#10560 SRST44

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET from STEARNS PACKAGING CORPORATION

SECTION I—PRODUCT/MANUFACTURER'S IDENTITY

IDENTITY (As Used On Label and List):

Sana-Clean Calcium-Lime-Rust Remover

SYNONYMS: ST-44
Sana-Clean CLR Remover

FORMULA ID NUMBER: AM30
EPA REG #: None
NSF CERTIFIED: None

COMPANY: STEARNS PACKAGING CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 4200 Sycamore Ave. (53714), PO Box 3216
Madison, Wisconsin (WI) 53704-0216
PHONE: 1 (608) 246–5150
FAX: 1 (608) 246–5149
INTERNET: www.stearnspkg.com
EMAIL: stearns@stearnspkg.com

HAZARD RATING		
0	Flammability	3 = High
2	Health	2 = Moderate
0	Reactivity	1 = Slight
None	Special Hazard	0 = Insignificant

4 = Extreme

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

Shipping Information:
DOT SHIPPING NAME: NA1760, compounds, cleaning liquid, (containing hydroxyacetic acid), 8, PG III, Ltd. Qty. Item 48580, Sub 3.
DOT SHIPPING NUMBER: NA1760
HAZARD LABEL: Ltd Qty Diamond
HAZARD CLASS: 8 Corrosive

SECTION II—HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OR IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL IDENTITY & CAS#	HAZARD	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS	% (OPTIONAL)
► Hydroxyacetic acid 79-14-1	Corrosive			2 (Dupont)	10 – 30
► Phosphoric acid 7664-38-2	Corrosive	1 mg/cu m	1 mg/cu m	3 mg/cu m (STEL)	7 – 13
► Sodium bisulfate 7681-38-1	Irritant	None		2.5 (Dupont)	1 - 5
► Nonylphenol ethoxylate 127087-87-0	Irritant				1 – 5

SARA SECTION 313 TITLE III NOTIFICATION REQUIRED: No; CHEMICAL IN PRODUCT: N/A; CAS#: N/A; WEIGHT % OF CHEM: N/A

SECTION III—PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT: Not Determined
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1): 1.162
MELTING POINT: Not Applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Light amber liquid, lemon scent
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): Not Determined
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE: Not Determined
pH (CONCENTRATE): 0.3 – 0.9
pH (1% SOLUTION): 1.2 diluted 3/10 with water

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 for fumes of iodine and oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Thermal decomposition emits toxic fumes of oxides of phosphorus and sulfur.
FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Extinguish all nearby sources of ignition since flammable hydrogen gas will be liberated from contact with some metals.

SECTION V—REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong alkaline (caustic) materials, reactive metals (mild steel, aluminum), nitric acid, cyanides, or sulfides.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Hydrogen, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide gases upon reaction with reactive metals (mild steel, aluminum), nitric acid, cyanides or sulfides, respectively. Oxides of phosphorous upon decomposition.
CONDITIONS TO 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 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. Eye contact may cause blindness. Ingestion may be harmful or fatal..

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

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE: 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.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: No data available.

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: Extremely corrosive agent which will burn any exposed tissues upon other than very brief contact. Eyes, skin, and mucous membranes should be flushed thoroughly with water, and opthalmologic consultation should be obtained for any corneal burns. In case of ingestion, immediate dilution with water, milk or demulcent liquids is worthwhile, but attempts to neutralize with a base should be avoided because of excessive base and heat formation, which may increase the threat of esophagogastic perforation. Vomiting and diarrhea (laxative effect of phosphates) are to be expected with large doses. Parenteral fluid administration may be needed if losses therefrom are severe, or if shock ensues. Supportive care may be needed for such other complications as glottal edema, hematemeesis and perforation (unlikely). Induced vomiting should be avoided because local tissue injury may be aggravated, but the patient should be watched for hyperphospatermia and hypocalcemia. Milk or other demulcent liquids may be worthwhile for gastric irritation.

SECTION VII—PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Wear acid-resistant suit and complete protective equipment including rubber gloves, boots, chemical goggles and faceshield. Small spills: mop up and dispose of in DOT-approved waste containers. Large spills: Contain by diking with soil or other absorbent material and carefully neutralize with soda ash or lime. If soda ash is used, provide adequate ventilation to dissipate carbon dioxide gas. Keep unneutralized material out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters, and soil.

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: Store in a cool, dry place. Store away from all other chemicals and potential sources of contamination. Do not use pressure to empty container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Empty containers may have residues, gases, and mists, and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full. Store in a dry, well-ventilated place above 50° F. Always keep product out of the reach of children.

SECTION VIII—OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: Ethylene oxide 75-21-8

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: Recommended to control below TLV of 1 ppm for phosphoric acid in 8 hours.
Mechanical (General): Recommended to control below TLV of 1 ppm for phosphoric acid in 8 hours.

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.