



SAFETY DATA SHEET TETRASODIUM EDTA LIQUID

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Tetrasodium EDTA Liquid

Company:

Level 7 Chemical 255 Sturgis Rd Conway, AR 72034

(855) 927-1777

Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) Corrosive to metals - Category 1 Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation Skin irritation - Category 2 Serious eye damage - Category 1 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

Label elements Hazard pictograms



Signal word: Danger

Hazards May be corrosive to metals. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful if inhaled.

May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements Prevention

Keep only in original container. Do not breathe mist or vapours. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER and/or doctor. Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage

Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INCI NAME	CAS NO.	CONCENTRATION (%)
Water	7732-18-5	56.0
Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate	64-02-8	>=37.0 - <39.0
Sodium hydroxyacetate	2836-32-0	3.0
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	< 1.6
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	5064-31-3	< 1.0

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

Date Revised: March 24, 2025

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns and/or ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal or esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam..

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds.. Combustion products may include and are not limited to:. Nitrogen oxides.. Carbon monoxide..

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam..

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location.. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Wash the spill site with water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices. Do not store in: Opened or unlabeled containers. Zinc. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Copper. Copper alloys. Galvanized containers. Nickel. Store in original unopened container. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: -17.8 - 48.9 °C (-0.0 - 120.0 °F)

Shelf Life: Use within 24 month.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Sodium hydroxide	ACGIH	С	2 mg/m3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2 mg/m3

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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Date Revised: March 24, 2025 **Respiratory protection:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positivepressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Particulate filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless to yellow
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	11.0 – 11.8 Literature 1% aqueous
	solution.
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	-25°C (-13°F) Literature
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	106°C (223°F) Literature
Flash point	Closed cup no measurable flash point,
	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<0.8 Estimated.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammability (liquids)	Not expected to be a static-accumulating
	flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Same as water
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Same as water
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.31 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C Literature
Water solubility	completely miscible with water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	20 cSt at 20 °C (68 °F) Literature
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	380.2 g/mol Literature
Percent volatility	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum alloys. Copper. Copper alloys. Nickel. Flammable hydrogen may be generated from contact with metals such as: Zinc. Aluminum.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Information on likely routes of exposure Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute Toxicity Endpoints: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat.

Based on product testing: LD50, Rat, 3,030 mg/kg

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate LD50, Rat, > 1,780 - < 2,000 mg/kg

Sodium hydroxyacetate LD50, Cat, 500 mg/kg

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Sodium hydroxide

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

LD50, Rat, 1,300 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity Information for the product: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Based on product testing: LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Information for components: Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Sodium hydroxyacetate The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Sodium hydroxide The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate LD50, Rabbit, 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity Information for the product:

Vapors are primarily water; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

The LC50 has not been determined.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Sodium hydroxide

The LC50 has not been determined.

Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LD50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.0 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Information for the product:

Based on product testing: Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut). May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves). Mist may cause skin irritation. Not classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

Essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut). May cause more severe response if skin is damp.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sodium hydroxide

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the product:

Based on product testing:

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sodium hydroxide

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Dust may irritate eyes.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues. Solid.

May cause slight eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury. Dust may irritate eyes. For solutions: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause corneal injury.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization: Not classified based on available information. For respiratory sensitization: Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization: No relevant data found. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

A similar material did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

No signs of respiratory sensitization have been reported.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Sodium hydroxide

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

For respiratory sensitization: Relevant data not available.

Did not cause allergic skin reaction when tested in humans.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity. **Sodium hydroxide**

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Information for components: Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Sodium hydroxyacetate Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Sodium hydroxide

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

Based on information for a similar material:

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Respiratory tract.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney.

In animals, has been shown to cause deposition of calcium salts in various urinary tract tissues.

Sodium hydroxide

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Urinary tract.

Repeated excessive exposures may alter concentrations of metals in the body.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product: Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

The trisodium salt of EDTA did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Although large dietary doses of NTA have caused urinary tumors in laboratory animals, there is little likelihood that NTA could cause cancer in humans, especially at subtoxic doses.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

No relevant data found.

No relevant data found. Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Although large dietary doses of NTA have caused urinary tumors in laboratory animals, there is little likelihood that NTA could cause cancer in humans, especially at subtoxic doses.

Carcinogenicity

ComponentListTrisodium nitrilotriacetateIARC

Classification Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product: Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

No relevant data found.

Sodium hydroxide

No relevant data found.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate

For similar material(s): Limited data in laboratory animals suggest that the material does not affect reproduction.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

No relevant data found.

No relevant data found.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

Information for the product: Product test data not available.

Information for components: Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate Most data indicate that EDTA and its salts are not mutagenic. Minimal effects reported are likely due to trace metal deficiencies resulting from chelating by EDTA.

Sodium hydroxyacetate

No relevant data found. **Sodium hydroxide** In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. **Trisodium nitrilotriacetate** In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some case

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data are available. **Toxicity**

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L). LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 157 - 2,070 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability:

Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.31 mg/mg Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.19 - 0.28 mg/mg **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD	
5D	15%	

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10d	15	%
20d	15	%

Bio accumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.(Sodium hydroxide, Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate)

UN number : UN 3267 Class : 8 Packing group: III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(Sodium hydroxide, Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) UN number : UN 3267 Class : 8 Packing group: III Marine pollutant : No Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code : Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk. Date Revised: March 24, 2025 Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.(Sodium hydroxide, Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) UN number : UN 3267 Class : 8 Packing group: III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Corrosive to metals Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Skin corrosion or irritation Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Prop. 65

This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65's "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based on tests and data which the supplier believes to be currently reliable, but this accuracy or completeness thereof is not guaranteed and no warranty of any kind is made with respect thereto. This information is not intended as a license to operate under or a recommendation to practice or infringe any patent of this company or others covering any process, composition of matter or use. Since we shall have no control of the use of the product described here in, we assume no Liability for loss or damage