

EDTA, Tetrasodium Tetrahydrate Salt

sc-204735

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

EDTA, Tetrasodium Tetrahydrate Salt

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

Address:

2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: **CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada:**
877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: **From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255**
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

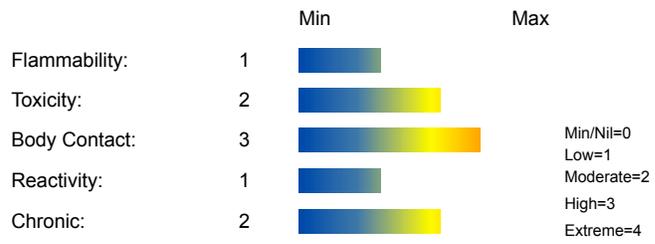
Chelating/sequestering agent for the clarification of liquids, pharmaceuticals, detergents, shampoos, agent for metal poisoning, decontamination of radioactive liquids and in analytical chemistry. Used in agricultural chemical sprays; metal cleaning and plating; to remove insoluble deposits of magnesium and calcium salts; in textiles to improve dyeing; scouring and detergent operations; decreasing blood cholesterol.

SYNONYMS

C10-H12-N2-Na4-O8, (OOCCH₂)₂NCH₂CH₂CH₂N(CH₂COO)₂Na₄, "Tetracemate tetrasodium", "Versene 220", Aquamollin, "Edathanil tetrasodium", Tetracemin, Sequestrene, Complexon, Tyclarosol, "Endrate tetrasodium", Tetrine, Irrgalon, "Nervanoid B", Questex, Kalex, Calsol, Warkeelate, "edate terasodium", "Trilon B", Nervanoid, Aquamoline, "tetrasodium EDTA", Komplexon, "Syntes 12a", "tetrasodium edetate", Nullapon, Chemcolox, Conigon, ethylenebis(imminodiacetate), Cheelox, Celon, "Perma Kleer", "edetic acid tetrasodium salt", Chelon, "sodium edetate", Syntron, Kemplex, Dissolvene, "ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt", "(ethylenedinitrilo)tetra-acetic acid tetrasodium salt", "tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate", "N, N' -ethylenediaminediacetic acid tetrasodium salt", "RON 51", RON51, "N, N' -1, 2-ethanediybis[N-(carboxymethyl) glycine]tetrasodium salt", "CAS 13235-36-4 is the tetrahydrate", "CAS RN 10378-23-1 is the dihydrate", "EEC Number 2005739", "BDH Code No: 28026", "Hach EDTA Reagent"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Min/Nil=0
 Low=1
 Moderate=2
 High=3
 Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

SKIN

■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

INHALED

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Chelates are occasionally used in therapies for various forms of poisoning. A systemic reaction known as the "excessive chelation syndrome" consists mainly of general unwellness, fatigue, thirst, followed by chills and fever. Muscle ache, headache, loss of appetite, nausea and occasionally increased urinary urgency and frequency may occur, as may cold-like symptoms.

Injection of EDTA and its salts can cause severe kidney damage with tissue death and internal bleeding, bone marrow depression and critically low levels of calcium.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
EDTA tetrasodium salt	13235-36-4	> 80

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

■

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary edema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary edema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not applicable.
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.42 bulk
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

-
- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

■

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

-
- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

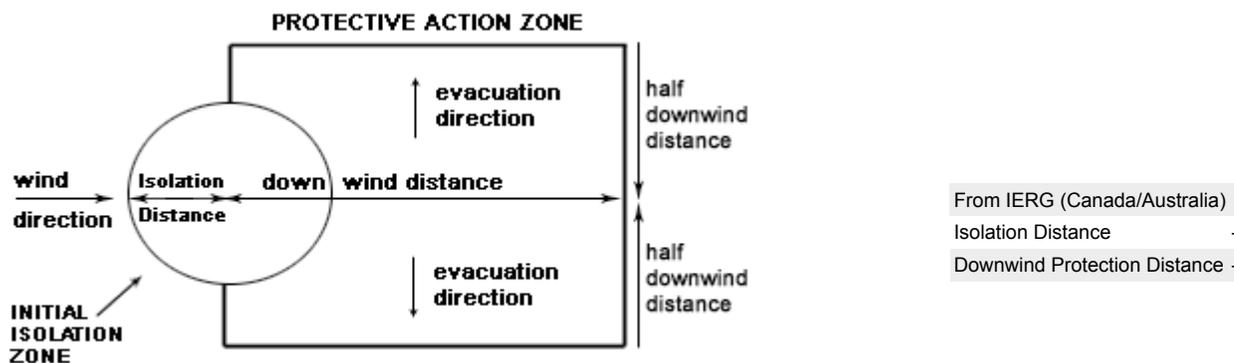
MINOR SPILLS

-
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From US Emergency Response Guide 2000 Guide No guide found.

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide No guide found. is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)		10						(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)		5						(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10						See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5						

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

MATERIAL DATA

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

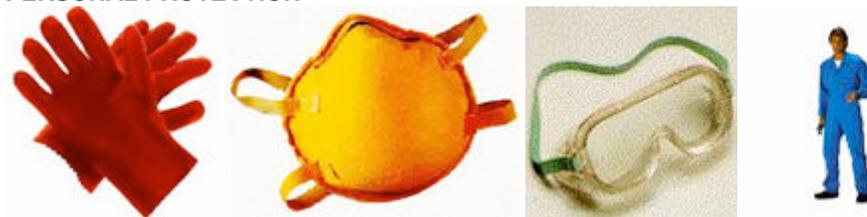
NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

-
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc

- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

-
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x PEL	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	P3	-
	-	Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

-
- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	380.2
Melting Range (°F)	>392	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	11.5
Decomposition Temp (°F)	>392	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	>392	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.42 bulk
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable.	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

White odourless crystals or powder; mixes with water, forming an alkaline solution. Slightly soluble in alcohol. Hygroscopic.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

-
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA):
 - should not come into contact with strong oxidisers
 - are incompatible with metals such as zinc, aluminum, carbon steel, copper, copper alloys, galvanized metals and nickel.
 - in contact with metals, such as aluminum, may generate flammable hydrogen gas
 - in contact with bases, may evolve hydrogen and oxygen

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg
	Eyes (rabbit):100 mg/24h-Moderate
	*[BASF]

- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance

which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts:

EDTA is a strong organic acid (approximately 1000 times stronger than acetic acid). It has a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (for example, lead and mercury). This affinity generally results in the formation of highly stable and soluble hexadentate chelate complexes. EDTA's ability to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application

EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed the lungs and gastrointestinal tract; absorption through the skin is unlikely.

In general, EDTA and its salts are mild skin irritants but considered severe eye irritants. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body

The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, which seem to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects. Sensitivity to the toxic effects of EDTA is, at least in part, related to the deficiency of zinc.

Several short term studies, reported no adverse effects from administering doses up to 5% of EDTA and its salts to lab rodents daily and for several weeks. Only diarrhoea and lowered food consumption were reported in animals given 5% disodium EDTA. However, abnormal effects were seen in animals that were fed mineral deficient diets. Abnormal symptoms were observed in male and female rats fed a low mineral diet (0.54% Ca and 0.013%Fe) with the addition of 0%, 0.5%, or 1% disodium EDTA for 205 days. Rats fed a low percent of disodium EDTA in the diet for short term studies with adequate minerals showed no signs of toxicity. Rats fed 0.5% disodium EDTA for 44-52 weeks were without deleterious effects on weight gain, appetite, activity and appearance. Rats fed 1% disodium EDTA with adequate mineral diet for 220 days showed no evidence of dental erosion.

EDTA and its salts are eliminated from the body, 95% via the kidneys and 5% by the bile, along with the metals and free ionic calcium which was bound in transit through the circulatory system

Trisodium EDTA was tested in a bioassay for carcinogenicity by the National Cancer Institute. Trisodium EDTA administered to male and female rats at low (3,750 ppm) or high (7,500 ppm) concentrations for 103 weeks produced no compound-related signs of chemical toxicity, and tumor incidence was not related to treatment .

EDTA and its salts should not pose a teratogenic concern based on previous studies in lab rodents. Study results indicate no teratogenic effects are likely in lab rodents at doses up to 1000 mg/kg . Adequate minerals in the diet and administration of tap water prevented possible teratogenic effects of EDTA during pregnancy. Teratogenic effects observed in lab rodents were likely due to animals maintained on deionised water and a semi-purified diet, and housed in nonmetallic caging. Infants and children will unlikely be exposed to high concentrations as in lab rodents.

Rats given 1250 mg/kg or 1500 mg/kg by gavage exhibited more maternal toxicity than the diet group, but produced only 21% malformations in the offspring at the lower dose. The subcutaneously administration of 375 mg/kg was also maternally toxic, but did not result in malformations in the offspring. Differences in toxicity and teratogenicity are probably related to absorption differences and interaction with metals . Disodium EDTA ingested during pregnancy is teratogenic in rats at 2% in the diet and greater.

The maximum human consumption of EDTA and its salts in foods was reported to be on the order of 0.4 mg/kg/day . Infants and children also generally drink tap water instead of deionised or distilled water. Even if young infants were to be fed some solid food, given the characteristics of EDTA and its salts, residues are not likely to be present at concentrations for potential sensitivity.

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000-3200 mg/kg* Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.
- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

- For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) (and its salts)

Environmental fate:

Based on its physicochemical properties and collateral experimental results, EDTA is not expected to volatilize from soil or water. When released to the atmosphere, EDTA should sorb to particulate matter, and appears to have the potential to photolyse .In water, EDTA may react with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals (half-life of approximately 230 days or 8 months).

When released to soil, EDTA is mobile and expected to complex trace metals and alkaline earth metals, thereby causing an increase in the total solubility of the metals. EDTA may eventually predominate as the Fe(III) chelate in acidic soils and as the Ca chelate in alkaline soils. EDTA and its chelates are expected to leach readily through soil. When released to water, EDTA is also expected to form soluble complexes with trace metals and alkaline earth metals. It would not be expected to sorb appreciably to sediments or suspended solids in water, and is known not to be retained or altered chemically in typical water treatment facilities . However depending upon speciation and local conditions, some sorption (approximately 6 to 25%) occurred within a contact time of one month in a sediment removed from a lake in Finland

When released to soil or water EDTA is slow to degrade, with aerobic biodegradation (mineralisation) being the dominant mechanism. Possible biodegradation products include ethylenediamine triacetic acid, iminodiacetic acid, N,N-ethylenediamine diacetic acid, ethylenediamine monoacetic acid, nitrotriacetic acid and glycine

Recalcitrance to degradation is associated with the high thermodynamic stability of metal complexes and is problematic for treatment

facilities. In a variety of representative soils, common values for the degree of aerobic metabolism of EDTA at a temperature of 30 C and soil concentrations of 2-4 ppm are 13-45% after 15 weeks and 65-70% after 45 weeks
 Biodegradation in subsoil or under anaerobic conditions is essentially negligible.
 Abiotic degradation in the environment, except for photolysis, is also negligible. Results in sediments were similar to those for soil.
 Although EDTA is slow to degrade under typical environmental conditions, based on experimental results with bluegill sunfish and its intrinsic physicochemical properties (ionic nature and water solubility), EDTA is not expected to bioconcentrate

Ecotoxicity:

For EDTA and various salts

Fish LC50 (96 h): 20-430 mg/l

Daphnia LC50 (48 h): 14-100 mg/l

Green algae EC50 (96 h): 3-60 mg/l

EDTA compounds range from practically non-toxic to moderately toxic on an acute basis depending on the salt. Algae and invertebrates are among the most sensitive species based on predictive modeling for acute and chronic endpoints for EDTA, depending on the compound. EDTA and its salts also do not appear to be very toxic for terrestrial wild mammals and adverse effects from reasonably expected agricultural uses are not expected.

■ Chelating agents might reduce the elimination of heavy metals by adsorption on activated sludge. A remobilisation of heavy metals out of river sediment might be expected.

Polyanionic monomers, such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), are toxic to green algae. Toxicity to algae is moderate and it appears that the mode of toxic action of these polyanionic monomers is overchelation of nutrient elements needed by algae for growth. Polyanionic monomers are assessed similarly to the polycarboxylic acid polymers.

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Not readily biodegradable.

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. [ORICA]

Fish LC50 (96 h): Leuciscus idus >500 mg/l

Daphnia EC50 (48h): >100 mg/l

Algae EC50 (72h): 10-100 mg/l

COD Value: 570 mg O2/g

BOD5-Value: 20 mg O2/g

Toxicity to bacteria: 50 mg/l Warburg test

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / Cas No / RTECS No	EHS	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
E1: INTER F~ / CAS:64- 02- 8 / AH4375000	---	---	759	344	0	NI	0	NR	2	0	1	(1)	(2)	---	1	2	D 2

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
 NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
 B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
 C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion,
 D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference
 with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3: C=Carcinogen,
 M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lunginjury, N=Neurotoxic,
 I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking
 substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List
 of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Laboratory scale cleanup:-

Scoop up spilled material into a large beaker and dissolve with water.

Adjust to a pH of 6-9 with an acid such as sulfuric or citric.

Flush reacted material to the drain with a large excess of water.

Decontaminate spill area with a dilute solution of a weak acid.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 64-02-8,10378-23-1,13235-36-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8, 10378-23-1, 13235-36-4

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

- Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: Nov-23-2008

Print Date: Aug-11-2010