

1. Product

Product Name: Prep

2. Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Commission Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, as amended

Hazard ClassesClassificationFlammable LiquidFlam liq. 2, H225Eye irritantEye irrit. 2, H319Specific target organ toxicity – single exposureSTOT, sing. 3, H336

2.1.2 Most important adverse effects

Product and vapours from product are highly flammable. Vapour and air can form explosive mixtures. Eye irritant.

2.2 EC labelling according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, as amended

2.2.1 Label elements

Trade Name Nail Scrub

2.2.2 Hazard pictograms





2.2.3 Signal word Danger

2.2.4 Hazard Statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.2.5 Precautionary statements

Prevention

P102 Keep out of reach of children.



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P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed P261 Avoid breathing vapours

Reaction

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do; continue rinsing.

P337+P313 Get medical advice/attention if eye irritation persists.

Storage

P235 Keep cool

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a specialist waste reprocessing plant in accordance

with local/regional regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

The product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Hazardous Components

INCI – Ingredient Name	CAS Number	EINECS Number	CLP Classification	%-Range
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye irrit. 2, H319 STOT, sing. 3, H336	25-100
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	200-661-7	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye irrit. 2, H319 STOT. Sing. 3, H336	25-100

For the full text of the hazard statements mentioned in sections 2 and 3 see section 16.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing.



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Inhalation: Move person into fresh air and keep at rest. Call a doctor/physician if

the person feels unwell.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Consult a doctor/physician if the person feels unwell.

Eye Contact: Rinse the eyes with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses, if present

and easy to do; continue rinsing. Get medical advice/attention if eye irritation

persists.

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

4.2.1 Acute symptoms and effects on exposure

On contact with the fluid: red eyes and pain. On inhalation: sleepiness or drowsiness.

4.2.2 Delayed symptoms and effects on exposure

On repeated and/or long-term exposure: dry or cracked skin.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media: Powder, foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure hazards: Vapour and air forming explosive mixtures.

In the event of fire, toxic vapour will be released (carbon

monoxide and/or carbon dioxide).

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

5.3.1 Protective measures

In the event of fire: keep containers in the immediate vicinity cool by spraying with water.

5.3.2 Special protective equipment

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when approaching the fire or when in a room if necessary.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Gloves, boots. Respiratory equipment.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Remove all sources of ignition.

6.2 Environmental precautions



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Keep away from drains, surface water or soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and clearing up

Absorb small spillages of product with an inert material. Allow to evaporate in a safe place. Large spillages should be dammed off and removed with an explosion-proof vacuum cleaner; recycle where possible. Wash away any residue with water.

6.4 Reference to other sections See

also sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Use in well-ventilated areas only.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

7.2.1 Preventing fire and explosion Keep packaging in a well-ventilated place.

Keep packaging tightly closed.

Keep in a fire-resistant place separate from oxidants.

7.2.2 Protection against environmental attack

Protect against heat and direct sunlight.

Suitable materials for packaging: approved plastic/glass/steel/stainless steel.

7.3 Specific end use(s) Please

contact the supplier.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1 Exposure limit values

Acetone mg/m3 ppm Indicative

TWA limit value (NL) 8 hours 1,210 500

TWA limit value (NL) 15 hours 2,420

Isopropyl alcohol mg/m3 ppm Indicative



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TWA limit value (NL) 8 hours 500

TWA limit value (NL) 15 hours 1,000

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1 Technical measures

Sealed equipment

Ventilation and local extraction

8.2.2 Individual protective me a filter for organ

Respiratory protection: sures

Eye protection: Safety goggles.

Skin protection: Hands:

Butyl rubber 0.7 mm gloves

Linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) 0.75 mm gloves

Other measures: Protective clothing

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Remove contaminated air from the local extractor and drain waste water in accordance with local environmental regulations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form: Fluid
Colour: Blue
Odour: Distinctive

Odour threshold, mg/m3 0.4-3

Ph: Not applicable

Melting point/range, °C < -20 Boiling point/range, °C 56-82 Flash point, °C -8°C

Evaporation rateNot available **Flammability limits, vol% in air Vapour pressure, mbar at 20 °C**247 (acetone)

Relative density (water = 1) 0.8 Solubility in water 100%

Auto-ignition temperature 425 (isopropyl alcohol)

9.2 Other information

Miscibility Miscible with organic solvents



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10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity: No hazardous reaction if directions for handling and storage are observed.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: Reacts strongly to oxidants and strong acids

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: Storage temperatures >40 °C. Sources of ignition (open flame, warm surfaces

and sparks).

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Oxidants and strong acids. Attacks rubber and many synthetics.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Haz. decomp. Products: Does not decompose if used and stored as directed.

11. Toxicological Information

11.1. Acute toxicity Acetone

Acute Toxicity:	LD50	LC50/4 h
Oral	5.8-8.4 mg/kg	
Dermal	> 15.700 mg/kg	
Inhalation		76 mg/l Eye

Serious eye injury/irritation: Irritant

STOT – single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Isopropyl alcohol

isopropyr aiconor				
Acute Toxicity:	LD50	LC50/4 h		
Oral	4,396 mg/kg			
Dermal	12,870			
Inhalation		72,6 mg/l Eye		



Serious eye injury/irritation: Irritant

11.2 Symptoms/routes of exposure

The product can enter the body by inhalation of the vapours or swallowing the fluid.

11.3 Chronic toxicity

The fluid may cause skin dryness or cracking.

12. Ecological Information

12.1 Ecotoxicity Acetone

FishLC50 fish, 96 hours: 5,540-13,000 mg/lCrustaceansLC50 daphnia, 48 hours: 7,635-15,800 mg/lAlgaeLC50 (algae, 72 hours): no data available

Isopropyl alcohol

Fish LC50 fish, 96 hours: 1,400 mg/l

Crustaceans LC50 daphnia, 48 hours: 7,550-13,299 mg/l

Algae LC50 (algae, 72 hours): > 1,000 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

The product is easily biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): Acetone 1; Isopropyl alcohol 3.

Log P octanol/water: Acetone - 0.2; Isopropyl alcohol 0.1.

No significant potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500 and log P octanol/water < 4).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The product is highly mobile in soil.

KoC coefficient: Acetone 0.6: Isopropyl alcohol \square 25.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The product has been assessed as containing no substances that can be viewed as PBT or vPvB substances.

12.6 Other adverse effects

The product is mildly harmful to water.

German hazard codes for water (WGK): Acetone 1; Isopropyl alcohol 1.



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13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Dispose of to a registered incineration plant for solvents, or as hazardous waste in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose of the product in residual household waste. Prevent the waste product reaching sewers.

Contaminated packaging

Treat contaminated empty packaging as hazardous waste.

Treated packaging may be reused.

Other safety information

European list of waste (EURAL): 07 01 04

14. Transport Information

Transport ADR and IATA:

Technical name: : Flammable liquids, N.O.S. (Acetone, Isopropyl alcohol) 3, PGII

Class : 3 Pack Group : II UN Number : 1993

Other Safety information

Hazard label(s) : 3
Tunnel category : (D/E)
Hazard identification nr: 33
Transport category : 2
Limited quantity (LQ) : 1 L
Exempted quantity : E2

15. Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture Additional national regulations must be observed.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

The product has not been assessed for chemical safety

16. Other Information

16.1 Key changes since last version



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Application of the terms of Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010.

16.2	Glossary o	f abbreviations and acronyms
±0.2	Ciossai y c	i appleviations and actonymis

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society)

CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging

EC50 Effect Concentration, 50 percent (concentration at which 50 per cent of animals show a

particular effect)

EC European Community

IC50 Inhibitory Concentration, 50 percent (concentration at which 50 per cent of algae show

growth inhibition)

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50 percent (concentration at which 50 per cent of animals die)

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50 percent (dose at which 50 per cent of animals die)

PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

Ppm Parts per million

TWA Time Weighted Average

vPvB very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative