



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: EzFlow Artificial Nail Remover DATE: 5/11/2011  
Formula: 30-4230 REV. 00  
Item#: 42007, 42005, 42006

Manufacturer: American International Industries  
2220 Gaspar Ave  
Los Angeles, CA 90040

Chem-Tel: (800) 255-3924

## Section 2. Composition / Information on Ingredients

### Hazardous Ingredients:

Component	CAS #	%	Exposure Limits ppm	
			ACGIH-TLV	OSHA-PEL
Acetone	67-64-1	90.00%	TWA: 750ppm STEL: 1000ppm	TWA: 750ppm STEL: 1000ppm

## Section 3. Hazardous Identification

### Potential Health Effects, Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Warning, flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Product is a clear, colorless liquid. Exposure causes skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

Eye: Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Liquid contact produces intense stinging and burning sensations.

Skin: Repeated and/or prolonged exposures to the skin may result in itching, redness, drying, scaling, and peeling.

Ingestion: Ingestion causes a burning sensation in the mouth, throat and stomach followed by nausea and vomiting. Small amounts aspirated into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia, lung injury and death.

Inhalation: Exposure can cause respiratory tract and throat irritation, headaches, shortness of breath and symptoms similar to intoxication. Overexposure can produce severe central nervous system depression, coma and respiratory failure.

## Section 4. First Aid Measures

First Aid for Eye: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

First Aid for Skin: Immediately rinse affected area with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention as needed for irritation or any other symptoms. Launder contaminated clothing before use.



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**First Aid for Inhalation:** Remove from exposure area to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen provided a qualified operator is available. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

**First Aid for Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard. If conscious, rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

**Advice to Physician:** A. Treatment of severe systemic intoxication (narcosis) from either vapor exposure or ingestion is primarily supportive. Acetone has minimal toxicity on other organ systems and if the victim can be supported through the period of central nervous system depression and respiratory failure, the prognosis is good.

(1) Following recent ingestion, acetone may be removed by gastric lavage. Emesis is not recommended. Activated charcoal is recommended.

(2) Mechanically assisted ventilation may be necessary.

(3) Treat symptomatically and monitor blood glucose.

B. Eye exposures usually do not require any specific treatment if liquid acetone is promptly washed out of eyes. If exposure was prolonged, some initial corneal damage may be present. It is advisable for these individuals to be seen by an ophthalmologist.

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### Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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**Flash Point (°F/°C):** <20°F (<68°C) {Closed Cup}

**Flammable Limit (vol%):** LEL: 2.5% v/v (Acetone)  
UEL: 13% v/v (Acetone)

**Auto-ignition Temp.** 869°F (465°C) (Acetone)

**Extinguisher Media:** Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to cool fire exposed containers.

**Special fire fighting precautions / instructions:** Handle as a very flammable liquid. Water will not be effective in extinguishing a fire. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to reduce rate of burning, taking care not to spread the fire. Heat will build pressure and rupture closed storage containers. Vapors can travel to distant ignition source and flash back. Wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus, and full protective clothing. Do not release runoff from fire control measures into waterways or sewers.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Extremely flammable. Vapors form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may spread long distances and ignite. Dangerous when exposed to heat, sparks, flame or oxidants. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.

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### Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

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In cases of spill or other release:

Always wear recommended personal protective equipment. Eliminate sources of ignition. Isolate the spill area. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Stop leak in a safe and practical manner. If leak cannot be stopped easily and safely, advise trained emergency response personnel of the situation. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Absorb spills with an inert non-combustible material and place in an approved chemical waste container. Do not allow to enter into drains or waterways. Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorities.

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### Section 7. Handling and Storage

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Normal Handling:

Always wear recommended personal protective equipment. Ground containers when transferring contents. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and ignition sources. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. No smoking in areas of use. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before reuse. Wash thoroughly after using.

Storage

Recommendations:

Store in an area designed for storage of flammable liquids. Protect from temperature extremes and sunlight, and store away from incompatible substances and in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.106. Avoid acids, bases, oxidizers, explosives, nitrogen-fluorine compounds, sulfites, perchlorates, reducing agents and plastics. Empty containers may contain product residue and/or vapors. Label warnings apply to empty containers that have not been cleaned.

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### Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

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Engineering Controls:

Provide properly general and/or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation or enclosed systems are preferred methods of preventing contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at the source.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

**Skin:** Wear impervious gloves, boots and clothing suitable to prevent skin contact. Inspect for signs of degradation before each use. Replace as needed. Safety-toe shoes should be worn when handling drums.

**Eye:** Wear safety glasses with non-perforated sideshields for normal handling. Goggles or a full-face shield may be necessary depending on quantity of material and conditions of use. Contact lens should not be worn when working with this chemical.

**Respiratory** Not required for properly ventilated areas. If there is potential for inhalation of vapor or mist, use

**Protection:** an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator. Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

The respirator must be selected based on contamination levels and use conditions found in the workplace. Use conditions must not exceed the working limits of the respirator. The respirator must be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and used in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.134.



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**Additional Recommendations:** Provide eyewash station and safety showers convenient to work areas. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas.

<b>Exposure Guidelines:</b>	<b>Ingredient Name:</b> Acetone	<b>ACGIH TLV:</b> 500 ppm TWA (8-hr. exposure limit) 750 ppm: 15 min. STEL	<b>OSHA Z-1 PEL:</b> 1000 ppm	<b>Other Limit:</b> NIOSH REL: 250 ppm 10 hr day / 40 week. NISOH IDLH: 2500 ppm
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## Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance @ 25°C:</b>	Clear, colorless liquid	<b>Viscosity (RVT):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odor @ 25°C:</b>	Amber fragrance	<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	180 mm Hg @ 20°C (Acetone)
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	2.0 (Acetone)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	~0.79	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	12 (Acetone)
<b>Ignition:</b>	Not applicable	<b>% Volatiles:</b>	90
<b>Melting Point:</b>	-94.8°C (Acetone)		
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	133°F (56°C) (Acetone)		
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Miscible		

## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Complete combustion results in the formation of carbon dioxide and water vapor. Incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide and other toxic oxides of carbon.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):**

Acids and oxidizers

**Hazardous Polymerization:**

Will not occur

## Section 11. Toxicological Information

Based on Acetone:

Immediate (Acute) Effects:

- Oral (rat) LD50 = mg/kg
- Oral (mouse) LD50 = 3000 mg/kg
- Oral (rabbit) LD 50 = 5340 mg/kg
- Inhalation (rat) LC50 = 32000 ppm, 4-hr
- Dermal (guinea pig) LD50 = >9400µL/kg
- Skin Irritation (rabbit) = Mild, 500 mg/24 hr
- Eye Irritation (rabbit) = moderate to severe, 20 mg, damage generally limited to corneal epithelium and is reversible.



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Delayed (Subchronic and Chronic) Effects:

8-Week Inhalation Toxicity Study (rat): 19,000 ppm acetone 5 days / week for 8 weeks produced no signs of toxicity other than slightly reduced weight gain compared to controls.

90-Day Oral Toxicity Study (rat): The no-observed effect level is 100mg/kg/day and the low-observed effect level is 500 mg/kg/day based on increased liver and kidney weights and nephrotoxicity.

Other Data:

Ames Assay (*S. typhimurium*): Negative  
Chromosome Aberrations and Sister Chromatid Exchange Assays: Negative  
Point Mutation in Mouse Lymphoma Cells: Negative  
DNA Cell-binding Assay: Negative

## Section 12. Ecological Information

Based on Acetone:

96-Hr LC50 (rainbow trout) = 5,540 mg/L, 12°C  
24 to 48- Hr LC 50 (*Daphnia magna*) = 10 mg/L  
96-Hr LC50 (bluegill sunfish) = 8300 mg/L

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 0.58  
Biological Oxygen Demand: 122%, 5 days  
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 1, suggesting bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low; calculated using an experimental

## Section 13. Disposable Considerations

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded? Yes  
If yes, the RCRA ID number (USEPA Hazardous Waste Code) is: U002 and D001  
Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or RCRA approved waste facility. Dispose of container and used contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

## Section 14. Transportation Information

<DOT Information>

Proper Shipping Name (49CFR 172.101): Flammable Liquids, n.o.s. (Acetone)  
Hazard Class: 3  
UN/NA: UN1993  
Packing Group: II

## Section 15. Regulatory Information

ACETONE:



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EC Label Name: Acetone  
EC Label/EC Number: 200-662-2  
EC Classification: Highly flammable. Irritant.  
EC Annex I Number: 606-001-00-8  
EC Symbols: F Highly flammable.  
Xi Irritant.  
EC Risk Phrases: R11 Highly flammable.  
R36 Irritating to eyes  
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
EZ Safety Phrases: S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.  
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking  
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

AICS Listed.  
DSL Listed.  
INV (CN) Listed.  
ENCS (JP) Listed.  
TSCA Listed.  
EINECS Listed.  
KECI (KR) Listed.  
PICCS (PH) Listed.

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### Section 16. Other Information

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Additional information available upon request.