

Material Safety Data Sheet

RIT® Color Remover

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05/07/07**SECTION #1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product: RIT® Color Remover

Phoenix Brands
2855 N. Franklin Rd., #7
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219 USAConsumer Service Telephone Number: 1-866-794-0800
Emergency Contact: PROSAR IPC
Emergency Phone Number: 1-866-794-0800

Product Description: Water-soluble mixture of inorganic and organic compounds

SECTION #2 – COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTSComponent: Sodium hydrosulfite (CAS No. 7775-14-6)
No OSHA PEL(s) or ACGIH TLV(s)Component: Sodium carbonate (CAS No. 497-19-8)
No OSHA PEL(s) or ACGIH TLV(s)Component: Sodium metasilicate (CAS No. 6834-92-0)
No OSHA PEL(s) or ACGIH TLV(s)Component: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, trisodium salt, trihydrate (CAS No. 150-38-9)
No OSHA PEL(s) or ACGIH TLV(s)**SECTION #3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Route of Exposure - Inhalation**

Inhalation of the components of this product does not pose a significant risk to health when used according to instructions and with appropriate protective measures (see Section #8). Inhalation of dust from this product may irritate the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract.

Route of Exposure - Skin

Skin contact may produce irritation and possible skin burns.

Route of Exposure - Eyes

Contact with the eyes may produce severe irritation, burns, and possible permanent eye damage.

Route of Exposure - Ingestion

Ingestion of this material may produce gastric irritation, abdominal pain, hemorrhage, and diarrhea. Burns to the mouth, throat, and esophagus may also occur.

SECTION #4 – FIRST AID MEASURES**First Aid - Inhalation**

If signs and symptoms of toxicity are observed, remove subject from area. Perform artificial respiration and/or seek medical attention if necessary.

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SECTION #4 – FIRST AID MEASURES CONTINUED...

First Aid - Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap, and rinse with water for at least fifteen minutes. Seek medical attention if necessary.

First Aid - Eyes

Flush affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance.

First Aid - Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, give the individual large quantities of water or milk. Continue giving liquids even if vomiting occurs. If the individual is unconscious or convulsive, seek immediate medical assistance. Do not attempt to give liquids to an unconscious person.

SECTION #5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): not applicable

Autoignition Temperature: not applicable

Flammability Class: not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): not applicable

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Some components of this product may ignite when exposed to flame or by reaction with incompatible materials (see Section #10 for incompatible materials). Fires or explosions involving this product may emit sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and/or nitrogen oxides as decomposition byproducts.

Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical or flood with large quantities of water.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions

If fighting a fire in which this product is present, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with full-facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

SECTION #6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be taken in the event of Spills, Leaks or Release

Wear protective clothing (gloves, goggles) to prevent contact with skin or eyes. Clean up spilled material so as to minimize dispersion of dust. If excessive dusting occurs, wear appropriate respiratory protection (see Section #8). For large spills, shovel material into a container for reclamation. For small spills, flush away with large quantities of water.

Waste Disposal Methods

Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and local regulations.

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SECTION #7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place away from flames and incompatible materials (see Section #10). Keep containers tightly closed.

SECTION #8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation

If the product is used in a manner that generates airborne dust, provide appropriate ventilation (dilution, local exhaust) adequate to control dust concentrations in air.

Eye Protection

If eye contact with the product is possible, wear eye protection (e.g., chemical goggles) adequate to prevent eye contact and/or injury.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves suitable for protection against irritant chemicals. Rubber, PVA, or nitrile are satisfactory materials.

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection is not normally required in the use of this product. If this product is used in a manner that generates dust not controlled by ventilation, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator having a configuration (class, type of facepiece, filters, assigned protection factor, etc.) appropriate to the concentration of dust or mist generated. For guidance on the selection and use of respiratory protection, consult American National Standard Z88.2-1992 (ANSI, New York, NY 10036 USA).

Work/Hygienic Practices

To avoid ingestion of material, wash hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.

SECTION #9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Percent Volatiles: not applicable

Melting Point: >130°F / >54°C

Appearance: odorless white powder

Solubility (H₂O): soluble

Vapor pressure: not applicable

Vapor density: not applicable

Evaporation Rate: not applicable

SECTION #10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to Avoid

Stable when kept dry and maintained at room temperature. Product may decompose if heated in excess of 130°F/54°C., or may decompose or ignite if exposed to highly humid air or small quantities of water. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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SECTION #10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY CONTINUED...

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents; strong acids; hypochlorites; chlorates; perchlorates; inorganic and organic peroxides; aluminum; lead; tin; zinc; fluorine; phosphorus pentoxide.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Heating to temperatures in excess of 130°F./54°C. may liberate sulfur dioxide as a byproduct. If this product is exposed to flame, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen may be released.

SECTION #11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None of the components of this product are classified as potential or demonstrated human carcinogens by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

Health Conditions Aggravated By Exposure

Pre-existing pulmonary diseases (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema) may be aggravated by inhalation of the dust of this product. Individuals who are sensitive to sulfites may experience hypersensitivity reactions from inhalation, eye or skin contact, or ingestion of this substance.

SECTION #12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

The product is not expected to present an environmental hazard.

SECTION #13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and local regulations.
Empty containers should be triple rinsed before disposal.

SECTION #14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Hazard Class: Non-hazardous
Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated
WHMIS Hazard Classification(s): None Applicable

SECTION #15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Title III - Hazard Class(es): Acute Health Hazard

SARA Title III - Section 313 Supplier Notification: This product contains no chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

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SECTION #16 – OTHER INFORMATION – DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following: CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching. EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR: ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. TLV – Threshold Limit Value – an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL), and the instantaneous Ceiling Limit. Skin adsorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA – U. S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit – this exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs).

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). LEL – the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL – the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

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