

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET from STEARNS PACKAGING CORPORATION

SECTION I—PRODUCT/MANUFACTURER'S IDENTITY

IDENTITY (As Used On Label and List):

Chlorinated Pipeline Detergent

SYNONYMS: ST-260, ST-261, ST-262, ST-265

FORMULA ID NUMBER: UM-10

EPA REG #: None

USDA ACCEPTANCE DATE/CATEGORY CODE: None

COMPANY: STEARNS PACKAGING CORPORATION
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HAZARD RATING		
0	Flammability	4 = Extreme
3	Health	3 = High
0	Reactivity	2 = Moderate
None	Special Hazard	1 = Slight
		0 = Insignificant

For Transportation Emergency Involving Hazardous Materials Contact: **CHEM-TEL 1 (800) 255-3924**

Shipping Information:

DOT SHIPPING NAME: Compound, cleaning liquid, (containing potassium hydroxide, solutions), 8, NA 1760, PG III, Item 48580, Sub. 3, Class 55

DOT SHIPPING NUMBER: NA 1760
HAZARD LABEL: Corrosive
HAZARD CLASS: 8, Corrosive

SECTION II—HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OR IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL IDENTITY &

<u>CAS#</u>	<u>HAZARD</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>% (OPTIONAL)</u>
▶ Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3	Corrosive	2 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	
▶ Sodium silicate 1344-09-8	Irritant			
▶ Sodium hypochlorite solution 7681-52-9	Corrosive	Sodium hydroxide 2 mg/m ³ ceiling Chlorine 0.5 ppm – 8 hour TWA, 1 ppm – 15 min STEL		

SARA SECTION 313 TITLE III NOTIFICATION REQUIRED: No; CHEMICAL IN PRODUCT: None; CAS#: N/A; WEIGHT % OF CHEM: N/A

SECTION III—PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT:	221° F	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg):	Not Determined
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1):	1.244	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	Not Determined
MELTING POINT:	Not Applicable	EVAPORATION RATE:	Not Determined
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Complete	pH (CONCENTRATE):	14.00
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Light yellow cloudy liquid bleach odor	pH (1% SOLUTION):	Not Determined

SECTION IV—FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED):	Non-combustible, >200°F
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	CO ₂ , water, dry chemical
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:	LEL: Not Applicable UEL: Not Applicable
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Use full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None

SECTION V—REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):	Strong acids
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:	Chlorine gas will be liberated if material is mixed with acids.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Do not mix with strong acids. Avoid freezing and extremes of heat.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur

SECTION VI—HEALTH HAZARD DATA/FIRST AID PROCEDURES

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): Irritation of exposed tissues. Chronic exposure causes burns. Eyes, skin, and mucous membranes may be simultaneously irritated or burned if exposed to mists of product or solutions.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP: No
IARC Monographs: No
OSHA Regulated: No

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE: **Skin:** Irritation or corrosion may occur to exposed tissues, especially eyes, skin, throat, nasal cavities and other mucous membranes from contact with the product, its use solutions, or mists and vapors generated by the product. Brief contact with skin may cause irritation or rash. Prolonged contact may cause skin burns and ulceration. **Eyes:** Eye contact may cause blindness. Liquid may irritate or corrode eyes, causing discomfort, rearing or blurring of vision. Prolonged contact may lead to eye corrosion with corneal or conjunctival ulceration. **Ingestion:** Ingestion may be harmful or fatal. Ingestion will cause burning of tissues, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and collapse. Swallowing large quantities may cause death.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Dermatitis.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: If contact with eyes occurs, flush with plenty of cool water for 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
Skin: May be irritating to skin. If contact occurs, flush with water and wear gloves in the future to minimize exposure. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Discontinue use if irritation persists and consult a physician.
Inhalation: Remove from exposure. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. If ingested, drink large amounts of water or milk. **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. Avoid contamination of foods.

Note to Physician: Strongly alkaline. May remove sebaceous oils, leaving skin unprotected and may cause chemical burns. Accessible exposed tissue should be flushed thoroughly with water, and any corneal burns warrant consultation of an ophthalmologist. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, and burns, especially of the esophagus. Attempts to neutralize ingested material with acids may cause excess heat and gas production which can increase the risk of perforation. Dilution may do likewise. Burns of the esophagus and/or stomach mucosa may assure perforation and/or stricture formation may occur without otopharyngeal burns. Accordingly, most authorities recommend limited esophagoscopy sufficient to determine if deep and/or circumferential burns are present, because they are most likely to result in esophageal stenosis. Prevention of the latter is controversial, though most authorities favor early corticosteroid and/or prophylactic dilation therapy. Eye irrigation may be necessary for an extended period of time to remove as much caustic potash as possible. Duration of irrigation and treatment is at the discretion of medical personnel. No specific antidote. Use supportive care. Treatment should be based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

SECTION VII—PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Protective clothing and equipment must be worn by personnel. Contain spills or leakage in suitable containers or contain in a holding area. Do not allow drainage to sewers, streams, or storm conduits. Recover material and place in proper container for disposal. Flush area with water. Neutralize only remaining traces with weak acid solutions (such as acetic acid) and flush with water to a sanitary sewer. Avoid splashing and misting which could increase health hazards.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste disposal must be done in accordance with all local, city or municipality, county, state, and federal regulations. Consult your state department of natural resources or the EPA for specific questions not answerable through other sources. Wastewater should never enter a fresh water body without treatment. If material cannot be salvaged, an acceptable method of disposal is neutralization followed by discharge into treatment system with large amounts of water.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Wear all recommended safety gear. Do not mix with other chemicals or cleaning agents. Do not store near acids or metals like aluminum, tin, or zinc.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: When mixing caustic potash and water, always add the caustic potash slowly and continuously, if possible, to the water while stirring to minimize spattering from localized heat of dilution. **DO NOT** add water to caustic potash. Always keep product out of the reach of children. For industrial use only.

SECTION VIII—OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Right-to-Know laws: Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3

SECTION IX—CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In general, respirators are not needed if the product is used in a well-ventilated area. However, use of a NIOSH/MSHA respirator may be a good common sense approach to working with products where dusts and mists are known to cause irritation of the eyes and/or mucous membranes.

VENTILATION: Local Exhaust: Recommended to control below TLV of 2 mg/m³ for potassium hydroxide.
Mechanical (General): Recommended to control below TLV of 2 mg/m³ for potassium hydroxide.

SKIN PROTECTION: Neoprene, rubber, or other chemical resistant gloves. Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact. Chemical resistant safety suit if desired.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles, or safety glasses if splashing is not a concern.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: As good hygiene dictates.

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