

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: July 15, 2024

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1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number E70003

Other names

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Food additives
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Tianjin Psaitong Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd
Beijing Psaitong Biotechnology Co., Ltd
Address Building 145, Yougu New Science Park, Qingguang Town, Beichen District, Tianjin City
Tel/Fax +86-10-60605840

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-10-60605840
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s) H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

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.

Storage

none

Disposal none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Edetic acid	Edetic acid	60-00-4	200-449-4	100%

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

no data available

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

This chemical is a combustible solid. It does not easily ignite. Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or alcohol or polymer foam extinguishers. ...

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, powder.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered non-metallic containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered non-metallic containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations: Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner./ Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder. Neutralize with sodium bisulfate (NaHSO₄).

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Prevent deposition of dust. Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants, metals and food and feedstuffs. Chelating agents, by their very nature, tend to be corrosive to metals such as copper, zinc, and iron. The alkaline salts corrode aluminum severely, and contact with these salts should be avoided. Stainless steel and most polymers or coatings that are able to withstand dilute alkali are acceptable as construction materials. Solid chelating agents should be stored in a cool, dry place to avoid caking. Chelating agents

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Avoid inhalation of dust.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid. Powder.

Colour Colourless - white.

Odour no data available

Melting point/ freezing point 201°C(lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range 166°C/7mmHg(lit.)

Flammability Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.

Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit no data available

Flash point	105°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	220-245°C
pH	Between 6,5 and 7,5 (1 % solution)
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water: 400 mg/L. Temperature:20 °C..Organic Solvents.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 0.13.
Vapour pressure	0 hPa. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Extrapolated.
Density and/or relative density	1.46 g/cm³. Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic fumes of nitrous oxides. Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks some forms of metals and rubber.

10.2 Chemical stability

Generally, EDTA is stable as a solid and in aqueous solution. Only strong oxidizing agents can attack it chemically. The stability of EDTA-metal chelates increases according to the order: Na+ <Ca2+ < Fe2+ < Co2+ <Zn2+ < Cu2+ < Pb2+ < Fe3+

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.Behaves as a weak organic acid. Carboxylic acids donate hydrogen ions if a base is present to accept them. They react in this way with all bases, both organic (for example, the amines) and inorganic. Their reactions with bases, called "neutralizations", are accompanied by the evolution of substantial amounts of heat. Neutralization between an acid and a base produces water plus a salt. Carboxylic acids with six or fewer carbon atoms are freely or moderately soluble in water; those with more than six carbons are slightly soluble in water. Soluble carboxylic acid dissociate to an extent in water to yield hydrogen ions. The pH of solutions of carboxylic acids is therefore less than 7.0. Many insoluble carboxylic acids react rapidly with aqueous solutions containing a chemical base and dissolve as the neutralization generates a soluble salt. Carboxylic acids in aqueous solution and liquid or molten carboxylic acids can react with active metals to form gaseous hydrogen and a metal salt. Such reactions occur in principle for solid carboxylic acids as well, but are slow if the solid acid remains dry. Even "insoluble" carboxylic acids may absorb enough water from the air and dissolve sufficiently in it to corrode or dissolve iron, steel, and aluminum parts and containers. Carboxylic acids, like other acids, react with cyanide salts to generate gaseous hydrogen cyanide. The reaction is slower for dry, solid carboxylic acids. Insoluble carboxylic acids react with solutions of cyanides to cause the release of gaseous hydrogen cyanide. Flammable and/or toxic gases and heat are generated by the reaction of carboxylic acids with diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, and sulfides. Carboxylic acids, especially in aqueous solution, also react with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H₂S and SO₃), dithionites (SO₂), to generate flammable and/or toxic gases and heat. Their reaction with carbonates and bicarbonates generates a harmless gas (carbon dioxide) but still heat. Like other organic compounds, carboxylic acids can be oxidized by strong oxidizing agents and reduced by strong reducing agents. These reactions generate heat. A wide variety of products is possible. Like other acids, carboxylic acids may initiate polymerization reactions; like other acids, they often catalyze (increase the rate of) chemical reactions

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts with strong oxidants, strong bases, copper, copper alloys and nickel.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits toxic fume of /nitrogen oxides/.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 4 500 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LOAEC - rat (male) - ca. 30 mg/m³ air.
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

A nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly.

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Lepomis macrochirus* - 121 mg/L - 96 h. Remarks:Na4 EDTA.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 140 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (previous names: *Raphidocelis subcapitata*, *Selenastrum capricornutum*) - > 100 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC20 - activated sludge, domestic - > 500 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks:Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In the summer and winter daily cycle of a 5 kg/d load at a Swiss wastewater treatment plant, the concentration of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid in the primary and secondary effluents was 30-150 ug/L(1). Therefore, it was concluded that ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid was not biologically degraded(1). Another study found that during the waste water treatment process, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid was not biologically nor chemically degraded in measurable amounts(2). An enriched culture of microorganisms has been found to be an effective method for the degradation of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid(3). Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, present at 100 mg/L, reached 0% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(4).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of -3.86(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid can be estimated to be 313(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. The pKa of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid is 0.26(3), indicating

that this compound will almost entirely exist in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(4). Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid adsorption onto lake sediment was 9, 8.6, 24.8, 21.3, 15.4 and 6.3% when complexed with sodium, copper, iron III, mercury, manganese and nickel, respectively(5). The fraction of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid absorbed onto sediment in samples of surface waters, ground waters, and waste water treatment plant effluents from Switzerland was an average of one percent(6).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

15. Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Edetic acid	Edetic acid	60-00-4	200-449-4
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

16. Other information

Information on revision

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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