



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name INK TYPE PH NT
MSDS Number 59
CAS Number - -0
Supplier ITW TRANS TECH
475 N. GARY AVENUE
CAROL STREAM, IL 60188 USA

Telephone Numbers - 24 Hour Emergency Assistance
Emergency (352)323-3500

Telephone Numbers - General Assistance
Information (630)752-4000

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration	Exposure Limits / Health Hazards
CYCLOHEXANONE	108-94-1	25 - 50 %	ACGIH TLV: 100 mg/m3
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	10 - 25 %	ACGIH TLVs: 238 mg/m3
SOLVENT NAPHTHA 150	64742-94-5	5 - 10 %	ND
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	1 - 5 %	ND

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects, Skin

Skin contact may lead to degreasing with resultant dry skin, cracking, irritation and dermatitis.

Potential Health Effects, Eye

Eye contact with the liquid is expected to cause severe irritation and possibly injury to the cornea. Vapors may cause severe eye irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Potential Health Effects, Inhalation

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal, throat and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness. Excessive vapor concentration in air, especially in confined spaces, may cause asphyxiation.

Potential Health Effects, Ingestion

Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Signs & Symptoms of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Health studies have shown that many solvents pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids and vapors should be minimized. -Prolonged or continuous inhalation of vapors may result in delayed lung damage. -Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapor may cause liver and kidney damage. Repeated inhalation of vapor in high concentration can change the blood picture.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin

Wash away with soap and water and rinse. DO NOT use solvents or thinners.

Eye

Remove contact lenses, keep eyelids open. Flush with plenty of water (10-15 minutes). Call a physician.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air and keep warm. Irregular breathing/no breathing: artificial respiration. Call a physician.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician. Keep at rest.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

None are known.

In all cases of doubt or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Unconsciousness: lateral position - call a physician.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.

Not suitable: water jet

Basic Fire Fighting Procedures

Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Cool endangered containers with water in case of fire. Do not allow the quenching water into the sewage system.

Flash Point 40 °C

Flammability Limits in Air, Lower, % by Volume 0.6

Flammability Limits in Air, Upper, % by Volume 10

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Action

Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area.

Environmental Precautions

Do not empty into drains. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewer systems, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Spill or Leak Procedure

Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Clean preferably with a detergent. Avoid use of solvents.

7 HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling

Prevent the creations of flammable or explosive concentration of dust in air and avoid dust concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. Additionally, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Preparation may change electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing. No sparking tools should be used.

Storage

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep container tightly closed. Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Keep away from oxidizing agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Avoid heating and direct sunlight. See also instructions on the label. Avoid direct sunlight. Do not store near heat sources.

Ventilation

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient in maintaining concentrations of particles and solvent vapor below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection: Personal Protection Equipments (PPE)

Use safety glasses designed to protect against splash of liquids.

Skin Protection: Personal Protection Equipments (PPE)

Use protective gloves. After washing hands replace lost skin fat by bat containing skin creams.

Respiratory Protection: Personal Protection Equipments (PPE)

If workplace limits are exceeded, a gas mask approved for this particular job must be worn.

General

Personal should wear antistatic clothings made of natural fiber or of high temperature resistant synthetics fiber. All parts of the body should be washed after contact.

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor and Appearance

Colored paste with odor of organic solvents

Boiling Point	150 - 205 °C
Specific Gravity	1.07 - 1.5 g/cm ³
Melting Point	na
Percent Volatile	53 - 71 %
Vapor Pressure	app.5
Evaporation Rate	n.av. (Butyl Acetate =1)
Vapor Density	> 1 (Air =1)
Solubility In Water	no

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability/Incompatibility

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7)

Materials to Avoid: Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

Hazardous Reactions/Decomposition Products

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization

none.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, skin, eyes and ingestion.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**EcoToxicological Information**

None available.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste Disposal**

Comply with federal, state and local regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Department of Transportation (DOT) Requirements:****General Transportation Information for Bulk Shipments**

Proper Shipping Name	Paint Related Material	UN/NA Code	1263
Hazard Class	3		
Packaging Group	Class III		
Labels Required	Flammable Liquid		

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**NFPA Ratings**

Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Special Hazards
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HMIS Ratings

Health 2	Flammability 2	Reactivity 1	Personal Prot. Equip. C
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16 OTHER INFORMATION**Disclaimer**

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Completed On 6/10/2008 **Replaces Sheet Dated** 9/25/2007

Completed By