

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET from STEARNS PACKAGING CORPORATION

SECTION I—PRODUCT/MANUFACTURER'S IDENTITY

IDENTITY (As Used On Label and List):

Cleaner Degreaser

SYNONYMS: ST-925, ST1251

FORMULA ID NUMBER: CM70

EPA REG #: None

NSF CERTIFIED: None

COMPANY: STEARNS PACKAGING CORPORATION
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| HAZARD RATING | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0 | Flammability | 4 = Extreme |
| 3 | Health | 3 = High |
| 1 | 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: ST1251
ST-925
Compounds, cleaning liquid (containing potassium hydroxide, solutions), 8, NA 1760, PG III, Ltd Qty, Item 48580, Sub 3.
DOT SHIPPING NUMBER: NA 1760
HAZARD LABEL: Corrosive
HAZARD CLASS: 8, Corrosive
Compounds, cleaning liquid, (containing potassium hydroxide, solutions), 8, NA 1760, PG III, Item 48580, Sub 3.

SECTION II—HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OR IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL IDENTITY &

| CAS# | HAZARD | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TLV | OTHER LIMITS | % (OPTIONAL) |
|---|-------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| ▶ Water 7732-18-5 | | | | | |
| ▶ Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2 | Toxic/Combustible | 50 skin | 25 skin | | |
| ▶ Nonylphenol ethoxylate 127087-87-0 | Irritant | | | | |
| ▶ Sodium silicate 1344-09-8 | Corrosive | | | | |
| ▶ Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3 | Corrosive | 2 | 2 | 2 | |

SARA SECTION 313 TITLE III NOTIFICATION REQUIRED: Yes; CHEMICAL IN PRODUCT: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; CAS#: 111-76-2; WEIGHT % OF CHEM: 6.0%

SECTION III—PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| BOILING POINT: | Not Determined | VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): | Not Determined |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1): | 1.038 | VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): | Not Determined |
| MELTING POINT: | Not Applicable | EVAPORATION RATE: | Not Determined |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER: | Appreciable | pH (CONCENTRATE): | 13.41 |
| APPEARANCE AND ODOR: | Clear, purple liquid, sassafras fragrance | 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: | None known |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | Do not mix with strong acids. Avoid freezing, extremes of heat, and open flame. |
| 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

SARA Title III listed chemicals: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: Ethylene oxide 75-21-8
California SCAQMD rule 443.1 VOCs: VOC 900 G/L – Vapor pressure 0.6 mm Hg @ 20°C
Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Right-to-Know laws: Ethylene oxide 75-21-8
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2
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.
VENTILATION: Local Exhaust: To control below TLV of 2 ppm for potassium hydroxide.
Mechanical (General): To control below TLV of 2 ppm for potassium hydroxide
SKIN PROTECTION: Neoprene, rubber, or other chemical resistant gloves. Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact.
EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles, or safety glasses if splashing is not a concern.
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: As good hygiene dictates.

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