



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

NAME OF PRODUCT: SALERM COSMETICS NAIL POLISH REMOVER  
MSDS # ART. 517  
Revision date: 04/06/2013  
CAS # Mezcla  
Use Product; NAIL POLISH REMOVER  
Company Information: SALERM COSMETICA PROFESIONAL SA  
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General Information: Business Phone 0034 93860 8111

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### WARNING:

flammable  
Irritating to eyes and upper respiratory tract  
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking skin.  
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### Symptoms of exposure:

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.  
Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.  
Eyes: May cause eye irritation.  
Skin: May cause skin irritation.

This product contains no carcinogens or potential carcinogens as listed by OSHA, NTP IARCo  
This material contains a component that is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is considered hazardous and contains the following hazardous substances:

<u>Nombre</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CAS#</u>
acetona	69	67-64-1
Acetato de metilo	17	79-20-9

Small amounts of pigments should be added in preparation, according to the order number and lot.

#### **4. FIRST AID**

##### **inhalation**

Move exposed person to breathe clean air, keep still and hot. If necessary apply artificial respiration. Search medical help

##### **skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off immediately with soap and water. If the damage persists, seek medical attention.

##### **Eyes:**

DO NOT DELAY. Flush with water for at least ten minutes occasionally opening lids. Search medical help

##### **Ingestion:**

Search medical help immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Keep victim still and hot, give two glasses of water.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS**

Caution: The administration of mouth-to-mouth may expose the person conducting the test for chemical residues remaining in the lungs or the victim vomit.

Does not require specific attention. Treat the patient according to the symptoms and the clinical picture present.

For best diagnosis is recommended that a medical blood test. must conclude that the content of this is acetone.

#### **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

In fire involving electrical equipment, is particularly suited Use dry chemical powder, due to the non-conductivity of the same.

##### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol-resistant foam, sand or earth, water spray.

The water jet is ineffective as a fire extinguisher.

Situate in the direction opposite to the wind.

##### **SPECIAL RISKS**

Remove containers exposed to fire, if not possible, spray them with plenty of water to keep them cool. There is danger of explosion overheating.

Water can be used in large quantities to dilute spills and convert nonflammable mixtures.

Reacts violently with fire risk of explosion with agents

Strong oxidizing and basic medium with chloroform.

Its vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground level ignition being possible distance. These vapors accumulated in places closed, create an explosive mixture.

Can generate large amounts of flammable vapor to leak

## 6. MEASURES ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

### Personal precautions

Extinguish the flames. Avoid sparks.

Evacuate all personnel from the area.

No smoking.

Use: glasses tight chemical resistant. Rubber Glove naturally.

Boots and waterproof (butyl rubber, chlorinated polyethylene rubber styrene-butadiene)

Respiratory masks. At very high concentrations used appliance self-contained breathing

### Precautions for environmental protection

If the spill reach any surface water flow due to deoxygenation risk, take account of the need for dilution or artificial aeration.

If the general drainage or surface water, shall immediately inform the local, since it would create a potential explosion hazard, toxicity or deoxygenation.

Avoid their accumulation in enclosed spaces such as warehouses, pits, trenches, because it would create an explosive atmosphere.

Avoid earth filtration or contact with vegetation.

### Methods for cleaning up

Water spray or fog can absorb vapors of acetone and accelerate its spread through the atmosphere.

Alcohol foam applied to the surface of the product pools slow the release of vapors into the atmosphere, as is the addition of a relatively meshing of water to dilute.

Absorb with sand, earth or commercial absorbent clay.

If possible, transfer spilled product to a recovery driver

Otherwise, remove to safe place for disposal

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE.

### Handling

Working in cool, well ventilated area-may be necessary ventilation artificial. Observe the protective measures for handling chemicals.

### Storage

Keep containers closed and connected to ground.

Store in cool, well ventilated areas, especially at ground level.

Avoid direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of heat, sparks or flames. Provide retention tank. Avoid accumulation of

electrostatic charges.

Maximum storage time preferred indefinite atmosphere nitrogen.

Recommended storage temperature: 30 ° C

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS OR PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure limit values

According ACGIH:

ACETONE

TLV-TWA: 500 ppm

TLV-STEL: 1000 ppm

IDLH: 2500 ppm

According to OSHA:

TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm (2400 mg / m<sup>3</sup>)

Concentration level immediately hazards to life and health: 20000 PPM

METHYL ACETATE

TLV-TWA: 200 ppm (610 mg / m<sup>3</sup>)

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance:** Clear liquid

**Color:** Pink

**Odor:** Characteristic

**Boiling point or range (° C):** approx. 60 ° C

**Closed cup flash point:** -15 ° C

**25 ° C specific gravity:** 0.840 g / ml

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

It is stable.

No hazardous polymerization

Avoid reaction with oxidants, acids and chloroform.

### Chemical reactivity

It reacts with water

With hydrogen cyanide undergoes condensation aldolization forming ketone cyanohydrin, usually manifesting properties keto group characteristics.

### Oxidation - reduction

Under normal conditions it is stable but can be oxidized or reduced to their acid corresponding alcohol (isopropanol)

### Materials / conditions to be avoided

Reacts violently with strong oxidizing agents, and in basic medium with chloroform, chromyl chloride, aliphatic amines, acetic acid, nitric perchlorate nitrosyl permonosulfonic acid, sulfuric nitrosyl chloride.

### Acids

Avoiding contact with natural and synthetic rubbers, including chlorides polyethylene and polyvinyl. It is corrosive plastics and rubber, including rayon. Generally is incompatible with most of the coatings and containers with untreated mild steel.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	ACETONE	METHYL ACETATE
Oral Toxicity: LD-50:	rat 5800 mg / kg	-----
LD-50 mouse	3000 mg / kg	-----
LD-50 rabbit	3940 mg / kg	3705 mg / kg
LD-50 rabbit	> 20g / Kg	-----
LC-50 rat	16000 ppm (4h)	32000ppm (4H)

Given the degree of exposure and possible effects of acetone on the body, caused by inhalation or absorption through the skin, regular checkups would be advisable.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

In relation to the environment, this product is considered to most, weakly toxic ..

With respect to water, indirect and presents a risk that due to its rapid biodegradability can decrease the oxygen present.

### Persistence and degradability

Avoid contamination of soil in high concentrations.

Minimize water pollution.

If the spill reach any surface water flow due to

deoxygenation risk, take into account the need for a solution or artificial reaeration.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The method of final disposal is in accordance with the law: in absence of such legislation to consult local authorities.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### LABEL FOR TRANSPORT:

#### Transportation mode

#### Ground transportation:

Basic requirements of transport:

DOT Proper Shipping Name or: ACETONE

Hazard Class: 3

UN / NA Number: UN 1090

Additional Information:

Packing group: II

#### Transport by air:

Basic transport IATA requirements:

Proper shipping name or: ACETONE

Hazard classification: 3

UN Number: UN 1090

Packing group: II

**Maritime transport:**

Transport IMDG Basic requirements: ACETONE

Proper shipping name or 3

**HAZARDOUS CLASSIFICATION**

Number: UN 1090

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

<b>Symbols</b>	Xi irritant F highly flammable
<b>Phrases R</b>	R11 Highly flammable R36 Irritating to eyes R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking skin. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>Phrases S</b>	S9 Keep container in a well ventilated S16 Keep away from sources of ignition flame. - No smoking S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical doctor. S29 Do not empty into drains. S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye / face protection. S43 May cause sensitization by inhalation.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

The information provided is given in good faith and the state of our present knowledge. Compliance with the instructions in this safety data sheet does not release the user of the product's compliance with legislation and administrative procedures relating to product safety and health and the environment, it is your sole responsibility. In case of mixtures with other substances should consider new risks.