NETWORK
WEB FOUNT 1066
WEB OFFSET FOUNTAIN SOLUTION

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer: **Photo Systems Inc.** Product Name: **WEB FOUNT 1066**
Photo Systems, Inc., 7200 Huron River Dr., Dexter, MI 48130
Product Number: **23129** Date Prepared: 09/25/2007
Customer Information Phone Number: 1-734-426-4646
CHEMTREC®: 24 Hour Emergency Transport Phone Number: 1-800-424-9300

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS	OHSA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Weight %
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON	64742-47-8	100 ppm vapor	100 ppm	90-100

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: **Combustible! Contains petroleum distillates. Vapor may cause flash fire.**

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Contact: Mist or vapor may cause irritation.
Inhalation: Gas or vapor in high concentrations may irritate respiratory tract. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling are not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts of solvent vapors is hazardous and may cause euphoria, nausea, sickness, vomiting, fatigue, headaches, and CNS depression Vapors can reduce the oxygen content in the air. Oxygen deprivation is possible if working in confined spaces. Sudden death can result from cardiac arrest can result from exposure to 5,000 ppm for only 5 minutes.
Ingestion: Swallowing can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. See symptoms above. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration of materials into the lungs can cause serious chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation and allergic skin reaction. Prolonged or repeated contact leads to drying of skin. This material can also be absorbed through the skin, but is unlikely during safe handling and use.
Signs And Symptoms Of Exposure: Eye irritation, respiratory irritation, dermatitis, difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, headaches, skin irritation, mucus membrane irritation, intoxication, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of consciousness.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes while holding eyelids apart with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not use eye ointment. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms persist.
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by month to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Skin Contact: Wash skin with soap and water. Do not use ointments. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Get medical attention if irritation or allergic reaction develops.
Aggravated Medical Conditions: Persons with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, neurological conditions, skin disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired liver or kidney function should avoid exposure.
Supplemental Health Information: None of the components in this product is listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA as carcinogen.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

NFPA Flammability classification: OSHA/NFPA Class-IIIA Combustible Liquid. Moderately combustible.
Flash Point: 61-66º C Flash Point Method: Tag Closed Cup Auto ignition: 226ºC
LEL: 1.0% UEL: 6.0%
Extinguishing Media: NFPA Class B extinguishers (Carbon Dioxide or foam) for Class II liquid fires.
Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishment. A water jet may be used to cool the vessel's external walls to prevent pressure build-up, auto ignition, or explosion. NEVER use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots). Use NIOSH approved positive- pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid(s) enter sewer/waterways.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: COMBUSTIBLE! Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from oxidizers, heat, and open flames. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.
Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and possibly other harmful gas/vapors.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Spilled Or Released: Review fire and explosion hazards and safety precautions before proceeding with cleanup. Spills may create a slipping hazard. Release can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the immediate area. Use appropriate personal protective equipment. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. For large spills, water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat, and smoking. All equipment use when handling this martial must be grounded. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Stop leak if possible without risk. Ventilate. Stop the spillage. Dike the spill. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, waterways or low areas. Absorb spillage in inert material. Soak up with sawdust, sand, or other absorbent material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Remove non-usable solid material and/or contaminated soil for disposal in an approved and permitted landfill. For large spills, verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained. Comply with all laws and regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storage: A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire/explosion hazard. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated Class II liquid storage and closed containers. Protect from light, including direct sun rays. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static electric sparks. Store isolated from oxidizing materials. Continue all label precautions.

Other Precautions: Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. This material should be stored in separate safety cabinet or room.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following represents the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.

Respiratory Protection: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For known vapor concentrations above the exposure guidelines, use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protections are provided. Odor is an inadequate warning of hazardous conditions.
Ventilation: No specific recommendation made, but respiratory protection must be used if the general level exceeds the PEL.
Protective Gloves: Impervious gloves recommended, PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl.
Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) or goggles and splash shield.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Avoid skin contact. It is recommended that fire-retardant garments be worn when working with flammable or combustible liquids. If splashing or spraying is expected, chemical-resistant protective clothing should be worn.
Work/Hygienic Practices: Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before smoking or using the toilet. If contact occurs, immediately remove soaked clothing and wash.
Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.
Exposure Guidelines: See Section 2. Use explosive-proof equipment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance And Odor: Clear blue liquid with hydrocarbon odor. Solubility In Water: miscible
Boiling Point: 179.4º C Vapor Pressure: .13 mm Hg @ 20ºC
Specific Gravity: 0.79 Melting Point: Not applicable Freezing Point: -50º to -25º F
Evaporation Rate: 0.08 (n-Butyl acetate = 1.0) Vapor Density: 5.48 (air=1)
Percent Volatile: 100 Ph: Not applicable Pounds Per Gallon: 6.58
Molecular Weight: Not applicable V.O.C. is 790 g/L or 6.58 lb/gal.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Contains corrosion inhibitors.
Conditions To Avoid: Keep away from extreme heat, open flame, strong acids, and strong oxidizing conditions.
Incompatibility: Strong acids, alkalies, oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen, permanganates, chromates.
Hazardous Decomposition Or By Products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will Not Occur
Conditions To Avoid: Avoid heat, flame, and other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a naphtha hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. This cover may limit or eliminate natural oxygen transport into the water. This might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discharge, treatment or disposal may be subject to Federal, State (provincial in Canada) or local laws. Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classifications can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This material is not regulated for domestic ground shipments by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when transported in non-bulk (a packaging which has a maximum capacity of 119 gallons or less as a receptacle for a liquid). Reference 49 CFR 173.120 (b) (2) and 173.150 (f) (1).

In summary, for non-bulk domestic ground shipments:

DOT Class: Not Regulated
Hazard Class: Not Applicable
UN No.: Not Applicable
Packing Group:
Guide No.:

If this material if offered for domestic ground shipment in bulk (a packaging which has a maximum capacity greater than 119 gallons as a receptacle for a liquid), then the material is regulated. Reference 49 CFR 173.120 (b) (2) and 173.150 (f) (2).

In summary, for bulk domestic ground shipments:

DOT Shipping Name: Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. (Contains petroleum distillates)
Hazard Class: Combustible

UN No.: NA 1993
Packing Group: III
Guide No. 128

The domestic provisions provided for in non-bulk and bulk ground shipments are not valid for transportation by aircraft or vessel and they are not valid for international shipments. Please follow the appropriate DOT regulations in 49 CFR and the information referenced where appropriate in the IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation Regulation, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO and our NFTA partner hazardous material regulation requirements.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA: All ingredients in this finished product are listed on the EPA TSCA INVENTORY.
SARA TITLE III: NONE
CALIF. PROP. 65: NONE
CARCINOGENICITY: NONE OF THE COMPONENTS IN THIS CHEMICAL IS PRESENT AT LEVELS REQURING LISTING BY IARC, NTP, OR OSHA AS A CARCINOGEN.

SCAQMD Rule 443.1

Photochemically Reactive: No
Maximum Grams of VOC per Liter: 790 m/L
Vapor Pressure: 0.13 mm Hg@ 20 Degrees C

16. OTHER INFORMATION (HMIS)

Health: 1
Flammability: 2
Reactivity: 0
Protective: B

OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. We assume no responsibility for the injuries from the use of the product described herein.