



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Citrus Toll Lane Cleaner



- 4. Severe Hazard
- 3. Serious Hazard
- 2. Moderate Hazard
- 1. Slight Hazard
- 0. Minimal Hazard

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: GPS-007
Product Name: Citrus Toll Lane Cleaner
Manufacturer Information Company Name: Green Power Chemical
 P.O. Box 507
 Stanhope, NJ 07874
 800-932-9371
Emergency Contact: ChemTel: (800)255-3924
Intended Use: Toll Lane Cleaner

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

GHS Classification	Placard	Key word	GHS Hazard
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B	None	Warning	Causes eye irritation.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3	None	Warning	Causes mild skin irritation.

GHS Hazard Phrases

H320 - Causes eye irritation. H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

GHS Response Phrases

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

- Eyes:** Causes eye irritation. Causes redness and pain.
- Skin:** Causes skin irritation. A skin notation is not recommended by ACGIH, based on estimates from physiologically based pharmacokinetic models which indicate that, even in worst-case dermal-exposure scenarios, 2-butoxyethanol is not absorbed in amounts sufficient to cause red blood cell hemolysis in humans.
- Ingestion:** May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
- Inhalation:** May cause central nervous system effects such as nausea and headache. Chronic exposure may cause effects similar to those of acute exposure.

LD 50 / LC 50

Ingredient CAS# 9016-45-9, Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-omega-hydr: Oral, Rat: LD50=4000mg/kg
 Ingredient CAS# 111-76-2, Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-: Dermal, guinea pig: LD50=230uL/kg; Draize test, rabbit, eye, 100mg Severe.
 Ingredient CAS# 9016-45-9, Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr: Oral, Rat: LD50 = 4000 mg/kg
 Ingredient CAS# 111-76-2, Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-: Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = 230 uL/kg; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Severe;
 Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate; Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 700 ppm/7H Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 3380 mg/m3/7H Inhalation, Rat: LC50 = 450 ppm/4H.
 Inhalation, Rat: LC50 = 2900 mg/m3/7H. Oral, Mouse: LD50 = 1230 mg/kg; Oral, Mouse: LD50 = 1167 mg/kg; Oral, Rabbit: LD50 = 300 mg/kg; Oral, Rabbit: LD50 = 320 mg/kg; Oral, Rat: LD50 = 470 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 917 mg/kg; Skin, Rabbit: LD50 = 220

Humans are less susceptible than rodents to 2-Butoxyethanol. 2-Butoxyethanol gives toxic results when tested on rabbits and rats. It does not behave the same when humans are exposed to it. This is explained by the different makeup of the red blood cells of test animals vs. humans. Test animal red blood cells are hypersensitive to 2-butoxyethanol when compared to humans.

Ingredient CAS# 60-00-4, Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid: CAS# 60-00-4: Oral, Mouse: LD50 = 30 mg/kg;
 Ingredient CAS# 27176-87-0, Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid: CAS# 27176-87-0: Oral, Rat: LD50 = 650 mg/kg

OSHA Regulatory Status: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

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3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Sodium Silicate	13870-28-5	< 5.0 %
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	< 5.0 %
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	< 5.0 %
4. Sodium Xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	< 5.0 %
5. Citrus, ext. * Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes.	94266-47-4	< 5.0 %
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	< 5.0 %
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	27176-87-0	< 5.0 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Wash clothing before reuse

Ingestion: If swallowed, wash out mouth with water, provided the person is conscious. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is fully conscious give a cup full of water.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and get medical aid immediately.

Note to Physician Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure Exposure can cause: nausea, headache, and vomiting. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt: NE Method Used: Estimate

Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL:

Autoignition Pt: NE

Fire Fighting Instructions

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

Flammable Properties and Hazards Suitable

Extinguishing Media

Suitable: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Methods for Cleaning Up Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand, or earth), then place in suitable container. Do not let this chemical enter the environment. Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Provide ventilation. Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate person protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide Ventilation

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling

User Exposure: Do not breathe vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

Precautions to Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Do not store in direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials, corrosives area.

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8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA	PEL	ACGIH	TWA	Other Limits
1. Sodium Silicate	13870-28-5	< 5.0 %					
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	< 5.0 %					
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	< 5.0 %		PEL: 50ppm		TLV: 20ppm	
4. Sodium Xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	< 5.0 %					
5. Citrus, ext. *Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes.	94266-47-4	< 5.0 %					
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	< 5.0 %					
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	27176-87-0	< 5.0 %					

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN {14387} respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Eye Protection

Wear chemical splash goggles. Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Protective Gloves/ Hand Protection

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Wear compatible chemical-resistant gloves.

Other Protective Clothing

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid
Freezing Point:	< 0°C		
Boiling Point:	> 100°C		
Decomposition Temperature:	NE		
Autoignition Pt:	NP		
Flash Pt:	NP Method Used: Estimate		
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	~1.04		
Density:	~1.04 G/CM3		
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	NP		
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	NP		
Evaporation Rate:	1 (H ₂ O=1)		
Solubility in Water:	Misc.		
Percent Volatile:	NP		
VOC/Volume:	NP		
HAP/Volume:	NP		
Saturated Vapor Concentration:	NP		
pH:	~11		
Appearance and Odor:	Appearance: Clear, orange, liquid.	Odor: Citrus-like odor.	

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Unstable <input type="checkbox"/> Stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conditions to Avoid – Instability:	No data available.
Incompatibility - Materials to Avoid:	Aluminum.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur <input type="checkbox"/> Will not occur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conditions to Avoid:	Hazardous Reactions

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

Epidemiology: No information found. Mutagenicity: Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Teratogenicity: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Oral, rat: TDLo = 7632mg/kg Specific Developmental Abnormalities: cardiovascular, craniofacial, musculoskeletal, respiratory, and urogenital.

Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Cytogenetic Analysis: intraperitoneal-mouse = {50mmol/L}. DNA Inhibition: hamster fibroblast 500ug/L, rabbit kidney 250umol/L. EDTA leads to morphological changes of chromatin & chromosome structure in plant & animal cells. A weak induction of gene mutations has been reported.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

CAS# 111-76-2: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA	CA Prop 65
1. Sodium Silicate	13870-28-5	< 5.0 %					
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	< 5.0 %					
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	< 5.0 %				A3	
4. Sodium Xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	< 5.0 %					
5. Citrus, ext. *Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes.	94266-47-4	< 5.0 %					
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	< 5.0 %					
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	27176-87-0	< 5.0 %					

California: Not listed. NTP: Not listed. IARC Monographs: Not listed. OSHA: Not regulated.

ACGIH: CAS# 111-76-2: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

Environmental: TERRESTRIAL FATE: Based on a recommended classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 67, determined from an experimental log Kow and a recommended regression-derived equation, indicates that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether is expected to have high mobility in soil. An estimated BCF value of 2.5 was calculated for ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether, using an experimental log Kow of 0.83 and a recommended regression-derived equation. According to a recommended classification scheme, this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Physical: Compounds identified as possible biodegradation products of the ammonium ferric chelate of EDTA are as follows: ethylenediamine triacetic acid (ED3A), iminodiacetic acid (IDA), N,N-ethylenediamine diacetic acid (N,N-EDDA), N,N'-EDDA, ethylenediamine monoacetic acid (EDMA), nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) and glycine. The following photodegradation products of Fe (III)-EDTA have been identified: carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, ED3A, N, N-EDDA, N, N'-EDDA, IDA, EDMA and glycine.

Aquatic: Water temperature affects biodegradation. The rate of sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids biodegradation in Chesapeake Bay water was max at 25-30 deg C and decreased at lower incubation temperatures. Sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids. Terrestrial: The adsorption of sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids is affected by the type of soil. The affinity of the soil for surfactants competes with microbial attack, slowing biodegradation.

Other: An estimated BCF value of 2.5, from an experimental log Kow, suggests that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether bioconcentration in aquatic organisms will be low, according to a recommended classification scheme. Fish: Channel catfish: LC50 = 129-159 mg/L; 96Hr; Unspecified Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 340 mg/L; 24Hr; Unspecified Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 129-159 mg/L; 96Hr; Unspecified Fish: Fathead Minnow: 100% Lethal = 750 ppm; 96 Hr; Static bioassay Water flea Daphnia: LC50 100 ppm; 96 Hr; Static bioassay If released to soil, EDTA is expected to complex with trace metals and alkaline earth metals present in the soil, thereby causing an increase in the total solubility of the metals. EDTA may eventually predominate as the Fe (III) chelate in acidic soils and as the Ca chelate in alkaline soils. Biodegradation of EDTA in aerobic soils is the dominant removal mechanism, although biodegradation in anaerobic soils is negligible. glycine. EDTA is not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms, adsorb to suspended solids or sediments or volatilize from water surfaces. EDTA and it chelates are expected to leach readily through soil and significant volatilization from soil is not expected. If released to water, EDTA is expected to complex with trace metals and alkaline earth metals.

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Biodegradation of EDTA is expected to take place relatively slowly under aerobic conditions and to be negligible under anaerobic conditions. Cometabolism has been suggested as the mechanism for EDTA biodegradation. EDTA may react with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals (half-life 229 days) and it may photodegrade. The biodegradation of linear sodium alkylbenzene sulfonic acid by marine bacteria. was degraded by some (unspecified) species of marine bacteria when it was present as a sole carbon source, but only when massive aeration was employed. Linear sodium alkylbenzene sulfonic acid. Sesquioxides such as ferric oxide, and aluminum oxide are important in the sorption of linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid.

PBT and vPvB assessment: No data available.

Accumulation

Bioaccumulation Potential: No indication of bioaccumulation.

Acute Ecotoxicity Tests

Ecotoxicity: Test Type: EC50 Species: Daphnia magna, Time: 48 h. Value: 12.2-17.0 mg/l
Test Type: LC50 Fish, Species: Carassius auratus (Goldfish), Time: 48 h. Value: 5.4 mg/l
Test Type: LC50 Fish. Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) Time: 96 h. Value: 1.0 - 9.7 mg/l
Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), Time: 96 h. Value: 4.1 - 5.3 mg/l

Elimination

Ecotoxicity: No data available. 24-Hr. LC50; goldfish: 1650 mg/L 96-Hr. LC50;
bluegill sunfish: 1490 mg/L 96-Hr. LC50; tidewater silversides: 1250 mg/L

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.

Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

RCRA P-Series: None listed. RCRA U-Series: None listed.

14. Transport Information

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3 - Warning! Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B - Warning! Causes eye irritation

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name

Not regulated for domestic transport.

Packing Group:

III

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

TDG Shipping Name

Not Regulated. No information available.

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5	No	No	No	No
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	No	No	No	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	No
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	No	No	No	No
5. Citrus, ext. *Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes.	94266-47-4	No	No	No	No
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	No
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0	No	Yes 1000 LB	No	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory, 8A PAIR	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
5. Citrus, ext. *Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes.	94266-47-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	No	No
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

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SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

- Sec.302:** EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
Sec.304: EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.
Sec.313: EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
Sec.110: EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

- Inventory:** Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
5A(2): Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
6A: Commercial Chemical Control Rules
8A: Toxic Substances Subject to Information Rules on Production
8A CAIR: Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
8A PAIR: Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
8C: Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
8D: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
8D TERM: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
12(b): Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

- CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical EPA
CAA HAP: Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
CAA ODC: EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
CA PROP 65: California Proposition 65
CA TAC: California AB 1807 - Toxic Air Contaminants
CA Title 8: California Hazardous Substances List: Title 8, Sec. 339
MI CMR: Michigan Critical Materials Register
MI Part 5: Michigan DEQ WRP Part 5 Pollutants List
NC TAP: North Carolina Toxic Air Pollutants
NJ EHS: New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List
NY Part 597: New York Part 597 List of Hazardous Substances
PA HSL: Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List
SC TAP: South Carolina Toxic Air Pollutants
WI Air: Wisconsin Reportable Air Contaminants

International Regulatory Lists: EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- Yes No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
 Yes No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
 Yes No Fire Hazard
 Yes No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
 Yes No Reactive Hazard

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

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.

*NOTE: Hazard Determination System (HDS) rating are based on a 0-4 scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although these ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HDS ratings are to be used with a fully implemented program to relay the meanings of this scale.