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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: GPS-001NF

Product Name: Green Power No Foam NC

Manufacturer Information

Company Name: Green Power

P.O. Box 507

Stanhope, NJ 07874

ChemTel **Emergency Contact:** (800)255-3924

Low Foam Wash **Intended Use:**

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

GHS Classification Placard Key word **GHS Hazard** Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category None Warning Causes eye irritation

2B

GHS Hazard Phrases

Causes eye 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.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

Emergency Overview

Harmful if swallowed. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Route(s) of Entry: Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

Causes eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract.

Inhalation:

Chronic exposure may cause effects similar to those of acute exposure.

LD 50 / LC 50

Ingredient CAS# 6834-92-0, Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt CAS# 27176-87-0: Oral, Rat: LD50 = 650

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Ingredient CAS# 903-04-7, Sodium Polyacrilate:Not available.

CAS# 527-07-1:

Oral, Mouse: LD50 = 3160 mg/kg; Oral, Rat: LD50 = 1100 mg/kg CAS# 64-02-8:Draize

test, rabbit, eye: 1900 u g;

Draize test, rabbit, and eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24H Moderate;

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)CAS #Concentration1. Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt6834-92-05.0-10.0 %2. Pentahydroxyhexanate527-07-1<5.0 %</td>3. Sodium Polyacrylate903-04-7<2.0 %</td>

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes: Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

5. Fire Fighting Measures Flash Pt: NE Explosive Limits: UEL: UEL:

Fire FightingInstructions

Auto ignition Pt:

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

Suitable Extinguishing Media

For small fires, use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or chemical foam.

ΝE

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

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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.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable 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 personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Avoid generating dusty conditions.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed. Do not ingest or inhale. Do not breathe spray or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Precautions to Be Taken in Storing

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

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)		CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIHTLV	Other Limits
1.	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	6834-92-0			
2.	Pentahydroxyhexanate	527-07-1			
3.	Sodium Polyacrylate	903-04-7			

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

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. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

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

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

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

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [] Gas [] Liquid [X] Solid

Freezing Point: NE

Boiling Point: > 100 C

Decomposition Temperature: NE

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Auto ignition Pt:

Flash Pt:

Specific Gravity (Water = 1):

Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):

Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):

NE

Evaporation Rate: 1 (H2O=1)
Solubility in Water: misc.

Percent Volatile: 0.84 % by weight.

pH: 11.5

Appearance and Odor

Appearance: Slight Detergent Odor. Amber/Clear Liquid.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions to Avoid - Instability

Dust generation.

Incompatibility - Materials to Avoid

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, Nitrogen oxides, Carbon dioxide.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [] Will not occur [X]

Conditions to Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

11. Toxicological Information

Epidemiology: No data available. Teratogenicity: No data available.

Reproductive Effects: Neurotoxicity: Other Studies: No information available.

Teratogenicity: EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in lab animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation. Exposures having no effects on the mother should have no effects on the fetus. Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Oral, rat: TDLo = 7632mg/kg Cytogenetic Analysis: intraperitoneal-mouse = {50mmol/L}. DNA Inhibition: hamster fibroblast 500ug/L, rabbit kidney 250umol/L.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

CAS# 527-07-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 194491-31-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

CAS# 903-04-7: ACGIH: Not listed.

California: carcinogen, initial date 1/1/88. NTP: Suspect carcinogen.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)CAS #NTPIARCACGIHOSHA1. Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt6834-92-02. Pentahydroxyhexanate527-07-13. Sodium Polyacrylate903-04-7

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12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 10.8 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static conditions Water flea Daphnia: EC50 = 11-23 mg/L; 48 Hr. Unspecified No data a v a i l a b l e .

Environmental: Aquatic: Water temperature affects biodegration. 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.

Physical: No information found.

Other: The biodegradation of linear sodium alkylbenzenesulfonic 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 alkylbenzenesulfonic acid. Sesquioxides such as ferric oxide, and aluminum oxide are important in the sorption of linear alkylbenzenesulfonic acid. /Linear alkylbenzenesulfonic acid. No data available. Catfish (tap water) 129 ppm/96H.

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 1%, 5 days.

Physical: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Other: None.

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.

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

14. Transport Information

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling

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

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name Not regulated as a hazardous material.

Packing Group:

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt

Pentahydroxyhexanate

TDG Shipping Name No information available.

15. Regulatory Information **US EPA SARA Title III Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)** CAS# Sec.302 (EHS) Sec.304RQ Sec.313 (TRI) Sec.110 1. Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt 6834-92-0 Yes 1000 LB No Nο No 2. Pentahydroxyhexanate 527-07-1 Nο Nο Nο Nο 3. Sodium Polyacrylate 903-04-7 No Nο Nο Nο Other US EPA or State Lists CAA HAP, ODC **CWANPDES Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)** CAS# **TSCA** CAPROP.65

Nο

Inventory

Inventory

No

Nο

6834-92-0

527-07-1

No

Nο

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Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	CAAHAP,ODC	CWA NPDES	TSCA	CAPROP.65
3. Sodium Polyacrylate	903-04-7	No	No	No	No
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	CA TAC, Title 8	MA Oil/HazMat	MI CMR, Part 5	NCTAP
1. Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	6834-92-0	Title 8	Yes	Part 5	No
2. Pentahydroxyhexanate	527-07-1	No	No	No	No
3. Sodium Polyacrylate	903-04-7	No	No	No	No
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	NJEHS	NY Part 597	PA HSL	SCTAP
1. Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	6834-92-0	Yes - 0822	Yes	Yes - E	No
2. Pentahydroxyhexanate	527-07-1	No	No	No	No
3. Sodium Polyacrylate	903-04-7	No	No	No	No
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) CAS#		WI Air			
1. Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	6834-92-0	No			
2. Pentahydroxyhexanate	527-07-1	No			
3. Sodium Polyacrylate	903-04-7	No			

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: 5A Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.

(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

8DTERM: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations

12(b): Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

CWA NPDES: EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
CAA HAP: EPA 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 Critica Materials Register

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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

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

WI Air:

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

Wisconsin Reportable Air Contaminants

[] Yes [X] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
[] Yes [X] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard

[] Yes [X] No Fire Hazard

[] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

[] Yes [X] 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.