


1. Product and Company Identification
<div>Product Identification</div> <div>CARPET GENERAL CARPET DEGREASER 4285</div>
<div>Company Name</div> <div>GENERAL CHEMICAL CORP</div>
<div>Company Address</div> <div>12336 Emerson Dr Brighton MI 48116 USA</div>
<div>Contact Phone Number</div> <div>248-587-5600</div>
<div>Emergency Phone (Day or Night)</div> <div>(800) 424-9300</div>
<div>Number (Call Collect from Outside U.S.A)</div> <div>+1 703-527-3887</div>
2. Hazard Identification
<div>GHS Hazard Categories</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Skin corrosion/irritation Cat 1</div>
2.2 GHS Label Elements
<div>GHS Signal Word</div> <div>Danger</div>
<div>GHS Pictogram</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Corrosion<div></div></div>
<div>GHS Hazard Statements</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage</div>
<div>GHS Precautionary Statements</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/sprayP280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protectionP310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician</div>

- P301+330+331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
- P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
- P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
- P405: Store locked up

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

List

Chemical Name(s)	CAS Number	% Weight
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1-10
Phosphoric Acid Ester	Proprietary	1 - 10
Sodium Tripolyphosphate	7758-29-4	< 5

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Exposure to mists may cause coughing, sneezing, and other symptoms of respiratory tract irritation. Overexposure may result in lung tissue damage due to corrosive effects.

SKIN: Can be a severe skin irritant. May be corrosive and cause severe burns if not washed immediately.

EYES: This product is destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness.

INGESTION: This product, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.

5. Firefighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Water fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam

5.2 Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazard

Low fire hazard when exposed to heat and flame. Product is not flammable or combustible.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode, and protective clothing.

Flash Point: None to boiling.

Method Used: Tagliabue Closed Cup

Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: LEL: 1.1 UEL: 10.6; for glycol ether EB.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

If material is spilled, evacuate the area, ventilate, and avoid breathing vapors. Dike area to contain

<p>spill. Clean up area by mopping or with absorbent material and place in closed containers for disposal. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters. Do not flush to sewer. If spill occurs indoors, turn off air conditioning and/or heating systems, to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building.</p>
<p>6.2 Environmental Precautions</p> <p>CERCLA (Superfund) Reportable Quantity (in lbs None in attainable quantities.</p>
<p>7. Handling and Storage</p>
<p>7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling</p> <p>Avoid contact with skin and eyes; wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapor; use with adequate ventilation.</p>
<p>7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities</p> <p>KEEP FROM FREEZING! Store in a dry location at room temperature. Keep container closed and maintain all original markings and labels. Do not use aluminum or galvanized steel for storage, pumping or transfer.</p>
<p>7.3 Specific End Use Considerations</p> <p>Do not reuse container without recycling or reconditioning. Handle empty containers as if they were full.</p>
<p>8. Exposure Control/Personal Protection</p>
<p>Eye Protection</p> <p>Safety glasses with side shields. Do NOT wear contact lenses. Chemical goggles and/or face shield should be worn where splashing is possible.</p>
<p>Skin and Body Protection</p> <p>Eye wash and safety shower should be readily available. Wear a chemical resistant apron and boots where splashing is possible.</p>
<p>Respiratory Protection</p> <p>Use NIOSH / MSHA approved respirator where high vapor or mist concentrations are present.</p>
<p>Hand Protection</p> <p>Wear chemical resistant gloves.</p>
<p>Hygiene Measures</p> <p>Protective equipment and clothing should be selected, used and maintained according to applicable standards and regulations. For further information, contact the clothing or equipment manufacturer. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or using restrooms. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at the end of the work shift.</p>
<p>Local Exhaust: Special ventilation is suggested at points where vapors can be expected to escape to the workplace air.</p> <p>Mechanical Exhaust: Mechanical ventilation should be sufficient to maintain exposure levels below exposure limits.</p>

9. Physical and Chemical Properties
Appearance Clear/Green liquid
Specific Gravity (H2O=1) 1.06-1.07
% volatile by volume 93-95%
% solid by weight 5-7%
Weight per gallon 8.8 - 9.0 lbs/gal
Theoretical VOC 0.4 - 0.6 lbs/gal
Color Clear/Green
Odor Citrus Odor
pH 12.5 - 13.5
Boiling Point 212 ° F (initial)
Vapor Pressure Similar to water.
Vapor Density Similar to water.
Water Solubility Complete.
Reactivity in Water: None Analytical VOC (EPA Method 24) : 0.3 - 0.5 lbs/gal
10. Stability and Reactivity
10.1 Reactivity Information Stable
Known Hazardous Reactions

Hazard Polymerization: Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid Heat, sparks, or open flames
Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, salts of strong bases at elevated temperatures, and aluminum surfaces.
Hazardous Decomposition Products Unidentified organic compounds and oxides of carbon.
11. Toxicological Information
<p>Sodium tripolyphosphate [CASRN 007758-29-4]</p> <p>-ACUTE TOXICITY Oral LD50 (rat) = 5,400 mg/kg Eye irritation (rabbit): 3.3/110.0, slightly irritating</p> <p>-Dermal LD50 (rabbit) > 7,940 mg/kg Skin irritation (rabbit): 0-0/8.0 (24 hr), not irritating</p> <p>-Inhalation LC50 (rat) > 0.39 mg/L, 4 hr</p> <p>-Subchronic: Rats fed sodium tripolyphosphate anhydrous in their diet for two years exhibited decreased growth, increased kidney/body weight ratios, and kidney changes.</p> <p>-Teratology: No birth defects were noted in rabbits given sodium tripolyphosphate anhydrous orally during pregnancy.</p> <p>-Reproductive: No effects were seen on the ability of male and female rats to reproduce when fed sodium tripolyphosphate anhydrous for 3 successive generations.</p> <p>-Mutagenicity: Sodium tripolyphosphate anhydrous has generally produced no genetic changes in a variety of standard tests using animals and animal or bacterial cells. Genetic changes were reported in a standard test using yeast cells. [0,0-18,19,0-071000]</p> <p>Silicic acid, disodium salt [CASRN 006834-92-0]</p> <p>-ACUTE TOXICITY</p> <p>-Oral LD50 (rat) = 847 mg/kg Eye irritation (rabbit): 0.1 ml, Corrosive</p> <p>-Skin irritation (rabbit): Moist skin, Corrosive (At 4 hrs.)</p> <p>-Sub chronic Data: In a study of rats fed sodium silicate in drinking water for three months, at 200, 600 and 1800 ppm, changes were reported in the blood chemistry of some animals, but no specific changes to the organs of the animals due to sodium silicate administration were observed in any of the dosage groups. Another study reported adverse effects to the kidneys of dogs fed sodium silicate in their diet at 2.4g/kg/day for 4 weeks, whereas rats fed the same dosage did not develop any treatment-related effects. Decreased numbers of births and survival to weaning was reported for rats fed sodium silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm.</p> <p>-Special Studies: Sodium silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay. There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of sodium silicates. Frequent ingestion over extended periods of time of gram quantities of silicates is associated with the formation kidney stones and other siliceous urinary calculi in humans. Sodium silicate is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. [15,16-12,13,U,18,12-100200], [17,15-18,12,15-033100]</p> <p>2-butoxyethanol [CASRN 000111-76-2]</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY</p> <p>-Oral LD50 (guinea pig) = 1.4 g/kg Eye irritation (rabbit): severe.</p> <p>-Dermal LD50 (guinea pig) > 2 g/kg Skin irritation (rabbit): moderate.</p> <p>-Inhalation LC50 (guinea pig) > 633 ppm, 1 hr</p> <p>-Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Inhalation exposure of pregnant rabbits caused some lethality to the dam and fetus at 200 ppm, but there were no effects at 100 ppm and below. In another</p>

study by the same route irritancy was noted in the dams and a related fetotoxicity was observed at 100 and 200 ppm, but there were no effects 50 ppm and below. Birth defects were not noted in either study.

-Other Testing: Exposure of rats by inhalation to 2-butoxyethanol caused hemolysis, hemoglobinuria (blood in the urine) and a slight increase in liver weight. Other species, including man, were much less sensitive to hemolysis. The hemolytic effect seen in rats was transitory and/or reversible and not considered to be relevant to human health.

-Carcinogenicity: The National Toxicology Program (NTP, 1998) has conducted lifetime inhalation bioassays in rats and mice at concentrations up to 125 ppm and 250 ppm 2-butoxyethanol, respectively. NTP found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats, equivocal evidence in female rats based on adrenal tumors, and some evidence in male and female mice based on liver hemangiosarcoma and forestomach tumors. The relevance of these findings to humans is questionable. NTP concludes that the human carcinogenic potential of this material cannot be determined at this time. [18,7-1,14-082400]

12. Ecological Information

Sodium tripolyphosphate [CASRN 007758-29-4]

-ECOTOXICITY 96-hr LC50 (rainbow trout) > 100 mg/L 48-hr EC50 (daphnia magna) > 1000 mg/L

-Biodegradation: Studies have not been conducted since when dissolved/hydrolyzed in water it yields completely mineralized materials. [0,0-18,19,0-071000]

Silicic acid, disodium salt [CASRN 006834-92-0]

-ECOTOXICITY

96 hr - LC50 (mosquitofish) = 530 mg/L 48 hr - LC50 (water flea) = 113 mg/L

96 hr EC50 (gambusia affnis) = 2,320 ppm 96 hr EC50 (amphipoda) = 160 ppm

96 hr - LC50 (scud) = 160 mg/L 28 d - LC50 (polychaete) = 210-250 g/L

96 hr EC50 (Lymnea) = 632 ppm 96 hr EC50 (daphnia magna) = 247 ppm

-Terrestrial wildlife - Oral LD50 (mouse) = 770 mg/kg

-Environmental Fate: This material is not persistent in aquatic systems, but its high pH when undiluted or unneutralized is acutely harmful to aquatic life. Diluted material yields dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. It does not contribute to BOD. This material does not bioaccumulate except in species that use silica as a structural material such as diatoms and siliceous sponges. Where abnormally low natural silica concentrations exist (less than 0.1 ppm), dissolved silica may be a limiting nutrient for diatoms and a few other aquatic algal species. However, the addition of excess dissolved silica over the limiting concentration will not stimulate the growth of diatom populations; their growth rate is independent of silica concentration once the limiting concentration is exceeded. Neither silica nor sodium will appreciably bioconcentrate up the food chain [14,23-20,C,G,18,12,15-121898], [15,16-12,13,U,18,12-100200]

2-Butoxyethanol [CASRN 000111-76-2]

ECOTOXICITY

48 h LC50 (Daphnia) > 1,000 mg/l 24 h TLm Brine shrimp = 1,000 mg/l

96 h LC50 Fathead minnow = 1,700 mg/l IC50 bacteria > 5,000 mg/l

DEGRADATION

BOD 5 = 26 % (O2 consumption) COD (measured) = 2.25 mg/mg

BOD10 = 74 % ThOD (calculated) = 2.10 - 2.30 mg/mg

BOD20 = 88 % Kow (measured) = 0.83

28 d Sturm test = 90% (CO2 evolved) [20,2-1,2,18-011701]

13. Disposal Considerations

Product Disposal Considerations:

In accordance with all federal, state and local requirements.
RCRA HAZARD CLASS D002
14. Transportation Information
<p>Hazardous Material Description: (Proper shipping name, hazard class, hazard ID#, packing group)</p> <p>Domestic ground non-bulk: UN1760, CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., 8, PG III (DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE, PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTER)</p> <p>Domestic ground bulk: UN1760, CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., 8, PG III (DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE, PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTER)</p> <p>International: UN1760, CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., 8, PG III (DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE, PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTER)</p>
15. Regulatory Information
<p>SARA TITLE III (313):</p> <p>This product contains the following chemical(s) above deminis concentrations and may be subject to reporting under section 313: Reportable Category: Certain glycol ethers, 1 - 10%.</p>
<p>HMIS-Health:</p> <p>2</p>
<p>NFPA-Health:</p> <p>2</p>
16. Other Information
<p>SDS Revision:</p> <p>None</p>
<p>Date:</p> <p>7/16/2018</p>
<p>SDS Author:</p> <p>General Chemical Corp</p>
Additional Information:
<p>Disclaimer:</p> <p>The development of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) relies upon information provided to us by each of our raw material suppliers. This SDS will be updated as changes occur to their SDS(s).</p> <p>We believe the recommendations and technical information contained herein to be accurate. However, they are given without warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, and we assume no responsibility for losses or damage, direct or indirect, as a result of their use.</p>

HEALTH	2
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0
PPE	0

