



Keystone Printing Ink Company  
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**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT NAME:** KEYCOFLEX BASE UV COATING

**PRODUCT CODE:** AGI-85800

**MANUFACTURING LOCATION:**

Keystone Printing Ink Company  
 2700 Roberts Avenue  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19129

**DATE OF PREPARATION:** 02/14/08

**PREPARED BY:** John G. Essel

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:**

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** UV curing coating

**HMIS:**

**HEALTH:** 2  
**FLAMMABILITY:** 1  
**REACTIVITY:** 2  
**PERSONAL PROTECTION:** "SECTION VIII"

**II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

<u>PRODUCT &amp; CAS REG NO.</u>	<u>COMPOSITION/APPROX. WEIGHT %</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>		<u>OSHA PEL</u>		<u>UNITS</u>
		<u>TWA</u>	<u>STEL</u>	<u>TWA</u>	<u>STEL</u>	
Trimethylolpropane Triacrylate 15625-89-1	29 - 33	NE	NE	NE	NE	mg/m3
Tripropylene Glycol Diacrylate 42978-66-5	18 - 23	NE	NE	NE	NE	mg/m3
Dimethylhydroxyacetophenone 7473-98-5	5 - 7	NE	NE	NE	NE	mg/m3
Polyester Acrylate Oligomer Proprietary	28 - 33	NE	NE	NE	NE	mg/m3

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 Skin Absorption must be considered as a route of exposure  
 Potential Sensitizes.  
 Primary Eye and skin irritants

### III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:**

Product may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

#### **EYE CONTACT:**

Avoid eye contact. This product may be irritating to the eyes upon direct contact. Based upon testing of similar products and or components, this product as has a low vapor pressure and is not expected to present a hazard to the eyes at ambient conditions. Exposure to high concentrations of vapors may be irritating to the eyes.

#### **SKIN CONTACT:**

Avoid skin contact. This product may cause skin irritation upon direct contact. Based on testing of similar products and/or compounds, prolonged or repeated contact may result in dermatitis, which is characterized by dryness, chapping, and reddening. This condition may make the skin more susceptible to other irritants, sensitizers, and disease. Pre-existing skin conditions may make the skin more susceptible and facilitate uptake by this route.

#### **INGESTION:**

Do not ingest. May cause Gastrointestinal irritation.

#### **INHALATION:**

Essentially non-volatile mixtures producing no significant vapors. Aerosols and mists are irritating to respiratory tract.

### IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### **EYES:**

Immediately flush with large amounts of water and continue flushing until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

#### **SKIN:**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water. **Do Not Use Solvent** If redness or irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

#### **INHALATION:**

This material has a low vapor pressure and is not expected to present an inhalation exposure at ambient conditions. If vapor or mist is generated when the material is heated or handled, remove victim from exposure. If breathing has stopped or is irregular, administer appropriate first aid, supply oxygen if available, and seek medical attention.

#### **INGESTION:**

If person is conscious, give fluids and induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.

### V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### **NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:**

Non Applicable

#### **FLASH POINT (° F):**

>200° F

#### **EXPLOSION LIMIT:**

N/A

#### **OSHA FLAMMIBILTY CLASSIFICATION:**

Combustible Liquid – Class III B

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam.

#### **SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

Protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus should be worn in chemical fires.

### VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### **ACTION TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:**

Consult health effect information in Section III, personal health protection information in Section VIII, fire protection information in Section V and reactivity data in Section X. Contain spill immediately. Do not allow spill to enter sewers or watercourses. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide adequate ventilation during clean up. Absorb with solvent absorbent material. Large spills may be picked up using vacuum pumps, shovels, buckets, or other means and placed in drums or other suitable containers. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

## VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### HANDLING:

Do not transfer to unmarked containers. Fire extinguishers should be kept readily available.

### STORAGE:

Store in a cool, well ventilated area in closed containers away from heat, sparks, open flame or oxidizing materials.

## VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT:

Respiratory protection is not required under conditions of normal use. If vapor or mist is generated when the material is heated or handled, use an organic vapor respirator with a dust and mist filter. All respirators must be NIOSH certified. Do not use compressed oxygen in hydrocarbon atmospheres.

### PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Barrier creams and/or protective gloves should be worn. Long sleeved clothing should be worn..

### EYE AND FACE PROTECTION:

Safety glasses or goggles should be worn.

### OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

For prolonged or repeated exposures, use impervious clothing (boots, aprons, etc.) over parts of the body subject to exposure.

## IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE/POINT	Not Applicable
VAPOR DENSITY Vs. AIR	Heavier than
PHYSICAL STATE	Viscose Fluid
COLOR	Yellow tint
PERCENT VOLATILE BY WEIGHT	<1%
EVAPORATION RATE Vs. BUTYL ACETATE	Slower than
SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 25 ° C Water = 1	1.04

## X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY:

This material is normally stable, however inhibitor depletion, exposure to heat radiation (including sun light), impurities and oxidizers may initiate hazardous polymerization. Resulting heat and pressure may cause containers to rupture or explode. The preferred storage temperature is 68 – 90° F.

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Avoid storage above 100° F, exposure to light, loss of dissolved air, loss of polymerization inhibitor and contamination with incompatible materials. Strong UV light and extreme temperatures cause polymerization.

### INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Metal powders, carbides, sulfides, strong Bases peroxides, strong oxidizers and organic chemicals.

## XI. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose in vented disposal container. All disposals must comply with federal, state, and local regulations.