Kleen-Rite

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name:	Water Based Fragrance (Blue)			DATE:	4/2/2015
Supplier:	Kleen-Rite Corporation			REV.	01
	257 South 9th St.	PHONE	800-233-3873		
	Columbia, PA 17512				
In Case of emergency	Chemtrec 800-424-9300				
Product type	Liquid cleaning solution				

Section 2. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS Number		% by weight	ppm

There are no aditonal ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classfied as hazardous to health or the environment and hence do not require reporting in this section.

Section 3. Hazardous Identification

Emergency Overview:	Prolonged and or repeated contact may cause mild irritation or redness to eyes and skin.
Physical state	Liquid
Color	Transparent
Precautionary measures	Use personnal protective gear and appropriate handeling measures to control/ reduce hazards associated with contact with eyes, skin, ingestion, inhalation and environmental release.
Routes of entry	Eyes, skin, inhalation, ingestion
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	May be irritating to the mucous membranes to the nose, throat or lungs. Choking, coughing or headache may occur.
Ingestion	May cause irritation to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal system. Large amounts may cause vomiting and diarrhea.
Skin	May cause redness or swelling. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis.
Eyes	Severe eye irritant. Liquid and mists may damage the eyes causing corneal injury.

See toxicololical information sect 11

Section 4. First Aid Measures

First Aid for Eye:	Check for and remove any contact lens. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occationally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
First Aid for Skin:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water fo rat least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes throughly before reuse.
First Aid for Inhalation:	Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, is irregular or if respiratory arrests occurs, provide artifical respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
First Aid for Ingestion:	Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
Protection of first aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropiate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash point (^{o}F)	N/A
Extingushing media	Nonflammable
Special exposure hazards	None Known
Decomposition products	Alkaline vapors in a fire
Special Protective equipment for fire fighters	None Known

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecesary and unprocected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropiate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal equipment (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevent authorities of the product has caused environmental pollution (sewer, waterways,soil, or air).
Methods for cleaning up	
Small Spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large Spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillage into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain an collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or idatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note see Section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling & Storing:	Put appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking shold be prohibited in areas where material is handled, stored, and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swollow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and cothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropiate respirator when ventitation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. For Industrial use only.
Storage	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in orginial container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropiate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Ingredient	**Exposure limits**
	ACGIH TLV (United States)
	TWA: **hours**
Recommended monitoring procedures	If this prorduct contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference shoud be made to appropiate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment (cont'd)

Engineering measures	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclusures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face throughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropiate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminiated clothes before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Personal protection	
Respiratory	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Hands	Chemical-resistant, imperivous gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assesment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their proctective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Eyes	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be use when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible chemical spalsh goggles should be worn (unless the assessment indicates a higher degreee of protection).
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks invovled and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions form ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters, or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physcial state	liquid (mobile, liquid)
Flash point (^{o}F)	N/A
Apearance @ 70^{o}F	liquid (mobile, liquid)
Boiling point (^{o}F)	212
Specific Gravity	1.04
Vapor density	(air = 1) >1
Evaporation rate	(water = 1) <1
pH	7 to 8
Solubility in water	Soluable

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable

Conditions to avoid None known

Incompatible materials None known

Hazardous decomposition products None known

Hazardous Polymerization Under normal conditons of stoage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name		Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
No data provided at this time					

Chronic toxicity
Conclusion/Summary No data available at this time
Carcinogenicity
Conclusion/Summary No data available at this time
Mutagenicity
Conclusion/Summary No data available at this time
Teratogenicity
Conclusion/Summary No data available at this time
Reproductive toxicity
Conclusion/Summary No data available at this time

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity No data available at this time

Aquatic exotoxicity
Conclusion/Summary No data available at this time

Persistence/degradablity
Conclusion/Summary Inorganic. Soluble silicates, upon dilution, rapidly depolymerise into molecular species indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. They combine with ions like Ca, Mg, Fe, Al and others to end up as insoluble compounds similar to constituents of natural soils.

Section 13. Disposable Considerations

Water disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any-by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Disposal of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be dosposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and it container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be take when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Refer to Section 7: Handling and Storage and Section 8 Exposure Control/Personal Protection for additional handling information and protection of employees.

Section 14. Transportation Information

Regultory Information	UN Number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional Information
DOT Classification	Not regulated					
IMDG Class	Not regulated					
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated					

PG* Packing Group

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Not regulated

Section 16. Other Information

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