

# ARTICLE INFORMATION SHEET



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET in accordance with paragraph (g) of OSHA Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR) Hazard Communication. - 1910.1200)

## Electra Excel printing plate HRL + HRO

### 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

**Common Name** : Electra Excel printing plate HRL + HRO      **KPG#**      **P0061**  
**MSDS #**      **826**  
**Version**      **1.1**  
**Validation Date**      **2007-03-28**

**Area of Application** : Industrial applications. Graphic Arts Imaging.  
**Supplier** : Eastman Kodak Company  
343 State Street  
Rochester, New York, 14650  
USA

**Emergency telephone number** : **In Case of Emergency (medical/roadside) (24hrs)**      **CALL 1-800-451-8346**

**For other EHS Information** : Eastman Kodak Company, Graphic Communications Group  
Health, Safety & Environment  
11465 Johns Creek Parkway, Suite 260, Duluth GA 30097 USA  
EnviroServices Hotline: 1-877-574-7274 or 770-232-2133  
Email: PEP@kodak.com; Fax: 770-232-2150

### 2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<b>Product type</b>	: <b>Article.</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>CAS #</b>	<b>% by Weight</b>
Aluminium	7429-90-5	>99
Resins and Colorants	--	<1

There are no other components present which, to the best of our current knowledge and in the concentrations applied, are hazardous to health or environment.

### 3. Hazards Identification

During imaging low levels of emissions of hazardous substances (thermal by-products) may be produced. However, under normal conditions of use the plate will not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

#### WARNING!

Laser over-exposure may result in ablation of the plate coating. This can result in a damaged plate surface and in extreme cases the coating can be removed from the plate and particulates (dust) are formed. These particulates may be hazardous to the operator and can damage equipment. Therefore, it is recommended that any debris-removal or filtration systems that may be fitted to the platesetter should be used while imaging this product.

### 4. First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact** : Not applicable.  
**Ingestion** : Not applicable.  
**Skin Contact** : Standard procedure for responding to cuts or lacerations.  
**Inhalation (of by-products upon heating)** : Allow the victim to rest in a well-ventilated area.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

### Fire Fighting Media and Instructions

**Suitable** : Use extinguishing media suitable to primary cause of fire.

**Not suitable** : None.

**Unusual fire/explosion hazards** : None.

**Hazardous thermal (de)composition products** : See section 8.

**Protection of fire-fighters** : No special protection is required.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Not applicable.

## 7. Handling and Storage

**Personal precautions** : None.

**Storage** : Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

For specific information regarding optimal storage conditions, refer to the general instructions for use of this product.

**Handling:** Potential lacerations from the thin gauge aluminum, while unlikely when handled properly, cuts or lacerations from aluminum should receive proper first aid/medical attention.

## 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

The laser exposure process used to image this product may produce gases and particulates as thermal decomposition by-products. Trace amounts of hazardous and non-hazardous gases such as the ones listed below may be produced during laser imaging and processing.

Product Name	CAS #	Exposure Limits
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> CEIL: 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> TWA: 360 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours.
Acetone	67-64-1	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> STEL: 1782 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute/minutes. TWA: 1188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).</b> TWA: 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hour/hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> TWA: 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours.
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> STEL: 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute/minutes. TWA: 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).</b> STEL: 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute/minutes. TWA: 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hour/hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> TWA: 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours.
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> TWA: 29 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).</b> CEIL: 229 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hour/hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> TWA: 55 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours.
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> CEIL: 0.37 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).</b> TWA: 0.016 ppm 10 hour/hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> STEL: 2 ppm 15 minute/minutes. TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hour/hours.
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> STEL: 9.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute/minutes.

Continued on Next Page

		TWA: 5.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).</b> STEL: 1.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute/minutes. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> CEIL: 9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nitrogen monoxide</b>	10102-43-9	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> TWA: 31 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).</b> TWA: 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hour/hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> TWA: 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours.
<b>Particulates (Insoluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS)</b>	KP013001	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).</b> TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. Form: Total dust TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. Form: Respirable fraction <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).</b> Recommended TWA: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. Form: Respirable fraction Recommended TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. Form: Inhalable

**Engineering Controls** :

It is the user's responsibility to install adequate engineering controls to ensure environmental and safety compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations. The following are general recommendations:

Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation should be sufficient so that applicable occupational exposure limits are not exceeded. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Supplementary local exhaust ventilation, closed systems, or respiratory protection may be needed in special circumstances.

Avoid overexposure as this will raise the emission levels.

**Respiratory Protective measures** : None should be needed.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State and Appearance</b>	: Solid. (Plate)	<b>Odor</b>	: Odorless.
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable.		
<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	: >200°C (392°F)		
<b>Density</b>	: 2700 kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	: Not available.		
<b>Vapor Density</b>	: Not applicable.		
<b>Solubility</b>	: Insoluble in cold water.		

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability and Reactivity** : The product is stable.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products** : See section 8.

**Hazardous Polymerization** : Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

Not applicable.

## 12. Ecological Information

This material has not been tested for environmental effects.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

The imaged and processed plates were tested using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) and are not characterized as a hazardous waste for disposal purposes as defined by the US EPA. However, customers should consult the local regulations for disposal requirements. We recommend having waste offset plates being hauled away by a licensed company for aluminum recovery.

If chemical and particulate filters are used, follow the manufacturers recommendations and dispose of them in accordance with all state, local, and federal regulations.

## 14. Transport Information

Offset plates are not regulated as a hazardous material under domestic or international transport regulations.

Transboundary transport of aluminum waste is subject to legislation based on the Basel Convention and OECD Rules.

## 15. Regulatory Information

The plate does not contain any material known to the State of California to cause cancer or adverse reproductive effects. However, trace amounts of material known to the State of California to cause cancer, such as acetaldehyde and formaldehyde, could be produced as thermal decomposition by-products during laser imaging. Under normal conditions of use the plate will not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

**Carcinogenicity Classification (components present at 0.1% or more):**

**CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS; MUTAGENIC EFFECTS; TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:**

by ACGIH: NONE.

by IARC: NONE.

by OSHA: NONE

**Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:**

NONE.

## 16. Other Information

Validated by Kodak Polychrome Graphics on 2007-03-28.

Verified by Eastman Kodak Company.

Printed 2007-03-28.

### FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

#### Notice to Reader

*To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.*

*Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.*