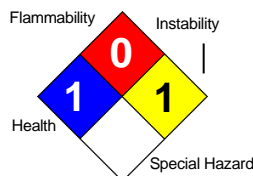


# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Rapid-Resin Clean

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## 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** GPS-003  
**Product Name:** Rapid Resin Clean

**Manufacturer Information**

**Company Name:** Green Power Chemical  
P.O. Box 507  
Stanhope, NJ 07874

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

**Intended Use:** Super Aggressive Cleaner/Degreaser Concentrate

## 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

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### GHS Response Phrases

P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+313 - If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.

### GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

#### Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

**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.

#### LD 50 / LC 50

Ingredient CAS# 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine:

Oral, Rat: LD50 = 1515 mg/Kg

Inhalation, Rat: LD50 = 1.3 mg/l (IRT)

Ingredient CAS# Alcohol Ethoxilate: Not available.

Ingredient CAS# 111-76-2, Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-:

Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = 230 uL/kg; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Severe;

Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 700 ppm/7H Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 450 ppm/4H.

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;

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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.

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	>5.0 %
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	5.0 - 10 %
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	5.0 - 40 %

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

**Eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.

**Skin:** Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion:** Call a poison control center. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

**Inhalation:** Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately.

#### Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

#### Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Flash Pt:</b>	NA	Method Used: Estimate
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL:	UEL:
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>		
<b>Fire Fighting Instructions</b>	NA	

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. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. Will burn if involved in a fire. Combustible liquid and vapor.

#### Flammable Properties and Hazards

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Substance is noncombustible; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire. Use agent most appropriate to extinguish fire. For small fires, use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or chemical 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.

Spills/Leaks: 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. Provide ventilation. Do not let this chemical enter the environment. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool.

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### 7. Handling and Storage

#### Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool, dry place. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Aqueous solutions cannot be stored in aluminum, carbon steel, copper, copper alloys, zinc or nickel containers.

### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5			
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3			
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	50 ppm	20 ppm	

#### 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 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 only under a chemical fume hood. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

#### Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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

**Freezing Point:** < 0 C

**Boiling Point:** > 100 C

**Decomposition Temperature:** NE

**Autoignition Pt:** NA

**Flash Pt:** NA Method Used: Estimate

**Specific Gravity (Water = 1):** ~ 1.04

**Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):** .66 mmHg

**Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):**

**Evaporation Rate:** 1 (H2O=1)

**Solubility in Water:** misc.

**Percent Volatile:** ~ 70 % by weight.

**pH:** ~ 7

**Appearance and Odor:** Appearance: Slight Yellow. Liquid. Odor: Solvent like.

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### 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]

#### Conditions To Avoid - Instability

#### Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Acids, fluorine, Hydrogen peroxide, phosphorus pentoxide, 6-trinitrotoluene.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, sodium oxide. Nitrogen oxides.

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

#### Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Toxicological Information

Epidemiology: No information found.

Teratogenicity: Teratogenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.

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

#### Carcinogenicity/Other Information

CAS# 141-43-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 68439-46-3: 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# 111-76-2: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

California: Not listed.

NTP: Not listed.

IARC: Not listed.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5				
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3				
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2		3	A3	

### 12. Ecological Information

#### General Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 320 mg/L; 96 hr. Static Conditions No data available.

Environmental: No information available.

Physical: No information available.

Other: Do not empty into drains. No data available. Catfish (tap water) 129 ppm/96H.

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

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

Other: None. 24-Hr. LC50; goldfish: 1650 mg/L 96-Hr. LC50; bluegill sunfish: 1490 mg/L 96-Hr. LC50; tidewater silversides: 1250 mg/L

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: No information found.

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.

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### 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

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3 - Warning! Causes mild skin 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. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	No	No	No	No
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	No	No	No	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	No

#### Other US EPA or State Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CAA HAP,ODC	CWANPDES	TSCA	CA PROP.65
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	No	No	No	No
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	No	No	Inventory	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	No	No	Inventory	No

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CA TAC, Title 8	MA Oil/HazMat	MI CMR, Part 5	NCTAP
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	No	No	No	No
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	No	No	No	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	TAC, Title 8	Yes	Part 5	No

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NJEHS	NY Part597	PA HSL	SC TAP
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	No	No	No	No
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	No	No	No	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	Yes - 0275	No	Yes - 1	Yes - Cat.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	WI Air
1. Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	No
2. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	Yes

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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.  
Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)  
Commercial Chemical Control Rules
- 5A(2):** Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
- 6A:** Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
- 8A:** Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
- 8A CAIR:** Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
- 8A PAIR:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
- 8C:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
- 8D:** Notice of Export
- 8DTERM:**
- 12(b):** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical

### Other Important Lists:

- CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA HAP:** EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
- CAA ODC:** California Proposition 65
- CA PROP65:** California AB 1807 - Toxic Air Contaminants California Hazardous Substances List: Title 8, Sec. 339 Michigan Critical Materials Register
- CA TAC:** Michigan DEQ WRP Part 5 Pollutants List North Carolina Toxic Air Pollutants
- CA Title 8: MI CMR:** Pollutants
- MI Part 5: NC** New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List
- TAP: NJEHS:** New York Part 597 List of Hazardous Substances
- NY Part597: PA** Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List
- HSL:** South Carolina Toxic Air Pollutants
- SC TAP:** Wisconsin Reportable Air Contaminants
- WI Air:**

### International Regulatory Lists: EPA Hazard Categories:

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

- [ ] 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

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### 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.