh Temporary Nail Dehydrator

Safety Data Sheet

Prepared in accordance to UN GHS standards. Intended to comply with OSHA 29CFR1910.1200, Canadian WHMIS, and Australian WorkSafe.

Revision date: 14JUN2013 Supersedes:04DEC2004 Version: 9.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture

Product name. : Nail Fresh Temporary Nail Dehydrator

Product group : Trade product

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/preparation : Professional salon use only

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Creative Nail Design, Inc.
1125 Joshua Way
92081 Vista, CA - USA
T +1 (760) 599-2900

www.cnd.com
deborah.waite@cnd.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : +1 (800) 424-9300 - CHEMTREC (US and Canada)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance with the Globally Harmonized Standard and regulations referenced above.

Flam. Liq. 1 H224
Eye Irrit. 2A H319
STOT SE 3 H336

Canadian WHMIS Classification

Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid
Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects.

2.2. Label elements

GHS label Elements: applies to OSHA 29CFR1910.1200 and Australian WorkSafe.

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS02 GHS07

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
P233 - Keep container tightly closed
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell

P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam, or water fog for extinction.
P403+P233/235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container cool and tightly closed
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Labelling according to Canadian WHMIS

Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid
Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

2.3. Other hazards

For handling bulk quantities (>5 liters):

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools

AUH066: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin to become dry or cracked.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

All components contributing to the hazard classification and/or with OELs are listed below:

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (UN-GHS): US and Australia,
Acetone	(CAS No.) 67-64-1 (Canada DSL status) - listed (Australian AICS status) - listed	66 - 74	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336
Ethyl ether	(CAS No.) 60-29-7 (Canada DSL status) - listed (Australian AICS status) - listed	26 - 34	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT SE 3, H336

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : If inhaled and if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.

First-aid measures after eye contact : If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Inhalation may cause: irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Repeated dermal contact with material can lead to defatting of the skin.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : If there is a fire close by, use suitable extinguishing agents. Carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Easily ignited by sparks, heat or flames. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapours.

Explosion hazard : Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Reactivity : Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. All extinguishing media can be used except heavy water stream.

Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Avoid all eyes and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist. Wear suitable gloves resistant to chemical penetration: butyl rubber.

Emergency procedures : Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Stop leak without risks if possible. Ventilate area.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Avoid all eyes and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist. Wear safety glasses and butyl rubber gloves.

Emergency procedures : Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container.

Methods for cleaning up : Small quantities of liquid spill: take up in non-combustible absorbent material and shovel into container for disposal. Large spills: scoop solid spill into closing containers.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapours are flammable.

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid all eyes and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist. Handle in a well-ventilated area. Prohibit all sources of sparks and ignition. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash your hands immediately after handling this product, and once again before leaving the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible products : Oxidizing agent.

Prohibitions on mixed storage : Store, if possible, in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Professional salon use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Acetone (67-64-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	500 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	750 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m3)	590 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m3)	2400 mg/m³

Acetone (67-64-1)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

Ethyl ether (60-29-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1210 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	400 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m³)	1520 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	500 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m3)	1200 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m3)	1520 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	500 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m3)	1200 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Either local exhaust or general room ventilation is usually required. No special work practices are needed beyond the above recommendations under anticipated conditions of normal use.

Personal protective equipment : Gloves.

Materials for protective clothing : Butyl rubber.

Hand protection : Butyl rubber gloves.

Eye protection : Use splash goggles when eye contact due to splashing is possible.

Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment with organic vapor cartridges.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid

Appearance : Clear liquid

Colour : Clear

Odour : Acetone-like

Odour threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available

Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : < 1

Melting point / Freezing point : -95 - -93 ℃ (178- 180 ℃K / -139-135.4 ℉)
(calculated based on Acetone)

Boiling point : 34.6 ℃ (307.8 ℃K) (94.3 ℉)
(calculated based on Ethyl ether)

Flash point : -20 ℃ (253 °K) (-4 ℉)
(calculated based on Acetone)

Self ignition temperature : 420 ℃ (693 ℃K) (788 ℉) (calculated)

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density at 20 ℃ : No data availabl e

Relative density : No data available

Density : 0.766 g/ml calculated

Solubility : Moderately soluble in water

Log Pow : No data available

Log Kow : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : Free-flowing liquid

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosive properties : If heated, may cause fire and explosion
Oxidising properties : No oxidizing properties
Explosive limits : 1.9 - 36 vol % (Diethyl ether)

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Heating may cause a fire or explosion.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from sources of ignition. Open flame. Overheating. Sparks.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agent.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Likely Routes of Exposure

The most likely routes of exposure are dermal (skin) contact and inhalation.

11.2 Symptoms Related to Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics

Inhalation may cause: irritation, cough, shortness of breath.
Causes serious eye irritation.

11.3 Effects from Exposure

Inhalation exposure may also cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin to become dry or cracked.

11.4. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Nail Fresh Temporary Nail Dehydrator	
ATE (oral)	3919 mg/kg (calculated)

Acetone (67-64-1)	
LD50 oral rat	5800 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 7400 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	76 mg/l/4h
ATE (oral)	5800 mg/kg
ATE (dust,mist)	76 mg/l/4h

Ethyl ether (60-29-7)	
LD50 oral rat	1215 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	133 mg/l/4h J. Pharmacol. Exp. Therap., 1936, 57, 274-288. 3-hr study
ATE (oral)	1215 mg/kg
ATE (dust,mist)	10 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
Carcinogenicity : Not classified
Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Acetone (67-64-1)	
LOAEL (oral,rat,90 days)	11298 mg/kg bodyweight/day
NOAEL (oral,rat,90 days)	4858 mg/kg bodyweight/day

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

11.5. Carcinogenicity Lists

No components are considered carcinogenic.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Acetone (67-64-1)	
LC50 fish 1	7163 (6210 - 8120) mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 Daphnia 1	30806 mg/l
LOEC (chronic)	2212 mg/l
NOEC chronic crustacea	> 1106 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Acetone (67-64-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.

Ethyl ether (60-29-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Nail Fresh Temporary Nail Dehydrator	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.

Acetone (67-64-1)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	3
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.

Ethyl ether (60-29-7)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	2.29
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Significant quantities of waste product residues should be processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / ADNR / IMDG / ICAO / IATA

14.1. UN number

UN-No.(DOT) : 1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name : Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Acetone, Ethyl ether)

Transportation Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid

Hazard labels : 3 - Flammable liquid

Packing group (DOT)	:	II - Medium Danger US DOT: < 1 L – Not regulated CANADIAN TDG: < 1 L – Not regulated IATA/ICAO: < 1L – Not regulated
US DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	:	IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized. T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling. TP8 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 C (32 F). TP28 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.
US DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	150
US DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	202
US DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	242

14.2 Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	:	128

Overland transport

Packing group (ADR)	:	II
Class (ADR)	:	3 - Flammable liquids
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.)	:	33
Classification code (ADR)	:	F1
Danger labels (ADR)	:	3 - Flammable liquid

Orange plates	:	33 1993
Tunnel restriction code	:	D/E
Excepted quantities (ADR)	:	E2

Transport by sea

US DOT Vessel Stowage Location	:	B - (i) The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) ‘‘On deck only’’ on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	:	5L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	:	60L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Acetone (67-64-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	5000 lb

Diethyl ether (60-29-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
CERCLA RQ (Reportable quantity):	100 lb

15.2. International regulations

EU-Regulations

Acetone (67-64-1)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) substances.

Diethyl ether (60-29-7)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) substances.

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

F+; R12
Xn; R22
Xi; R36
R19
R66
R67

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

15.3. US State regulations

Acetone (67-64-1)
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New York - Right to Know List of Hazardous Chemicals
U.S. - New Jersey Right to Know

Ethyl ether (60-29-7)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New York - Right to Know List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Pennsylvania - List of Hazardous Substances

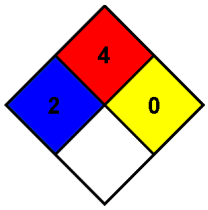
SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety; accessed at http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/legisl/whmis_classifi.html
Chemical Inspection & Regulation Service; accessed at: http://www.cirs-reach.com/Inventory/Global_Chemical_Inventories.html
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Registered Substances list. Accessed at http://echa.europa.eu/
Krister Forsberg and S.Z. Mansdorf, "Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing", Fifth Edition.
Merck Index, Eleventh edition.
National Fire Protection Association. Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials; 10th edition.
TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory. Accessed at http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/tscainventory/howto.html.
US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health Haz-Map. Accessed at http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov

Abbreviations and acronyms : ACGIH (American Conference of Governement Industrial Hygienists).
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.
CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) number.
EC50: Environmental Concentration associated with a response by 50% of the test population. .
GHS: Globally Harmonized System (of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals .
LD50: Lethal Dose for 50% of the test population.
NOEC: No Observable Effect Concentration.
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration.
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limits.
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act.
TWA: Time Weighted Average.

Training advice : Normal use of this product shall imply use in accordance with the instructions on the packaging.

NFPA health hazard	:	2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.
NFPA fire hazard	:	4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.
NFPA reactivity	:	0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and not reactive with water.



Full text of R-, H- and AUH-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
R11	Highly flammable.
R12	Extremely flammable.
R19	May form explosive peroxides.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
F	Highly flammable
F+	Extremely flammable
Xi	Irritant
Xn	Harmful

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Redstone SDS US_AUS_CA

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.