

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## WATERBASED TURPS

Infosafe No.: LQ836  
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2022  
ISSUED by: BONDALL PTY LTD

### Section 1 - Identification

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**Product Identifier**

WATERBASED TURPS

**Product Code**

87001, 87002

**Company Name**

BONDALL PTY LTD (ABN 27 008 734 996)

**Address**

Australia:

Unit 2, 115 Belmont Avenue,  
Belmont, WA 6104

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New Zealand:

Owens Logistics,  
3-5 Kahu Street,  
Otahuhu, Auckland 2024

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: Australia: +61 (8)6272 3800 / New Zealand: 0800 474 773

Fax: +61 (8)9277 4068

**Emergency Phone Number**

AU: 1800 638 556, NZ: 0800 154 666

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

Cleaning agent

**Chemical of Security Concern**

This product contains chemical(s) listed in the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

### Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

**Pictogram (s)**

Exclamation mark

**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary Statement – Response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

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

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients****Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	34590-94-8	1-<10 %
Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitrilotris-	102-71-6	1-<10 %
trisodium nitrilotriacetate	5064-31-3	0.1-<1 %
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	0.1-<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water.		Balance

**Section 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 immediate 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**

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. Seek medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically.

**Other Information**

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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### 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.

### 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.

## Section 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. Spillage can be slippery.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Collect spillage for reclamation or absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or similar material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water.

## Section 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.

### 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.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol:

TWA: 50 ppm; 308 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Note: Sk.

Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitrilotris-:

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Note: Sen.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

'Sen' Notice: The substance may cause sensitization by skin contact or by inhalation.

Source: Safe Work Australia

#### **Biological Monitoring**

No biological limits allocated.

#### **Control Banding**

Not available

#### **Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

#### **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 and Face 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.

#### **Thermal Hazards**

Not Applicable

#### **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.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Clear liquid
Colour	Colourless	Odour	Detergent
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	100°C (water)
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Soluble
Specific Gravity	1.012 (15°C)	pH	10 - 10.5 (concentrated solution)
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not determined	Volatile Component	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 63 g/l.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Non-combustible	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Oxidising Properties	This product is not considered oxidising based on chemical structure considerations.		

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### 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.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

Keep at temperature not exceeding 35°C. Avoid exposure to high temperatures or direct sunlight. 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.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

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

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol:

LD50 (rat): 5,135 mg/kg

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

LD50 (rat): 1,740 mg/kg

#### **Acute Toxicity - Dermal**

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol:

LD50 (rat): 9,500 mg/kg

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

LD50 (rat): 2,000.1 mg/kg

#### **Acute Toxicity - Inhalation**

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol:

LD50 (rat): 3,404 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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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 skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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**

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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.

#### **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% trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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% trisodium nitrilotriacetate. In this study, trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

In rats exposed to 20000ppm hydrated trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate up to 250 mg/kg/d.

#### **STOT - Single Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate. 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 trisodium nitrilotriacetate.

Target organ: lungs.

#### **STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

## **Section 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.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate (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, unveröffentlichte 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.

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.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate (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 sorbant. 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). Trisodium nitrilotriacetate was tested at a concentration of 400 µg/l. The available data demonstrate that only a low accumulation of trisodium nitrilotriacetate 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**

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

LC50: >100 mg/l/96h

### **Acute Toxicity - Daphnia**

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

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

### **Acute Toxicity - Algae**

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

IC50: >100 mg/l/72h

### **Acute Toxicity - Bacteria**

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

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

### **Chronic Toxicity - Other Organisms**

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

Invertebrates:

Survival-

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

Reproduction-

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

### **Hazardous to the Ozone Layer**

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## **Section 13 - Disposal Considerations**

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### **Disposal Considerations**

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

## **Section 14 - Transport Information**

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### **Transport Information**

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

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

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

### **ADG U.N. Number**

None Allocated

### **ADG Proper Shipping Name**

None Allocated

### **ADG Transport Hazard Class**

None Allocated

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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**Regulatory Information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

S5

**Montreal Protocol**

Not listed

**Stockholm Convention**

Not listed

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not listed

**International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)**

Not available

**Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994**

Not available

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

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**Date of Preparation**

SDS Reviewed: June 2022

Supersedes: July 2017

**Version Number**

2.0

**Literature References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

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

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

**Contact Person/Point**

Emergency Phone Number (24h)

AU: 1800 638 556, NZ: 0800 154 666

**END OF SDS**

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