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SECTION 1 -- CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT CODE.: HY172

TRADE NAME...: FLATTENING ADDITIVE

PRODUCT CLASS: WATERBASE ADDITIVE

INK SERIES...: HY

- H M I S C O D E S -
HEALTH - 3*
FLAMMABILITY - 1
REACTIVITY - 0
PPE - X

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		
WATER; CAS #: 7732-18-5	30-35	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	24 @ 25C	
RESIN MIXTURES; CAS #: NOT AVAILABLE	25-30	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	<1 @ 20C	
* 1-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE; M-PYROL; CAS #: 872-50-4	10-15	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	0.29 @ 20C	(1)
SILICON DIOXIDE; AMORPHOUS FUMED SILICA; CAS #: 112945-52-5	5-10	NOT ESTABLISHED	20 mppcf	N/A	
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE; DMEA; CAS #: 108-01-0	5-10	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	4.0 @ 20C	(2)
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE; PLASTICIZER; CAS #: 85-68-7	5-10	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	0.16 @ 150C	(3)
* 2-(2-ETHOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL; GLYCOL ETHER; CAS #: 111-90-0	< 3	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	0.12 @ 20C	(4)
* 2-BUTOXYETHANOL; ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER; CAS #: 111-76-2	< 2	20 ppm Skin	25 ppm Skin	0.6 @ 20C	(5)

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

- 1) Manufacturer's recommended exposure limit of 100 ppm.
- 2) Supplier recommended exposure limit of 5 ppm for an 8 hour time weighted average.
- 3) Supplier recommended exposure limit of 5.0 mg/m3.
- 4) This chemical is included on the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) from Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Glycol Ethers Category).
- 5) This chemical is included on the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) from Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Glycol Ethers Category).

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.

SECTION 3 -- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GENERAL HEALTH EFFECTS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BASED UPON USING 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 severe irritation including burning, tearing, redness or swelling and eye damage.

SKIN

Repeated or prolonged overexposure may cause skin irritation or dermatitis. Symptoms may include dryness, chapping, redness, skin burns and skin damage. This material may be absorbed through the skin. Toxic if absorbed through the skin.

INHALATION

Inhalation may cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms may include central nervous system disorders such as headaches, dizziness, weakness and fatigue.

INGESTION

Ingestion may cause severe gastrointestinal tract irritation. Symptoms may include headaches, nausea and vomiting.

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.

ANIMAL STUDIES

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (M-Pyrrol) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects, after overexposure in laboratory animals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: male and female reproductive fertility effects and damage to the blood forming system. M-Pyrrol has been shown to cause birth defects in lab animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Butyl benzyl phthalate produced limited evidence of damage to the liver, kidney and male reproductive system and harm to the fetus in lab animals after overexposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. 2-Butoxyethanol has caused reproductive and blood disorders resulting in kidney, liver and lung damage in lab animals. 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

Greater than 200 Degrees Fahrenheit

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION (NFPA)

Class IIIB Combustible Liquid

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (LEL-LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT)
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. The National Response Center (800-424-8802) and local authorities should be contacted for any reportable spill/release.

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. Avoid prolonged exposure to excessive cold. Protect from freezing.

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. 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 ink 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

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APPEARANCE:

Viscous liquid

ODOR:

Mild amine odor

PHYSICAL STATE:

Liquid

pH

7-9

VAPOR PRESSURE

See Section 2 for individual ingredients.

VAPOR DENSITY

Heavier than air

BOILING POINT

Greater than 300 degrees Fahrenheit

FREEZING POINT

32 degrees Fahrenheit

SOLUBILITY IN WATER

Complete - 100%

EVAPORATION RATE

Slower than ether

VISCOSITY

Greater than water

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 39.75 %

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.98 lbs/gal

VOC: 381.70 g/L

3.18 lb/gal

PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE

No

VOC'S including water: 241 (g/l)

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 1-methyl

2-pyrrolidone has given the following results: Oral LD50 Rat; 7000 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal LD50 Mouse: 15000 mg/kg. Experimental toxicity data on 2-butoxyethanol has given the following results: Oral LD50 Rabbit; 320 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal LD50 Rat; 550 mg/kg.

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

Not regulated. The product(s) described by this Material Safety Data Sheet do not meet the definition of nor are they classified as a hazardous material/dangerous good as defined by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) or the Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDG).

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 Z400.1-1993 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):

No Data Available

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 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