

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name COLORBOND FBM R1 INK CLEAR 1 LITER

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
1,3-PROPANEDIOL	30499-70-8		NA
2-ETHYL-2-(HYDROXYMETHYL)			
Acrylated Monomer #2			
Acrylated Monomer			Not established.
Acrylated Oligomer			Not established.
Photoinitiator			Not established.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

WARNING! UNCONTROLLED POLYMERIZATION MAY CAUSE RAPID EVOLUTION OF HEAT AND INCREASED PRESSURE. CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY RUPTURE OR EXPLODE DURING RUNAWAY RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.

Potential Health Effects, Skin

Irritating to skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Potential Health Effects, Eye

Causes irritation.

Potential Health Effects, Inhalation

Irritating to respiratory system.

Potential Health Effects, Ingestion

Toxic if swallowed.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of lukewarm, low-pressure water for 20-30 minutes. Eyelids should be held apart during irrigation to ensure water contact with entire surface of eyes and lids. Keep eyes covered prior to medical attention. Eyes should be covered before going outside since affected area may be sensitive to sunlight for 24 hours following exposure. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation

Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recover position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Notes to Physician

Some photoinhibitors cure in the near UV and visible light range. Keep overhead lighting OFF as a precaution. Flush eyes for an additional 15-30 minutes prior to examination under light. DO NOT use UV light with fluorescent stain to examine injured eye without copious irrigation of the eye.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazardous Combustion Products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, metal oxide/oxides, No specific data.

Extinguishing Media

Use dry powder or carbon dioxide. Use water (fog nozzles are preferable) to keep fire-exposed containers cool and prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Basic Fire Fighting Procedures

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Explosions can occur due to the pressure build-up and heat from premature polymerization of materials in a closed system. If it can be safely done, vent containers and cool immediately.

Flash Point NA

Autoflammability Temperature NA

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Action

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Spill or Leak Procedure

Large Spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Eliminate all ignition sources, then clean spill area thoroughly with solvent such as methyl ethyl ketone or isopropanol. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Small Spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7 HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and food and drink. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Violent polymerization may occur at elevated temperatures. It is best to avoid sources such as heat, light gamma or X-rays during transportation and storage. Overexposure to these types of energy may cause premature gellation. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations general dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Eye Protection: Personal Protection Equipments (PPE)

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Skin Protection: Personal Protection Equipments (PPE)

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Respiratory Protection: Personal Protection Equipments (PPE)

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

General

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor and Appearance

Clear liquid.
Slight acrylate

Boiling Point	NA
Specific Gravity	NA
Melting Point	NA
Percent Volatile	NA
Vapor Pressure	NA
Evaporation Rate	Non volatile
Vapor Density	Non volatile
Viscosity	Dynamic - NA
Solubility In Water	NA
Octanol Water	NA
Volatile Organic	NA
Pour Point	NA
PH Value	NA
Bulk Density	NA
Freezing Point	NA

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability/Incompatibility

Hazardous polymerization may occur under certain conditions of storage or use. Uncontrolled polymerization may cause rapid evolution of heat and increased pressure. Closed containers may rupture or explode during runaway polymerization.

Conditions to Avoid:
Strong oxidizer, strong acids, strong alkalis

Materials to Avoid:
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals, dust, organic materials, strong acids, strong alkalis

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EcoToxicological Information

ND

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Fully cured UV/EB materials generally do not present environmental disposal hazards. Partially cured or uncured materials may be classified as hazardous waste in some areas requiring special packaging, transportation and disposal. Dispose of cured partially cured or uncured materials in accordance with local, state/provincial, and federal requirements.

All cleanup solvents, materials, clothing/shoes, empty plastic bottles in contact with UV/EB materials should be disposed of as above ensuring that containers are sealed and marked. Empty drums and pails should be drained, cleaned and sent to a qualified drum reconditioner who must be advised of the hazards of UV/EB curable materials. If a drum reconditioner is not available, thoroughly wash drums prior to disposal. Dispose of wash water properly.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Bill Of Lading (DOT)

This product is not regulated as a hazardous material by the United States (DOT) or Canadian (TDG)

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal Regulations

SARA 311/312 Classification: Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard, reactive

SARA 313 and 40 CFR Part 372

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and Subpart C-Supplier Notification Requirement of 40 CFR Part 372

None required per SARA TITLE III SECTION 313.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None required.

State Regulations

Massachusetts RTK Substances: None required

New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substances: None required.

Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: None required.

California Prop. 65: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Epichlorohydrin - 106-89-8

NFPA Ratings

Health

Flammability

Reactivity

Special Hazards

HMIS Ratings

Health 2

Flammability 0

Reactivity 1

Personal Prot. Equip.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, Trans Tech does not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of this information. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown health hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Completed On

6/10/2010

Replaces Sheet Dated

6/8/2010

Completed By

ND = No Data

NA = Not Applicable

NI = Not Indicated

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Material Id

686

Trade Name

COLORBOND FBM R1 INK CLEAR

5 / 5

Trusted Partner for Your Product Decorating Needs

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