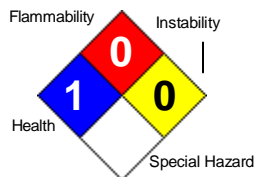


SAFETY DATA SHEET

Green Power Heavy Duty Low Foam

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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 00011-HDLF; GPC-M-8586-5
Product Name: Green Power Heavy Duty Low Foam
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: Green Power
P.O. Box 507
Stanhope, NJ 07874
Emergency Contact: ChemTel (800)255-3924
Intended Use: Low Foam Wash

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

GHS Classification	Placard	Key word	GHS Hazard
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B	None	Warning	Causes eye irritation

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).

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes 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.



3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Surfactant/Detergent	684-35-6-3/ 686-03-58-7.	>2%
2. Sodium Carbonate	5968-11-6	6-10 %
3. Sodium Bicarbonate	144-55-8	2-5%
4. Sodium Citrate	6132-04-3	1-5%
5. Sodium Xylene Sulfanate	1300-72-7	5-10%

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: LEL: UEL:

Auto ignition 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. 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.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Duty Low Foam

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	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits
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				

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:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid
Freezing Point:	NE		
Boiling Point:	> 100 C		
Decomposition Temperature:	NE		

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Duty Low Foam

Auto ignition Pt:	NE
Flash Pt:	NE
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	1.01
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	NE
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	NE
Evaporation Rate:	1 (H ₂ O=1)
Solubility in Water:	misc.
Percent Volatile:	84 % by weight.
pH:	11

Appearance and Odor

Appearance: Slight Detergent Odor. Amber/Green/Clear Liquid.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions to Avoid - Do not mix with strong acids.

Incompatibility - Materials to Avoid - Strong Acids

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.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not Determined

Environmental: Not Determined

Physical: No information found.

Other: Not Determined

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): Not Determined

Physical: Not Determined

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)

TDG Shipping Name No information available.

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III - N/A

Other US EPA or State Lists - N/A

EPA Hazard Categories: N/A

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) ratings 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.