

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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43211-4027
- 4067
- 4177
- 4597
- 7027
- 7057
- 4159

SECTION 1 -- CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CODE: 59PB

TRADE NAME...: 59000 ENAMEL PLUS GLOSS SCREEN INK

- H M I S C O D E S -
HEALTH - 2*
FLAMMABILITY - 2
REACTIVITY - 0
PPE - X

PRODUCT CLASS: SCREEN INK (LEADED)

INK SERIES...: 59000

Item Description	WT lb/gal	VOC g/L	VOC lb/gal	% VOC volume	Item Description	WT lb/gal	VOC g/L	VOC lb/gal	% VOC volume
59102 FIRE RED	11.7	350	2.9	37	3- 59124 BRILLIANT ORANGE - 4597	11.9	351	2.9	38
16-59130 PRIMROSE YELLOW 4177	12.6	341	2.8	36	1-59132 LEMON YELLOW - 4067	12.4	355	3.0	38
2-59134 MEDIUM YELLOW 4027, 4159	12.3	354	3.0	38	4-59142 EMERALD GREEN - 7057	11.1	347	2.9	37
10 59148 MEDIUM GREEN - 7029	9.1	363	3.0	38	59168 HALFTONE YELLOW	9.6	440	3.7	51

SECTION 2 -- COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME; COMMON NAME; CAS NUMBER	PERCENT BY WEIGHT	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		VAPOR PRESSURE IN mmHg	NOTES
		ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL		
RESIN MIXTURES; CAS #: NOT AVAILABLE	29-46	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	<1 @ 20C	
* LEAD SULFOCHROMATE; PIGMENT; CAS #: 1344-37-2	0-36	0.05 mg/m3 Pb 0.01 mg/m3 CrVI	0.05 mg/m3 Pb 0.10 mg/m3 CrVI*	N/A	(1)
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE; ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON; CAS #: 64742-88-7	0-31	100 ppm	100 ppm	0.5 @ 20C	(2)
BARIUM SULFATE; CAS #: 7727-43-7	0-27	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 Total Dust	N/A	
* LEAD CHROMATE/MOLYBDATE; PIGMENT; CAS #: 12656-85-8	0-26	0.05 mg/m3 Pb 0.01 mg/m3 CrVI	0.05 mg/m3 Pb 0.10 mg/m3 CrVI*	N/A	(3)
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE; ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON; CAS #: 8052-41-3	10-22	100 ppm	100 ppm	2.0 @ 20C	(4)
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE; ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON; CAS #: 64742-47-8	0-14	100 ppm	100 ppm	<10 @ 25C	(5)
PIGMENTS; MIXTURE; CAS #: NOT AVAILABLE	2-7	10 mg/m3 Total dust	15 mg/m3 Total dust	N/A	(6)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE; CAS #: 13463-67-7	0-4	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	N/A	
* XYLENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE; CAS #: 1330-20-7	< 2	100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	6.6 @ 20C	(7)
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME; ALKYL KETOXIME; CAS #: 96-29-7	< 2	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	4.0 @ 20C	
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE; AROMATIC HYDROCARBON:	0-2	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	<1 @ 20C	(8)

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CAS #: 64742-94-5

* COBALT COMPOUNDS;
CAS #: 7440-48-4CRYSTALLINE SILICA;
CRISTOBALITE;
CAS #: 14464-46-1

< .30

.020 mg/m3

.50 mg/m3

N/A

(9)

0-.30

.050 mg/m3
Respirable dust.50 mg/m3
Respirable dust

N/A

* SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENT OF SECTION 313 OF TITLE
III OF SARA (40 CFR PART 372).

- 1) Exposure limits are for inorganic lead dusts and fumes and chromium metal respectively. This chemical is included on the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) from Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Lead Compounds and Chromium Compounds).
- 2) Exposure limits are for Stoddard Solvent CAS# 8052-41-3.
- 3) Exposure limits are for inorganic lead dusts and fumes and chromium metal respectively. Molybdate (insoluble compounds, as Mo) has a vacated PEL TWA of 10 mg/m3. This chemical is included on the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) from Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Lead Compounds and Chromium Compounds).
- 4) Exposure limits are for Stoddard Solvent CAS# 8052-41-3.
- 5) Exposure limits are for Stoddard Solvent CAS# 8052-41-3.
- 6) See Section 8 Exposure Controls, Personal Protection - Exposure Guidelines for more information on exposure limits.
- 7) This chemical is included on the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) from Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
- 8) Industry recommended exposure limit of 100 ppm.
- 9) CAS # and PEL are for cobalt metal, dust and fumes. This chemical is included on the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) from Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Cobalt Compounds). However, emissions of this chemical are not expected when using this product as intended.

The recommended permissible exposure limits (PEL) indicated above reflect the levels adopted by OSHA in 1989. Although, some of the 1989 levels have since been vacated, the Nazdar Company recommends that the lower exposure levels be observed as reasonable worker protection.

NOTE: Due to the broad spectrum of colors each MSDS may represent, ranges of some ingredients listed in Section 2 may exceed those specified in the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations. If specific concentration information is needed to comply with this regulation contact Nazdar.

SECTION 3 -- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GENERAL HEALTH EFFECTS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BASED UPON THE PRODUCT AS INTENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. The potential health effects of this product are based on the hazards of its components. The use of this product in combination with other products may produce synergistic (additive) health effects. Cautionary labeling and material safety data sheets of all materials used with this product should be reviewed before use.

EYES

Eye contact with liquid, vapors or mists may cause irritation, including burning, tearing, redness or swelling.

SKIN

Repeated or prolonged overexposure may cause skin irritation or dermatitis. Symptoms may include dryness, chapping and redness. This material may be absorbed through the skin. Skin absorption is possible but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

INHALATION

Repeated and prolonged overexposure by inhalation may cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms may include central nervous system disorders such as headaches, dizziness, weakness and fatigue.

INGESTION

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. Symptoms may include drowsiness and dizziness. Ingestion may cause vomiting. Aspiration of material into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

CHRONIC EFFECTS/TARGET ORGANS

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. "Lead compounds and inorganic lead" is classified as a (Group 2B) carcinogen by IARC. Repeated and prolonged overexposure to lead by ingestion may cause a metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, digestive disorders, abdominal cramps and insomnia as well as blood, nervous, urinary and reproductive disorders and birth defects. Lead exposure is not normally expected when using this product as intended. "Chromium and certain chromium compounds" is included in the NTP and IARC lists of carcinogens. Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1). Excessive exposure to crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. Overexposure should not occur during normal use. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure to dust generated from sanding surfaces or spray mists. "Cobalt and cobalt compounds" is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) by IARC.

ANIMAL STUDIES

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Methyl ethyl ketoxime, in a chronic oral toxicity animal study, produced an adverse effect upon red blood cells at all levels tested. Gross histopathologic alterations were observed in the spleen, lung and kidney. Xylene causes harm to the fetus in lab animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Repeated and prolonged overexposure to high concentrations of xylene has been suggested to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: hearing loss, mild reversible liver effects, kidney, lung, heart, spleen and nervous system effects. For animal studies, reference TSCA Section 4 Test Rule Results or contact the manufacturer for further details.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pregnant women and persons with pre-existing health disorders should consult their physician before using this product. Repeated and prolonged overexposure and/or individual sensitivity may increase the potential for and degree of adverse health effects. See Section 3 "Hazards Identification" for effects of certain hazardous ingredients.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Primary exposure routes: Inhalation-Dermal (Contact/Absorption)-Ingestion

 SECTION 4 -- FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES

After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists have eyes examined and tested by medical personnel.

SKIN

In case of contact, immediately wash skin with a mild soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cool water is initially suggested to prevent the pores of the skin from opening. This will minimize both the area and time of skin contact. Lukewarm water may then be used to ensure all contaminants are removed. Skin should be monitored for reddening or chemical burns. Mild soap is suggested to help prevent abrading the skin or rubbing the chemicals into pores during cleansing. Get medical attention if irritation persists or significant contact has occurred. Thoroughly wash (or discard) clothing and shoes before reuse.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel. Seek immediate medical attention if breathing difficulty is experienced.

INGESTION

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

OTHER COMMENTS

No Data Available

 SECTION 5 -- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT

115 Degrees Fahrenheit (SETA Flash)

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION (NFPA)

Class II Combustible Liquid

LEL - LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT / UEL - UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT

1.0% volume in air / No Data Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam-CO2-Dry Chemical-Water Spray

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Keep containers tightly closed. Vapors may be heavier than air and can travel to a source of ignition then flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended to protect firefighters.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be ineffective but may be used to cool containers. Fumes released on burning may be toxic and dangerous.

 SECTION 6 -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid contact or breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Contain release and remove with inert absorbent. Use non-sparking tools to place material in appropriate container for disposal. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. The National Response Center (800-424-8802) and local authorities should be contacted for any reportable spill/release.

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SECTION 7 -- HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE METHODS

Use in a well ventilated area. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied; container may retain product residues. Store in closed containers in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use. Smoke in designated areas only. Avoid prolonged or repeated overexposure to this product. Keep out of reach of children. Follow label directions carefully. Do not take internally. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

SECTION 8 -- EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If concentrations of hazardous ingredients exceed exposure limits listed in Section 2 an appropriate NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) approved respirator with an organic vapor cartridge should be used. If material is handled under mist, spray or dust forming conditions, a P100 (99.97% efficiency) filter should be used in addition to the organic vapor cartridge. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. If no exposure limits are listed in Section 2, follow general safety guidelines in 29 CFR 1910.134 Respiratory Protection or other applicable respiratory standard.

SKIN PROTECTION

Use neoprene, nitrile or other gloves resistant to chemicals listed in Section 2. Contact a reputable safety supply company for appropriate gloves. Solvent resistant aprons are recommended. Prevent prolonged skin contact with contaminated clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Use ANSI (American National Standards Institute) approved safety glasses, faceshield or splash proof goggles to prevent eye contact. Contact a reputable safety supply company for appropriate eye protection. The availability of an eye wash is highly recommended.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

See Section 2 "Composition, Information on Ingredients" for occupational exposure limits. Excessive concentrations of nuisance dusts or particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC) or regulated (PNOR) may reduce visibility and cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears, and nasal passages. The TLV and PEL has been established for all non-toxic "nuisance dusts" that are not otherwise classified and refers to both organic and inorganic dusts. Exposure or generation of these dusts is not anticipated during normal printing operations. The use of dry pigments and powders, grinding or sanding of printed products may generate quantities of these particulates. Refer to Section 2 Composition, Information on Ingredients for exposure limits.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash with soap and water before eating, smoking or using toilet facilities. Separately wash or discard clothing and footwear before reuse. NEVER try to remove product from the skin by using solvent or thinner. Such action is likely to increase the possibility of undesirable effects. Remove contaminated clothing to prevent prolonged skin contact.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use applicable engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment to ensure all concentrations are kept below the exposure limits listed in Section 2. Adequate controls should be implemented to ensure employee safety from fine mists which may be produced under some printing conditions.

OTHER PROTECTION

No Data Available

SECTION 9 -- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**

APPEARANCE:

Viscous liquid

ODOR:

Characteristic

PHYSICAL STATE:

Liquid

pH

Not applicable

VAPOR PRESSURE

See Section 2 for individual ingredients.

VAPOR DENSITY

Heavier than air

BOILING POINT

Greater than 300 degrees Fahrenheit

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FREEZING POINT
Not available

SOLUBILITY IN WATER
Not tested

EVAPORATION RATE
Slower than ether

VISCOSITY
Greater than water

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: SEE SECTION ONE

WEIGHT PER GALLON: SEE SECTION ONE

VOC: SEE SECTION ONE

PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE
No

Percent volatile = Percent VOC

SECTION 10 -- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Avoid excessive heat, ignition sources, sparks and open flame.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS
Strong acids/bases, oxidizing/reducing agents and reactive chemicals.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
May produce hazardous fumes when heated to decomposition e.g. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other noxious gases.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
Not anticipated during normal printing and storage conditions.

SECTION 11 -- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EXPERIMENTAL TOXICITY DATA

Refer to Section 3 Hazards Identification for additional toxicological data. Experimental toxicity data on petroleum distillate CAS# 8052-41-3 has given the following results: Oral LD50 Rat: >5g/kg. Experimental toxicity data on xylene has given the following results: Oral LD50 Rat: 4300 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 Rat: 6700 ppm. Experimental toxicity data on petroleum distillate CAS# 64742-94-5 has given the following results: Oral LD50 Rat: 10 ml/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 4 ml/kg; Inhalation LC50 Rat: 3800 mg/m³ 4 hours.

SECTION 12 -- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
Because this product may be a mixture of chemicals, some of which may be ecologically toxic, it is strongly suggested that it not be disposed of into the environment, i.e. soil, water courses, lakes, landfills, sewers, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE
No Data Available

SECTION 13 -- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS

Dispose of in accordance with applicable local, county, state, provincial and federal regulations. Emptied containers may retain hazardous properties. Empty containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner in accordance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 14 -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Description: Printing Ink, 3, UN1210, PG III. In the U.S. and Canada, this material may be reclassified

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as a combustible liquid and is not regulated, via surface transportation, in containers less than 119 gallons or 450 liters [per 49 CFR 173.150(f)] [per Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations/Clear Language Part 1.33].

SECTION 15 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III 313 INFORMATION

See Section 2 "Composition, Information on Ingredients" for applicable chemicals.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT STATUS

All ingredients in Section 2 are listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory and the Canadian Domestic Substance List.

OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY and HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) - MSDS is compliant with Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard - 29 CFR 1910.1200. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE - This MSDS follows the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS) - This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION (CANADA):

B3 Combustible Liquids; D2A Materials causing other toxic effects, very toxic material; D2B Materials causing other toxic effects, toxic material;

SECTION 16 -- OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLOSURE

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind express or implied is made with respect to the information contained herein. The data in this MSDS relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not apply to use in combination with any other material or process.

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

CEILING: (TLV-Ceiling and PEL Ceiling Limit) The ceiling exposure limit or concentration not to be exceeded for even brief times.

DOT: Department of Transportation

HMIS: The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) developed by the National Paint and Coatings Association (NPCA) to provide information on the acute health hazards, reactivity and flammability of products encountered in the workplace at room temperatures.

HMIS codes assigned for this product are only suggested ratings based on anticipated normal screen printing applications. The employer has the ultimate responsibility for assigning these ratings and should fully evaluate the MSDS, work practices and environmental conditions prior to assigning the appropriate ratings.

HMIS rating involves data interpretations that may vary from company to company.

HMIS Personal Protection Index of "X-Ask your supervisor" is given on this MSDS due to varying work conditions which may dictate different levels of protection. Please review this MSDS before determining appropriate protective equipment and beginning work.

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

NTP: National Toxicology Program

STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit: ACGIH terminology for the short-term exposure limit or maximum concentration for a continuous exposure period of 15 minutes.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. A term ACGIH uses to express the airborne concentration of a material to which most workers can be exposed during a normal daily and weekly work schedule without adverse effects.

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound