SMITH & JONES JANITORIAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT

Safety Data Sheet
SPECIAL GREEN

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	SPECIAL GREEN
SDS #	SJJ-035
Recommended Use	All Purpose Cleaner

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	SMITH & JONES JANITORIAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT
Address	1 Biloxi Square West Columbia, SC 29170 USA

1.5 Emergency phone number

Company Phone Number	1-803-822-8500
Emergency Telephone (24 hr)	INFOTRAC 1-352-323-3500 (International) 1-800-535-5053 (North America)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1
- Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (chapter 3.9), Cat. 2
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264	Wash … thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/.../if you feel unwell,
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Butoxyethanol "BUTYL"

Concentration	5 – 10 %
EC no.	203-905-0
CAS no.	111-76-2
Index no.	603-014-00-0

- Acute toxicity (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled

Coconut Oil Acid Diethanolamine Condensate (2/1)

Concentration 3 – 5 %
CAS no. 68130-42-9

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxy-, mono-C8-10-alkyl ethers, phosphates

Concentration	1 - 3 %
CAS no.	68130-47-2

Nonyl phenol ethoxylate

Concentration 1 – 3 %

CAS no.	9016-45-9
Index no.	603-071-00-1

Sodium Nitrilo-triacetate

Concentration 1 – 3 %
CAS no. 18663-53-8

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Remove from exposure. Keep warm and at rest. If there is difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing, give artificial respiration. Do not use mouth to mouth ventilation. Obtain medical attention urgently.
In case of skin contact	Immediately wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing as washing proceeds. Contaminated clothing should be washed or dry-cleaned before re-use. Obtain medical attention if blistering occurs or redness persists.
In case of eye contact	Immediately flood the eye with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open. Obtain medical attention urgently.
If swallowed	Wash out mouth with water. Have victim drink 240-300ml of water to dilute stomach contents. Obtain medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation: Exposure to vapour may have the following effects: muscular weakness. central nervous system depression.

Ingestion: Swallowing may have the following effects: diarrhea. nausea. vomiting. headache. drowsiness. central nervous system depression. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may severely damage the lungs.

Skin contact: Skin absorption may be a significant route for exposure. Repeated or prolonged contact may produce defatting of the skin leading to irritation and dermatitis.

Eye Contact: Liquid or vapour will cause conjunctival irritation and possibly corneal damage.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet. Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Select extinguishing agent appropriate to other materials involved. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous thermal (de)composition products:
On exposure to air: peroxidation resulting in increased fire or explosion risk.
On burning: release of carbon monoxide / carbon dioxide. Reacts violently with strong oxidizers, increased risk of fire / explosion. Reacts violently with some bases, increased risk of fire.
Unusual fire/explosion Hazards: Hazardous Combustion Products : CARBON OXIDES

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.
Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ventilate the area to dispel residual vapors. Wear appropriate protective clothing. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear respiratory protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Allow to evaporate if it is safe to do so or contain and absorb using earth, sand or other inert material. Finally flush area with plenty of water. Advise authorities if spillage has entered water course or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area and clean by mopping or wet vac or using a suitable absorbent. Rinse remaining material to drain.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use in well ventilated area. Avoid inhaling vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store between 40F and 120F

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS: 111-76-2)
PEL (Inhalation): 50 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

2. 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS: 111-76-2)
PEL (Inhalation): 240 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

3. 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS: 111-76-2)
PEL (Inhalation): 20 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Body protection
Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.

Respiratory protection
Respiratory protection if there is a risk of uncontrolled exposure to vapour.

Thermal hazards & Environmental exposure controls
Not available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form	Green Liquid
Odor	Mild Citrus
Odor threshold	Not determined
pH	< 3.0
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	>140F
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined
Upper/lower flammability limits	Not determined
Upper/lower explosive limits	Not determined
Vapor pressure	Not determined
Vapor density	Not determined
Relative density	1.02
Solubility(ies)	Completely Soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	Not Determined
Explosive properties	Not determined
Oxidizing properties	Not Determined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Stable under normal use and temperature conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability
No specific information.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials
No chemical reactions are likely to occur.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Nonylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol
LD50 Skin - Rat - > 16000 mg/kg - NDA

Coconut Oil Acid Diethanolamine Condensate (2/1)
LD50 Oral - Rat - 12400 ul/kg
Remarks: Acute Potential Health Effects:
Skin: Causes skin irritation. It may be absorbed through skin. Acute Overexposure or polonged/repeated

exposure by skin contact may affect the liver, urinary system (kidneys), and respiratory system.
Eyes: Causes eye irritation.
Inhalation: Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion: May cause digestive tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated.

Diethanolamine
LD50 Skin - Rabbit - 7640 uL/kg - LD50 Oral - Mouse - 3300 mg/kg
LD50 Intraperitoneal - Rat - 120 mg/kg – LD50 Oral – Rat 620 uL/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Eye & Skin Result: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

Carcinogenicity
Coconut Oil Acid Diethanolamine Condensate (2/1)
LD50 Oral - Rat - 10000 mg/kg
Remarks: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).
Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Reproductive toxicity
Diethanolamine
TDLo Oral - Rat - 2800 mg/kg - female 6-19 days of pregnancy
Result: Effects on Fertility - Post-implantation mortality
Effcts on Newborn - Growth statistics
TDLo Skin - Rat - 15 gm/kg - female 6-15 days of pregnancy.
Result: Maternal Effects - Other effects
Effects on Newborn - other postnatal measures or effects

TDLo Skin - Rabbit - 4550 mg/kg - female 6-18 days of pregnancy.
Result: Materan Effects - other effects
Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation/exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill) - 1341 ppm - 96 hours
EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 1720 mg/l

Coconut Oil Acid Diethanolamine Condensate (2/1)
LC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 3.6 mg/l - 96 hours

Persistence and degradability
Not determined

Bioaccumulative potential
Not determined

Mobility in soil
Not determined

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not determined

Other adverse effects
Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product & Disposal of contaminated packaging
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Waste treatment
Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods
IMDG
Not dangerous goods
IATA
Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further information/disclaimer
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties are correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication.