

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## WATERBASED TURPS

Infosafe No.: LQ837  
ISSUED Date : 08/07/2017  
ISSUED by: BONDALL PTY LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

WATERBASED TURPS

**Product Code**

87001, 87002

**Company Name**

BONDALL PTY LTD

**Address**

Australia: 113 Belmont Avenue  
Belmont, WA 6104 Australia

New Zealand: Owens Logistics,  
3-5 Kahu Street,  
Otahuhu, Auckland 2024

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: Australia: +61 (8)6272 3800 / New Zealand: 0800 474 7738

**Emergency phone number**

AU: 1800 638 556, NZ: 0800 154 666

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Cleaning agent

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.  
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.3B Substance that is mildly irritating to the skin

6.7B Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

**Pictogram (s)**

Health hazard

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P103 Read label before use.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

### Precautionary statement – Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

### Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt	5064-31-3	<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water.		Balance

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

### Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.(0800 764 766)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

This product is non combustible. However, following evaporation of aqueous component under fire conditions, the non-aqueous component may decompose and/or burn.

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## Decomposition Temperature

Not available

## Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Increase ventilation. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. As a water based product, if spilt on electrical equipment the product will cause short-circuits.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. Protect from freezing.

### Storage Temperatures

Between 5°C and 30°C.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for the mixture. However, over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels.

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use with good general ventilation. If mists or vapours are produced, local exhaust ventilation should be used.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or rubber (natural, latex). Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

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### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Form

Liquid

### Appearance

Clear liquid

### Colour

Colourless

### Odour

Detergent

### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

### Melting Point

Not available

### Boiling Point

100°C (water)

### Solubility in Water

Soluble

### Specific Gravity

1.012 (15°C)

### pH

10 - 10.5

### Vapour Pressure

Not available

### Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not available

### Evaporation Rate

Not available

### Odour Threshold

Not available

### Viscosity

Not available

### Volatile Component

This product contains a maximum VOC content of 63 g/l.

### Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not available

### Flash Point

Not available

### Flammability

Non-combustible

### Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not available

### Flammable Limits - Lower

Not available

### Flammable Limits - Upper

Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. If exposed to temperatures above 35°C the product will become cloudy. This cloudy effect will not affect the performance or safety of the product.

### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Keep at temperature not exceeding 35°C. Avoid freezing.

### Incompatible materials

Acids and oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

LD50 (rat): 1,740 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

ATE: 2000 mg/kg

#### Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

In an absorption and excretion study according to OECD 417 nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt was administered to male Wistar rats in single oral administration at dose levels of 500 mg/kg and 25 mg/kg bw, and repeated oral administration at a dose level of 500 mg/kg/day, nominally. After single and repeated oral administration nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt was rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption, however, was incomplete amounting to about 50 % of the dose applied. Excretion was rapid with an urinary excretion half-life of about 5-6 hours. The investigation does not give an indication that induction or saturation of urinary excretion of nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt occurs after repeated oral administration. The experiment does not indicate any bioaccumulation potential. This absorption and excretion study in male Wistar rats is classified acceptable and satisfies the guideline requirements in rats according to OECD 417.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

#### Skin

Causes mild skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt was classed as non-irritating when applied as finely ground powder or as 10% aqueous solution to intact skin of male and female rabbits.

#### Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt was classed as a mild eye irritant in male and female rabbits when applied as fine ground powder. The average maximum score was 23.0 out of a possible 110 in one hour.

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### Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

In a study with 66 human volunteers 20% nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt was applied in 1% liquid detergent. Signs of skin irritation were not reported. After 3 induction per week for 3 consecutive weeks challenge was performed with 20% nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt. In this study, nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt is not considered a dermal sensitizer.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

In vitro: In none of the very different experimental conditions was nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt found to be able to significantly increase the frequency of chromosomal aberrations, including that of polyploid cells.

In vivo: The test substance Trilon A 92 R does not lead to a chromosome-damaging (clastogenic) effect nor does it lead to any impairment of chromosome distribution in the course of mitosis (aneugenic activity) in bone marrow cells in vivo.

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

In rats exposed to 20000ppm hydrated nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt in their diets, levels of urinary tract neoplastic changes were elevated over controls. The principle tumour type was the occurrence of transitional-cell type primary tumours of the urinary tract. Endocrine tumour incidence was increased in both low and mid dose groups relative to controls.

Target organ for carcinogenicity: kidney.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Fertility: NOAEL 450 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat F2b, F1c - NOEL systemic 90 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat F2b, F1c - LOAEL 450 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat F2b, F1c No significant effects on reproduction at 450 mg/kg/d.

Development: NOAEL: 450 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 90 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Maternal toxicity: - LOAEL: 450 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat No significant effects on embryonic development at dose levels up to 450 mg/kg/d. Teratogenicity: - NOAEL: 250 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rabbit No delirious effect on the development of the fetuses was observed in rabbits receiving nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt up to 250 mg/kg/d.

### STOT-single exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Target organ: lungs.

RD50 4.25 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat. The results of this study show sensory irritation to be present in rats at levels of 2.86 and 4.25 mg/L nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt. The RD50 value was estimated to be 4.25 mg/L (close to the maximum attainable concentration). Sensory irritation was absent at a level of 0.91mg/L nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt.

### STOT-repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

### Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients are given below:

### Persistence and degradability

The surfactant(s) contained in this product complies(comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. The other substances in the product are expected to be readily biodegradable.

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (NTA):

Water - Degradation 100: 14 days

The aerobic biodegradation of NTA was studied using river water and industrial WWTP effluent. The initial concentration of NTA applied was 70 mg/l. The experiment was conducted in accordance with the OECD Method 301 E. The test performed for 14 days determined that Trisodium nitrilotriacetate is 100 % biodegradable. The original test report (BASF (1983b) Labor Oekologie, unveröfentlichte Untersuchung, Testnummer OT/1/83/5) is unpublished and not available. The test results of this unpublished report were cited from the EU RAR 2005.

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Water - Half-life 100: 50 hours

In summary, kinetics of NTA degradation were studied in an estuarine water system from Canada with prior history of NTA exposure. Degradation followed first-order kinetics and the estimated mineralisation half-life was ~2 days. Degradation had no lag phase, indicating adaption of bacteria to prior NTA exposure. No consistent effect of salinity (4 – 19 %) or DOC (2-12 mg/l) on NTA degradation rates was observed.

Water - Degradation :

The decomposition of trisodium nitrilotriacetate monohydrate (NTA) in soils was studied by performing analyses for NTA and inorganic nitrogen after incubation of NTA-treated soils (200 mg NTA/kg soil d.w.) for various times ( $\geq 7$  -  $\leq 42$  days) at 30°C.

The results showed that NTA is readily decomposed by soil microorganisms under aerobic or anaerobic conditions and that NTA-N is converted to nitrate and ammonium under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, respectively.

### **Mobility**

Soluble in water.

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (NTA):

Water - Kd: 2.8 at 20°C Water - Kd: 0.8 at 20°C Water - Kd: 0.22 at 20°C The loam soil evidenced greatest sorption of NTA, with sand being the least effective as sorbent. At equilibrium concentration of 50 mg/l of NTA in water, sorption values for the loam, sand, and clay-loam soils were 64, 28, and 8.7  $\mu\text{g}$  NTA/g soil, respectively. For an equilibrium concentration of 5 mg NTA/l were 10.2, 3.5, and 0.98  $\mu\text{g}$  NTA/g soil. The results of this study show that NTA is not strongly sorbed by any of the three soils studied.

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

The EU RAR 2005 cites results of a study conducted by Lentz and Lidzba, 1988 (original reference not available), determining the bioaccumulation by a series of species (fish, snail, backswimmer, worm, frog, and crayfish). NTA was tested at a concentration of 400  $\mu\text{g/l}$ . The available data demonstrate that only a low accumulation of NTA occurs in the hydrosphere. For exposure calculations, a BCF value of 3 l/kg is recommended.

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

### **Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

### **Acute Toxicity - Fish**

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

LC50:  $>100$  mg/l/96h

### **Acute Toxicity - Daphnia**

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

EC50 (daphnia magna):  $>100$  mg/l/48h

### **Acute Toxicity - Algae**

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

IC50:  $>100$  mg/l/72h

### **Acute Toxicity - Bacteria**

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

EC50 (*Pseudomonas fluorescens*): 560-1000 mg/l/8h

### **Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms**

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt:

Invertebrates:

Survival-

NOEC (*Gammarus pseudolimnaeus*): 9.3 mg/l/141d

Reproduction-

NOEC (*Gammarus pseudolimnaeus*): 18.7 mg/l/141d

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### **Disposal considerations**

Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is water-based/water-soluble and therefore can be sent through a Waste Water Treatment Plant and after treatment can be discharged into environment through the sewerage or drainage systems as authorized.

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Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

### Container Disposal:

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.

Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

#### Road and Rail Transport:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

#### Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

#### Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

#### U.N. Number

None Allocated

#### UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

#### Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

#### IMDG Marine pollutant

No

#### Transport in Bulk

Not available

#### Special Precautions for User

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Group Standard: Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

#### HSNO Approval Number

HSR002531

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Created: July 2017



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### References

Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).

Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

### Contact Person/Point

Works Chemist      Tel No: 08-9277-6844

Emergency          Tel No: 0400-705-773

## END OF SDS

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