Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
AMCOS NON ACETONE POLISH REMOVER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains ethyl acetate and ethanol)

PRODUCT USE
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Removal of polish from fingernails.

SUPPLIER
Company: Amcos Pty Ltd
Address: 19 Fox Street
Holroyd
NSW, 2142
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9637 6256
Fax: +61 2 9682 7170
Email: info@wavol.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min/Nil=0</th>
<th>Low=1</th>
<th>Moderate=2</th>
<th>High=3</th>
<th>Extreme=4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALE:

- Highly flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

SAFETY
- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.

continued...
AMCOS NON ACETONE POLISH REMOVER

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*. 
  * (limited evidence).

- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>141-78-6</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN
- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:
- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance...
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

• Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Alcohol stable foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
• Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
• Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM
• 3YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR spills
• Remove all ignition sources.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR spills
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
■ None required when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
• Use in a well-ventilated area.
• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

continued...
### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
Avoid storage with oxidisers.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>(Ethyl acetate)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. Standards</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MATERIAL DATA

**AMCOS NON ACETONE POLISH REMOVER:**
- Not available

**ETHYL ACETATE:**
- Odour Threshold Value: 6.4-50 ppm (detection), 13.3-75 ppm (recognition)
- The TLV-TWA provides a significant margin of safety from the standpoint of adverse health effects. Unacclimated subjects found the odour objectionably strong at 200 ppm.
- Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
- Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

**Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:**

\[
OSF = \frac{\text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm}}{\text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}}
\]

**Classification into classes follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>OSF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached, even when distracted by working activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>26-550</td>
<td>As &quot;A&quot; for 50-90% of persons being distracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1-26</td>
<td>As &quot;A&quot; for less than 50% of persons being distracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.18-1</td>
<td>10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>&lt;0.18</td>
<td>As &quot;D&quot; for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...continued...
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ETHANOL:
Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

For ethanol:
Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)
Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
• Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
• OTHERWISE:
  • Safety glasses with side shields.

HANDS/FEET
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg.

OTHER
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Barrier cream.
• Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Pink highly flammable liquid with peach perfume odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>- 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>8.40-8.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>10 @ 20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>0.88-0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

- The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
- Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
- Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.
- Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in “foetal alcohol syndrome”, characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
AMCOS NON ACETONE POLISH REMOVER

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Recycle wherever possible.
• Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
• Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
• Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
• 3YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:
Class or division: 3 Subsidiary risk: None
UN No.: 1993 UN packing group: II
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethyl acetate and ethanol)

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UNID Number: 1993 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 364 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 353 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Y341 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L
Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethyl acetate and ethanol)

Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1993 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-E,S-E Special provisions: 274 Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethyl acetate and ethanol)

continued...
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS

Ethyl acetate (CAS: 141-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- "Australia Exposure Standards"
- "Australia Hazardous Substances"
- "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"
- "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
- "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"
- "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"
- "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
- "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk"
- "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"
- "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"
- "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"
- "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"
- "WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents considered for specifications only"

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- "Australia Exposure Standards"
- "Australia Hazardous Substances"
- "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"
- "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
- "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"
- "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions"
- "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"
- "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
- "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply"
- "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances"
- "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO"
- "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"
- "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"
- "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"
- "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"
- "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"
- "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)"

No data for AMCOS NON ACETONE POLISH REMOVER (CW: 7114-85)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 29-May-2012
Print Date: 18-Jun-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.