

Printing Process Chemicals and health effects

The typical printing processes, types of substances associated and their potential health effects.

Process or activity	Type/name of substance	Potential health effects
Etching, engraving, platemaking, certain photographic reproduction systems, correction of litho plates using deletion fluids Concentrated photographic developer solutions	Corrosive acids, eg concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, hydrofluoric acid Hydroquinone	Skin burns and blisters Burns with concentrated hydrofluoric acid are very severe Eye damage Irritant to eyes but may cause permanent damage Irritant and sensitising to the skin, may cause dermatitis
Photographic fixer solutions	Acetic acid, acidic salt solutions (eg sodium thiosulphate)	Irritant to eye/skin
Hardener added to photographic fixer solutions	Dilute formaldehyde solution	Irritant to eye/skin Frequent contact may lead to skin sensitisation. Formaldehyde may cause cancer.
Adhesive laminating Use of polyurethane lacquers	Isocyanate prepolymers	Irritation of airways and lungs (high concentration) Occupational asthma could occur even at low levels
UV and electron beam curable inks, varnishes and lacquers	Reactive acrylates or methacrylates	Corrosive to skin, eyes and mucous membranes Potential for skin sensitisation
High-speed printing - ink misting UV lamps for photo processing, UV curing, corona discharge	Ozone	Irritation of respiratory tract Potential for occupational asthma Irritation of the upper respiratory tract Headaches and nausea
Lithographic platemaking, Gravure cylinder preparation, photoengraving, photographic bleaches	Dichromates, eg ammonium, potassium and sodium dichromates	Very corrosive In high concentrations can cause deep ulcers Potential for skin sensitisation May cause cancer and may cause harm to the unborn child
Lithographic fount solution, blanket restorers, cleaning solvents	Alcohols such as isopropylalcohol (IPA), white spirit	Dermatitis Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system
Lithographic blanket restorers, cleaning solvents	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and white spirit Chlorinated hydrocarbons e.g dichlormethane Ketones e.g (MEK),	Dermatitis Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system Cardiac arrhythmia (high concentration) Affects liver and kidneys on long-term exposure
Gravure / flexographic various inks	Ketones (e.g. MEK,), in some gravure inks Alcohols e.g. Trade Specific Denatured Alcohol),IPA, n-propanol Esters (e.g. ethyl acetate,	Dermatitis Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system

Gravure -Laser engraving of cylinders	acetate-propyl acetate) Aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. toluene, xylene in publication gravure inks Metal fume	Irritation of respiratory tract, 'flu-like' illness (metal fume fever depending on the metal)
Flexographic/ letterpress making plates	Perchloroethylene	Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system via inhalation
Screen UV-cured inks Screen Inks	Ketones (e.g. cyclohexanone) Aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. xylene). Propylene glycol ethers and their esters. Phthalates	Dermatitis Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system via inhalation May effect male hormones
Screen Cleaning chemicals	Strong alkalis, e.g. concentrated sodium or potassium hydroxide Oxidisers, sodium hypochlorite Solvents	Corrosive to skin, eyes and mucous membrane Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system
Digital (ink-jet) printing	Methyl ethyl ketone Propanol	Abnormal heart rhythm and rate(high concentration) Affects liver and kidneys on long-term exposure Dizziness, drowsiness and other effects on the central nervous system
Dyeline printing	Ammonium hydroxide	Irritation of respiratory tract (as ammonia vapour)