



Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Identifier G55 - Floor Cleaner

Product Use Description: Thin clear bright orange liquid with Citrus odor - Dilutable concentrate cleaner for floor cleaning applications

Manufacturer or suppliers' details

P & S Sales, Inc
20943 Cabot Blvd.
Hayward CA 94545

Emergency Number: 800-255-3924
Customer Service: 510-732-2628
Business Fax: 510-732-2632

Section 2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

Skin Corrosion/Irritation : Category 1A

GHS Label Elements

Hazard pictograms



Hazard Word Danger

Hazard Statements

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary Statements

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapour/spray

Wash skin thoroughly after handling

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection



**IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse**
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

3. Composition Information on Ingredients

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
1310-73-2	2-5%	Sodium Hydroxide
6834-92-0	2-5%	Silicic acid, disodium salt

Amounts specified are typical and do not represent a specification. Remaining components are proprietary, non-hazardous, and/or present at amounts below reportable limits.

4. First Aid Measures

IN CASE OF CONTACT, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.

IF SWALLOWED, do NOT induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Get medical attention immediately. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire fighters and other who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Contact with metal can form hydrogen gas. Hydrogen is extremely flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air. Closed containers may explode when heated or contents contaminated with water.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Contain, vacuum up, place in non-sparking container for disposal. Prevent waterway contamination. Construct a dike to prevent spreading. Collect run-off and transfer to drums or tanks for later disposal. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.



7. Handling and Storage

Do not get in eyes, or skin or on clothing. Do not breathe mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. To avoid rapid temperature rise, violent spattering, or explosive eruptions always add caustic to water when mixing. Never add water to a caustic when mixing. Heat water to 80-100 F before adding product. Add small amounts of product slowly and evenly over single addition, Water should not exceed 160° F during addition.

Storage: Do NOT store near strong acids.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	2 mg/m ³ (OSHA TWA PEL) 2 mg/m ³ (STEL)
6834-92-0	Silicic acid, disodium salt	None Listed

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits. Provide ventilation if necessary to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits (see below). Dilution ventilation acceptable, but local mechanical exhaust ventilation preferred, if practical, at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems. Monitor carbon monoxide and oxygen levels in tank and enclosed spaces.

Eye/ Face Protection:

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear a face shield, chemical goggles, and have eye- flushing equipment immediately available.

Skin Protection:

Natural rubber or Polyvinyl chloride gloves should be worn when handling this material. Wear chemical goggles, a face shield, and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/ or its components when airborne exposure limits are exceeded (see below). Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full-face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Respiratory protection

programs must comply with 29 CFR & 1910.134

Other Protective Equipment: Rubber boots, Rubber suit or Apron, Chemical resistant protective clothing.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties



Flash Point N/A	Upper Flamability Limit N/A	
Auto Ignition N/A	Lower Flamability Limit N/A	
Physical State Liquid	Color Orange	Vapor Press 1.6 mm/Hg @20C
pH 13	Specific Gravity 1.05	Viscosity Thin
Vapor Density (Air=1) N/A	Melting Point °F 20	Odor Citrus
Water Solubility Complete	VOC Content .49%, .043 lb/Gal	

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability Stable

Hazardous Polymerization Not Expected to Occur

Conditions to Avoid Avoid strong acids, metals and organic material such as chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Explosive hydrogen gas can be liberated on contact with metals, such as zinc, tin or aluminum. Hydrogen gas can result in explosive hazards in confined spaces.

11. Toxicological Information

Data on this material and/or a similar material are summarized for the Caustic Soda component: Sodium Hydroxide Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic to rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD 50 1,350 mg/Kg for dry material), and corrosive to rabbit eyes and skin. Many publications in the scientific literature confirm the severely irritating properties of acute and short-term exposure to this material in humans and animals and discuss toxic effects (such as a death, eye damage or changes in lung morphology), which are probably related to the corrosive properties of this compound. Inhalation of unmeasured concentrations 30 minutes per day for 2.5 months resulted in lung damage in rats. A rodent drinking water study at 1% (duration unknown) was reported to result in "nervous symptoms" and growth retardation. Growth was unaffected in this same study at 0.5 %, but no conceptions occurred. No tumors were seen in any longer term animal studies. This material produced no generic charges in standard tests using bacterial cells.

No significant increases in mortality in relation to duration or intensity of exposures were reported in an epidemiologic study of a small group of workers exposed to caustic dusts for 30 years or more. Massive ingestion of this material has been implicated as causing esophageal cancer. Squamous cell carcinomas of the esophagus occurred approximately 12-42 years later in individuals who survived accidental childhood ingestion and are likely due to the tissue destruction and possible scarring of the esophagus rather than a direct effect of this material.

12. Ecological Information

Sodium Hydroxide. Data from several species of fish showed a range of tolerance (brook trout > spotfin and Lake Emerald shiners > minnows > mosquitofish > goldfish) that was most likely related to changes in the pH produced by addition of this material to the water. The minimum lethal concentration for minnows, Mayfly larvae and Daphnia was 100 ppm and for Chironomus larvae, 700 ppm.

Chemical Fate

Sodium Hydroxide: No Data were available, but this material is a strong alkali that easily dissolves in water with resulting acid/base chemistry.



13. Disposal Considerations

Consult with environmental engineer or professional to determine if neutralization is appropriate and for handling procedures for residual material. Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulation.

14. Transportation Information

Domestic Ground Shipments less than 1 gallon

This product is not considered a Corrosive Hazard, excepted 173.154 (b)(2)

International Shipments and Shipment by Air, packages over 1 gallon

UN1760, Corrosive Liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Hydroxide), 8, PGIII

Reportable Quantity: 1,000 lb - Trucks, Corrosive Placards

15. Regulatory Information

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370)

Immediate (Acute) Health: Yes Fire: No

Delayed Chronic Health: No Reactive: No

Sudden Release of Pressure: No

The components of this product are all on the TSCA inventory list.

Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:

SARA Reportable Quantities CERCLA RQ SARA TPQ - Sodium Hydroxide 1000 Lbs.

Massachusetts Right to know

This product does contain the following chemical (s), as indicated below, currently on the Massachusetts Right-to-Know Substances List. - Sodium Hydroxide

New Jersey Right to know

This product does contain the following chemical (s), as indicated below, currently on the New Jersey Right-to-Know Substances List. - Sodium Hydroxide

Pennsylvania Environmental Hazard

This product does contain the following chemical (s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Environmental Hazard List. - Sodium Hydroxide.

Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical (s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List. - Sodium Hydroxide.

16. Other Information

The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination, and it is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that they are suitable and complete for its particular use. If buyer repackages this product, legal counsel should be consulted to insure proper health, safety and other



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necessary information is included on the container.