# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## AUSTRALIAN EDITION

## pH Bonder

## FG35

Air-drying solvent-based nail preparation liquid

| Document control | Details |
|---|---|
| Report number | JT-AU-FG35-260928-01 |
| Creation date | 28 September 2026 |
| Revision date | 8 October 2026 |
| Version | AU 1.2 |
| Format | Australian WHS / GHS 7; 16-section SDS |
| Customer / market | Redemption Haus / Australia |
| Production batch | LH20260901A01 |

| Supplier / importer | Contact details |
|---|---|
| **Trading name** | Redemption Haus |
| **Legal business name** | MISS STAGGARD, BIANCA MARIE |
| **ABN** | 13 225 260 106 |
| **Address** | 2/18 Stark Drive Narangba Queensland Australia 4504 |
| **Telephone** | 0491 007 642 |
| **Email** | hello@redemptionhaus.com |
| **Website** | www.redemptionhaus.com |

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Product identifier

| Item | Information |
|---|---|
| Product name / identifier | pH Bonder / FG35 |
| Customer / intended market | Redemption Haus / Australia |
| Product type | Air-drying alcohol / ester solvent blend |
| Production batch | LH20260901A01 |
| Product scope | FG35 three-solvent composition listed in Section 3 |

### 1.2 Recommended use and restrictions on use

**Recommended use:** Professional preparation and degreasing of the natural nail surface before application of a compatible nail system. Apply a small amount with a brush and allow the solvent to evaporate completely. The product air-dries and does not require UV/LED curing.

**Restrictions:** Professional nail use only. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and mouth. Do not spray, ingest, heat or use as a skin disinfectant. Keep away from children. Use the application sequence specified for the compatible nail system.

### 1.3 Australian supplier / importer

| Field | Details |
|---|---|
| **Australian supplier / importer** | Redemption Haus |
| **Legal business name** | MISS STAGGARD, BIANCA MARIE |
| **ABN** | 13 225 260 106 |
| **Address** | 2/18 Stark Drive Narangba Queensland Australia 4504 |
| **Telephone** | 0491 007 642 |
| **Email / website** | hello@redemptionhaus.com \| www.redemptionhaus.com |

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency services: 000 for fire, ambulance or a life-threatening emergency.
Australian Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (24 hours for poisoning advice).

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 GHS 7 classification

| Hazard class | Cat. | Hazard statement |
|---|---|---|
| Flammable liquids | 2 | H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Serious eye damage / eye irritation | 2A | H319 Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure | 3 | H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

### 2.2 GHS label elements




**DANGER**

| Element | Label text |
|---|---|
| Pictograms | GHS02 (Flame); GHS07 (Exclamation mark) |
| Hazard statements | H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.<br>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.<br>H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Prevention | P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.<br>P233 Keep container tightly closed.<br>P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.<br>P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.<br>P242 Use non-sparking tools.<br>P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.<br>P261 Avoid breathing vapours.<br>P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.<br>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.<br>P280 Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. |
| Response | P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.<br>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.<br>P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.<br>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.<br>P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.<br>P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide to extinguish. |
| Storage / disposal | P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.<br>P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.<br>P405 Store locked up.<br>P501 Dispose of contents/container through an authorised chemical-waste facility in accordance with local regulations. |
| Supplementary hazard | AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

### 2.3 Other hazards

Vapours can accumulate in low areas, form explosive mixtures with air and flash back from distant ignition sources. High exposure can depress the central nervous system. The product name does not remove solvent hazards.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Not applicable. This product is a mixture.

### 3.2 Mixture composition

| Chemical name | CAS number | Reference range % w/w | Function |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isopropanol (isopropyl alcohol; propan-2-ol) | 67-63-0 | 40-50 | Alcohol solvent; nail-surface degreasing |
| Ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 | 30-40 | Volatile ester solvent |
| Isobutyl acetate (2-methylpropyl acetate) | 110-19-0 | 15-25 | Ester co-solvent |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General:** Stop exposure. Show this SDS and the labelled container to medical personnel. Call 000 for breathing difficulty, collapse, severe confusion or loss of consciousness.

**Inhalation:** Move the person to fresh air without endangering rescuers and keep comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical advice if dizziness, headache, nausea or discomfort occurs. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should provide resuscitation and call emergency services.

**Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse exposed skin with water, then wash with soap. Seek medical advice for persistent irritation or dermatitis. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Eyes:** Immediately rinse with clean, gently running water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if easy. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, irritation or impaired vision persists.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or markedly drowsy person. Contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 or a doctor promptly. If vomiting occurs, keep the head low and to the side to reduce aspiration risk.

**First-aider protection:** Avoid inhaling vapours and contact with spilled liquid. Wear suitable gloves and eye protection. Do not enter an oxygen-deficient or heavily contaminated atmosphere without appropriate respiratory protection.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects

Eye stinging, watering and redness; skin defatting, dryness or cracking; headache, dizziness, nausea and drowsiness after excessive vapour exposure. Severe exposure may cause central nervous system depression and unconsciousness.

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment

Treat symptomatically. Monitor breathing, consciousness and persistent eye effects. Manage aspiration risk following ingestion or vomiting. No specific antidote is identified for this solvent blend.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or water fog. Use water spray to cool exposed containers. Do not use a direct high-pressure water jet that could spread burning liquid.

### 5.2 Special hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour-air mixtures may ignite or explode. Heat can raise container pressure and cause rupture. Combustion produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating organic fumes.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Fight fire from a protected position. Cool containers from a safe distance and contain contaminated firefighting water. Hazchem: 3YE; alcohol-resistant foam is recommended.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Isolate the area, eliminate ignition sources if safe and ventilate. Avoid breathing vapours and skin/eye contact. Use solvent-resistant gloves, eye protection and non-sparking equipment. Control static discharge. Do not enter confined contaminated spaces.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent release to drains, waterways, soil and groundwater. Cover drains where safe. Notify the relevant authority if a significant spill cannot be contained or enters the environment.

### 6.3 Containment and cleaning up

Stop leakage only if safe. Contain with sand, vermiculite or another inert non-combustible absorbent. Collect into compatible, closed, labelled waste containers. Do not use sawdust. Recover larger spills with suitable explosion-protected equipment. Remove residues without washing solvent into drains.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Personal protection: Section 8. Waste handling: Section 13.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use effective ventilation. Keep containers closed between applications. Avoid vapour inhalation and contact with skin or eyes. Keep away from flames, heaters, sparks and smoking. Ground and bond containers during bulk transfer; use ignition-protected equipment. Do not eat or drink during use. Wash hands after work.

### 7.2 Safe storage and incompatibilities

Store upright in tightly closed original compatible containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated flammable-liquid storage area. Protect from sunlight, heat, physical damage and water contamination. Keep away from strong oxidisers, strong acids and strong alkalis, and separate from food and drink. Keep access controlled.

### 7.3 Specific end use

Apply sparingly to the prepared nail plate and allow complete air-drying before the next compatible nail-system step. Avoid flooding skin or cuticles. Keep open bottles away from ignition sources and do not return dispensed liquid to the original bottle.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Australian workplace exposure standards applicable on 8 October 2026. TWA is an 8-hour time-weighted average; STEL is a 15-minute short-term exposure limit.

| Substance | CAS number | TWA | STEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | 400 ppm / 983 mg/m³ | 500 ppm / 1,230 mg/m³ |
| Ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 | 200 ppm / 720 mg/m³ | 400 ppm / 1,440 mg/m³ |
| Isobutyl acetate | 110-19-0 | 150 ppm / 713 mg/m³ | Not established |

### 8.2 Engineering controls

Provide general ventilation and local exhaust at filling, decanting and repetitive application work. Keep vapour levels below applicable exposure standards. Use suitable electrical equipment where a flammable atmosphere can form. Avoid continuous open solvent containers and recirculation of contaminated air. Provide accessible eyewash and handwashing facilities.

Assess combined exposure to solvents with similar effects, including other nail products used in the same room. Smell is not a reliable indication that exposure is safe. Review ventilation after changes to product use, room layout or work volume.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures

| Protection | Selection and use |
|---|---|
| Eye / face | Wear chemical splash goggles where splashing is possible. For bulk transfer or significant splash risk, add a face shield. |
| Hands | Select chemical-resistant gloves using the glove supplier’s permeation and breakthrough data for the actual alcohol/ester blend and contact duration. Laminate barrier gloves may be suitable for longer solvent contact. Change contaminated or damaged gloves promptly. Thin disposable nitrile alone is not assumed to provide prolonged protection. |
| Skin / body | Wear clothing or a solvent-resistant apron to prevent contact. For bulk handling, use protective footwear and antistatic clothing appropriate to the fire-risk assessment. Remove contaminated clothing promptly. |
| Respiratory | If ventilation cannot control exposure, use a suitable fit-tested respirator with organic-vapour protection under a respiratory-protection programme. Select and use equipment in accordance with applicable AS/NZS respiratory-protection standards. Dust masks do not protect against solvent vapours. |
| Emergency respiratory protection | Use suitable supplied-air protection or self-contained breathing apparatus for unknown concentrations, oxygen deficiency or emergency entry. Air-purifying respirators are unsuitable for these conditions. |
| Hygiene | Keep product away from food and drink. Wash after handling; do not use solvents to clean skin. Keep contaminated workwear out of clean areas. |

### 8.4 Environmental exposure controls

Contain liquid and waste and keep waste containers closed. Prevent uncontrolled solvent emissions and discharge to drains, soil or waterways. Maintain spill materials and appropriate fire equipment near bulk handling areas.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Product properties

| Property | Value / description |
|---|---|
| Physical state | Low-viscosity, free-flowing liquid |
| Colour | Colourless to clear |
| Odour | Characteristic alcohol / fruity ester solvent odour |
| Odour threshold | Not determined for the mixture |
| Melting / freezing point | Not determined for the mixture |
| Initial boiling point / boiling range | Initial boiling point expected above 35°C; mixture distillation range not determined |
| Flammability | Highly flammable liquid and vapour |
| Flash point | Expected below 23°C, closed-cup classification basis |
| Lower / upper explosion limits | Mixture limits not determined; constituent limits span approximately 1.3-12.8 vol% in air |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Mixture value not determined; pure constituents approximately 421-456°C |
| Decomposition temperature | Not determined |
| pH | Not applicable to a non-aqueous solvent blend |
| Dynamic viscosity at 20°C | Estimated screening range: 0.5-3.0 mPa·s |
| Kinematic viscosity at 20°C | Estimated screening range: 0.6-3.6 mm²/s |
| Water solubility | Partly soluble; alcohol is water-miscible, while ester components have limited water solubility. Phase behaviour depends on dilution. |
| Solubility in organic solvents | Miscible with many common alcohol and ester solvents |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | No single mixture value; constituent log Pow approximately 0.05-1.60 |
| Vapour pressure | Mixture value not determined; pure constituents approximately 1.7-10 kPa at 20°C |
| Density at 20°C | Approximately 0.84 g/mL, calculated composition estimate |
| Relative vapour density | Vapours are heavier than air; constituent values approximately 2.1-4.0 (air = 1) |
| Evaporation behaviour | Volatile; dries by solvent evaporation |
| Particle characteristics | Not applicable to a homogeneous liquid |

### 9.2 Pure-component reference properties

| Pure substance | Boiling point | Closed-cup flash point | Relative density |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isopropanol | 83°C | 11.7°C | 0.79 |
| Ethyl acetate | 77°C | -4°C | 0.90 |
| Isobutyl acetate | 118°C | 18°C | 0.87 |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Solvent vapours ignite in contact with flames, sparks, hot surfaces or static discharges. Contact with strong oxidising agents may cause a vigorous reaction.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The alcohol/ester blend is expected to remain stable in tightly closed original packaging under the handling and storage conditions in Section 7.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Explosive vapour-air mixtures may form. Strong acids or alkalis can react with the solvent system or promote ester hydrolysis. Hazardous polymerisation is not expected from the three listed solvents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, flames, hot surfaces, static discharge, direct sunlight, solvent loss, water contamination and unventilated vapour accumulation.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidisers, strong acids, strong alkalis and reactive chemicals incompatible with alcohols or esters. Do not mix with other products during storage.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion or strong heating can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating organic fumes.

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

| Endpoint | Mixture information |
|---|---|
| Acute toxicity | No acute toxicity category is assigned from the three listed solvent identities. Excessive inhalation or ingestion can still cause clinically significant effects. Product LD50 / LC50 values are not determined. |
| Skin corrosion / irritation | Repeated contact removes skin oils and may cause dryness, cracking or dermatitis. AUH066 applies. |
| Serious eye damage / irritation | Eye Irritation Category 2A; causes serious eye irritation. |
| Respiratory / skin sensitisation | No sensitisation category is assigned from the listed solvent data. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No classification is assigned from the listed ingredient data. |
| Carcinogenicity | No classification is assigned from the listed ingredient data. |
| Reproductive toxicity | No classification is assigned from the listed ingredient data. |
| STOT - single exposure | Category 3; vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness. High exposure may cause central nervous system depression. |
| STOT - repeated exposure | No category is assigned from the listed solvent data; repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis. |
| Aspiration hazard | No Category 1 assignment from the three listed ingredient data. Liquid entering the lungs during vomiting can still cause harm; do not induce vomiting. |

### 11.2 Exposure routes and symptoms

Principal routes are vapour inhalation and eye/skin contact; accidental ingestion is also possible. Effects can include eye irritation, skin dryness, headache, nausea, dizziness and drowsiness. Severe exposure can impair consciousness. Solvent effects may add to those of other products used in the workplace.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Ecotoxicity

The three listed solvents do not support an aquatic hazard classification for this composition model. Concentrated releases can nevertheless harm aquatic organisms and disrupt wastewater treatment. Whole-mixture aquatic toxicity values are not determined.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

The constituent solvents can biodegrade under suitable aerobic conditions and can evaporate from exposed surfaces. The rate depends on oxygen availability and environmental conditions. No whole-mixture biodegradation test value is assigned.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The relatively low constituent partition coefficients indicate a low tendency to bioaccumulate. A whole-mixture bioconcentration factor is not assigned.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Spilled liquid can spread quickly and infiltrate soil. The alcohol fraction is water-miscible and the esters have limited but appreciable water solubility. Volatilisation and movement with water are possible. Prevent groundwater contamination.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Volatile organic solvent emissions affect air quality. Large releases may consume oxygen during biodegradation. Do not discharge product or contaminated water to drains, soil or waterways, and do not use intentional evaporation as waste disposal.

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Collect product residues, contaminated absorbents and cleaning liquids as flammable chemical waste. Use an authorised waste contractor and a facility licensed to receive the waste under Queensland or other applicable state/territory requirements.

Keep waste in compatible, tightly closed and clearly labelled containers, away from heat and ignition sources. Control static during transfer. Do not mix with oxidising waste or other incompatible chemicals. Do not dispose to drains, waterways or general rubbish.

### 13.2 Contaminated packaging

Empty containers can retain flammable liquid and vapour. Do not cut, weld, heat or puncture them. Recycle only after decontamination accepted by the receiving facility. Packaging with solvent residue must follow the applicable hazardous-waste route.

### 13.3 Local disposal requirements

Assign waste classification according to the actual waste composition, origin and local requirements. Keep collection and disposal records. European waste catalogue codes are not used for this Australian edition.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| Transport item | Entry |
|---|---|
| 14.1 UN number | UN 1993 |
| 14.2 Proper shipping name | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ISOPROPANOL, ETHYL ACETATE) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class | 3 |
| 14.4 Packing group | II |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not classified as a marine pollutant for the three-solvent composition model |
| 14.6 Hazchem code | 3YE; alcohol-resistant foam recommended |
| 14.7 Special precautions | Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Use compatible approved packaging, secure closures and the required marks, labels and transport documents. |
| 14.8 Maritime transport in bulk | Not intended for carriage in bulk under IMO instruments |

### Mode specific requirements

| Mode | Applicable framework |
|---|---|
| Australian road / rail | Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7.9 and applicable state/territory law; Class 3, Packing Group II. Apply consignment-specific packaging, quantity, marking, segregation and documentation requirements. |
| Sea | IMDG Code; use the current requirements for the entry, including packaging, stowage, segregation and documentation. |
| Air | ICAO Technical Instructions / IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations; apply the current packing instructions, quantity limits, marks, documentation and operator restrictions. |

### Handling during transport

Secure upright packages against movement, impact and leakage. Do not load damaged or leaking containers. Keep away from oxidisers and ignition sources. Maintain the transport emergency information appropriate to the consignment.

Retail bottle size alone does not make the shipment non-dangerous goods. Limited-quantity and excepted-quantity provisions apply only when all applicable conditions are satisfied. Use the required trained personnel for dangerous-goods preparation and acceptance.

### Transport classification criteria

Packing Group II for a Class 3 liquid corresponds to a flash point below 23°C and an initial boiling point above 35°C. The listed alcohol and ester solvents present a flammable-liquid transport hazard. Use the complete current SDS with the shipping documentation.

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Australian safety health and environmental requirements

| Subject | Applicable framework |
|---|---|
| WHS / GHS | Australian hazardous-chemical classification and labelling requirements using GHS 7. Hazard statements and precautions appear in Section 2. |
| SDS structure | Safe Work Australia Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, June 2023; 16 sections. |
| Road and rail dangerous goods | Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7.9 and applicable state/territory legislation. |
| Workplace airborne exposure | Current Australian workplace exposure standards as at 8 October 2026; values in Section 8. |
| Waste / environment | Applicable state/territory waste classification, pollution prevention and waste-contractor requirements. |
| Poisons regulation | The current Poisons Standard and applicable state/territory requirements govern relevant scheduling, packaging and labelling. |
| Cosmetic supply | Industrial-chemical introduction requirements and applicable cosmetic ingredient-labelling and consumer-product obligations. |

### 15.2 Australian chemical introduction information

| Ingredient identity | CAS number | Inventory reference |
|---|---|---|
| 2-Propanol / isopropanol | 67-63-0 | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals entry |
| Acetic acid, ethyl ester / ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals entry |
| Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester / isobutyl acetate | 110-19-0 | Named in the Inventory in the official AICIS acetate-esters assessment |

AICIS regulates the introduction of industrial chemicals, including chemicals used in cosmetics. The introducing business must meet the registration, categorisation, record-keeping and declaration/reporting requirements that apply to its activities. Inventory listing does not establish approval of a finished cosmetic product.

### 15.3 Australian introducing business

MISS STAGGARD, BIANCA MARIE trading as Redemption Haus

2/18 Stark Drive, Narangba, Queensland, Australia 4504

Maintain the ingredient identities, supplier specifications, introduction records and applicable AICIS records for the product and its raw materials. Supply the current SDS and appropriate hazard information to Australian workplace recipients.

# SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## 16.1 Source document control

| | |
|---|---|
| **Report number** | JT-AU-FG35-260928-01 |
| **Product identifier** | pH Bonder / FG35 |
| **Source creation date** | 28 September 2026 |
| **Source revision date** | 8 October 2026 |
| **Source version** | AU 1.2 |
| **Production batch** | LH20260901A01 |

## 16.2 Document preparation information

This Section 16 was added by Redemption Haus on 12 October 2026 using information in the supplied SDS. The supplied document contained Sections 1 to 15.

Redemption Haus branding, Australian supplier / importer details, product name and emergency contact details have been updated. Technical information in Sections 2 to 14 and the technical text in Sections 1 and 15 has been retained as supplied.

The source preparation date, revision date, version and report number above are unchanged. This reformatting and added Section 16 do not represent a new manufacturer revision or manufacturer approval.

## 16.3 Abbreviations defined in the supplied SDS

| | |
|---|---|
| **TWA** | 8-hour time-weighted average |
| **STEL** | 15-minute short-term exposure limit |