

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name** DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

**REACH registration notes** No REACH registration number required as this product is a mixture.

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** Washing and cleaning product.

**Uses advised against** Not to be used for cleaning skin. REASON: THIS PRODUCT COULD DEFAT THE SKIN LEADING TO IRRITATION AND/OR DERMATITIS.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Supplier** Curust Industries Ltd Unit 7,  
Bromley Business Park,  
Farankelly Rd., Greystones, Co.  
Wicklow Tel 012760800  
e-mail: info@curust.ie

**Contact person** Product Compliance Manager

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** 01 2760800 (8.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday) or National Poison Centre 01 8092566  
(General Public) (24 Hour service)

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

**Physical hazards** Not Classified

**Health hazards** Not Classified

**Environmental hazards** Not Classified

**Human health** Splashes in the eyes may cause redness and irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

## DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

### 2.2. Label elements

**Hazard statements** NC Not Classified

**Precautionary statements** P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
 P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 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.

**Labelling notes** Labelled in accordance with (EC) No. 1272/2008.  
 Labelled in accordance with (EC) No. 648/2004.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Eye contact may cause temporary redness and irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

<b>trisodium nitrilotriacetate</b>		<b>1-5%</b>
CAS number: 5064-31-3	EC number: 225-768-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119519239-36-XXXX

#### Classification

Acute Tox. 4 - H302  
 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319  
 Carc. 2 - H351

### 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one

**<1%**

CAS number: 2682-20-4 EC number: 220-239-6  
 M factor (Acute) = 10 M factor (Chronic) = 1

#### Classification

Acute Tox. 3 - H301  
 Acute Tox. 3 - H311  
 Acute Tox. 2 - H330  
 Skin Corr. 1B - H314  
 Eye Dam. 1 - H318  
 Skin Sens. 1A - H317  
 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400  
 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

## DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

<b>1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one</b>		<b>&lt;1%</b>
CAS number: 2634-33-5	EC number: 220-120-9	
M factor (Acute) = 1		
<b>Classification</b> Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

**Composition comments**      This product does not contain any substances classified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs).

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE. This is a non hazardous mixture and as such any ill health effects are unlikely to have been caused by contact with this product.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Unlikely route of exposure as the product does not contain volatile substances. Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration.
<b>Ingestion</b>	NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	This is a non hazardous product and therefore no protection should be required, however consideration should be given to other contaminants in the workplace.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>General information</b>	The product is considered to be a low hazard under normal conditions of use. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Treat symptomatically.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Sore throat.
<b>Ingestion</b>	There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating and may cause redness and pain.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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## DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

**Specific treatments** No specific chemical antidote is known to be required after exposure to this product.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** The product is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** None known.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Specific hazards** The product is not believed to present a hazard due to its physical nature. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous combustion products** Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentrations. Oxides of nitrogen.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

**Protective actions during firefighting** Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters** Use protective equipment appropriate for surrounding materials. In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

**For non-emergency personnel** No specific advice required.

**For emergency responders** Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.  
For waste disposal, see section 13.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for cleaning up** Stop leak if safe to do so. To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Collect spillage for reclamation or absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or similar material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Usage precautions</b>	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged skin contact. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
<b>Advice on general occupational hygiene</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Storage precautions</b>	Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C. Keep only in the original container. Protect from freezing and direct sunlight.
<b>Storage class</b>	Unspecified storage.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

<b>Specific end use(s)</b>	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.
<b>Usage description</b>	Keep out of reach of children. Apply "common sense" measures when handling this product. Always follow on pack instructions when using this product. Keep containers closed when not in use. Where possible avoid prolonged contact with the skin. People with sensitive skin should wear rubber protective gloves.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limits

There are no occupational exposure limits for the product as a whole. See information for listed hazardous ingredients.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

According to the Suppliers MSDS this substance has no occupational exposure limit values.

##### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

No information on supplier MSDS and no information in HSE EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits.

<b>Ingredient comments</b>	There is no data for the product as a whole, see comments on individual constituents.
<b>DNEL</b>	No Data for the mixture as a whole but see individual constituents.
<b>PNEC</b>	No Data for the mixture as a whole but see individual constituents.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate (CAS: 5064-31-3)

<b>DNEL</b>	Data taken from the suppliers MSDS. Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 5.25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.5 mg/kg/day Data taken from the ECHA REACH Registration Portal. General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup> General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.3 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Short term systemic effects: 0.9 mg/kg/day
<b>DMEL</b>	No data available from supplier MSDS or REACH Registration portal.

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### PNEC

Data taken from the suppliers MSDS.

- Fresh water; Long term 0.93 mg/l
- marine water; 0.093 mg/l
- Intermittent release; 0.915 mg/l
- STP; 540 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 3.64 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 0.364 mg/kg
- Soil; 0.182 mg/kg

### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (CAS: 2634-33-5)

### DNEL

No data available from supplier of the substances.

### PNEC

No data available from the substance supplier.

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Protective equipment



### Appropriate engineering controls

No specific ventilation requirements.

### Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166.

### Hand protection

Although the product is not classified as a skin irritant, the wearing of gloves is recommended for people with sensitive skin or for prolonged or repeated use. Wear protective gloves made of the following material: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Rubber (natural, latex).

### Other skin and body protection

Given the identified use of the product additional skin and body protection should not be required.

### Hygiene measures

Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. No other specific measures identified.

### Respiratory protection

If used in accordance with section 7 of this MSDS the use of respiratory protection should not be required.

### Thermal hazards

Not Applicable

### Environmental exposure controls

Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured liquid.
Colour	Yellow.
Odour	Detergent.

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<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	10 - 11.5
<b>Melting point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	100 Degrees C (water)
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable. Water Based
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	0.995 - 1.055 @ 15°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Soluble in water. Insoluble in ordinary solvents.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	29 - 34 seconds (B2 Flow Cup)
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered to be explosive.
<b>Explosive under the influence of a flame</b>	Not considered to be explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	This product is not considered oxidising based on chemical structure considerations.
<b>Comments</b>	Information given is applicable to the product in its ready-to-use form. Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

### 9.2. Other information

<b>Volatility</b>	0% Water based.
<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	Not relevant.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
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### 10.2. Chemical stability

<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur.
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### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid exposure to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Avoid freezing.
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### 10.5. Incompatible materials

<b>Materials to avoid</b>	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.
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### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products** None at ambient temperatures. In case of fire irritating fumes and smoke will be evolved.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

**Toxicological effects** The severity of acute effects is such that significant repeated or prolonged exposure is unlikely. No data for the product as a whole. The product has been assessed following the conventional method and is classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See information on individual substances below.

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 116,000.0

**Ingestion** No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.

**Skin contact** May cause defatting of the skin but is not an irritant. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Frequent or prolonged skin contact destroys the lipacid cutaneous layer and may cause dermatitis.

**Eye contact** Splashes may irritate.

**Route of exposure** Skin and/or eye contact

**Target organs** Eyes Skin

**Medical symptoms** May cause discomfort if swallowed. Skin contact may cause: Dry skin.

**Medical considerations** Skin disorders and allergies. Pre-existing eye problems.

#### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

**Toxicological effects** The data quoted is taken from the REACH registration portal for this substance and the suppliers MSDS.

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 1,740.0

**Species** Rat

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 1,740.0

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 2,000.1

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Trisodium nitrilotriacetate (NTA) was classed as non-irritating when applied as finely ground powder or as 10 % aqueous solution to intact skin of male and female rabbits.



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<b>Animal data</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Irritation of eyes is assumed. Trisodium nitrilotriacetate (NTA) 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.
<b><u>Respiratory sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. In a study with 66 human volunteers 20% Na3NTA 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% Na3NTA. In this study, Trisodium nitrilotriacetate is not considered a dermal sensitizer.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	In none of the very different experimental conditions was NTA found to be able to significantly increase the frequency of chromosomal aberrations, including that of polyploid cells.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	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.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Suspected of causing cancer. In rats exposed to 20000ppm Na3NTA.H2O 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.
<b>Target organ for carcinogenicity</b>	Kidneys
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	- 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.
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Developmental toxicity: - 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 Na3NTA up to 250 mg/kg/d.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	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 NTA. 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 NTA.
<b>Target organs</b>	Lungs
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	

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**STOT - repeated exposure** Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

**Inhalation** Not available.

**Ingestion** In an absorption and excretion study according to OECD 417 Na3NTA 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 Na3NTA 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 Na3NTA 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.

**Skin contact** Not available.

**Eye contact** Not available.

### 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 100.0

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 300.0

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)** 0.5

### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 1,020.0

**Species** Rat

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 1,020.0

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 2,001.0

**Species** Rat

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 2,001.0

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> dust/mist mg/l)** 5.01

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Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	5.01

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** There is no Ecotoxicity data for the product as a whole. See data for individual constituents below. The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

**Ecotoxicity** Information taken from suppliers MSDS and REACH Registration portal.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

##### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC <sub>50</sub> , 96 hours: >100 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC <sub>50</sub> , 48 hours: >100 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC <sub>50</sub> , 72 hours: >100 mg/l, Algae
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC <sub>50</sub> , 8 hours: 560-1000 mg/l, Pseudomonas fluorescens
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Scientifically unjustified.

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	Not available.
Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages	Not available.
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	Survival. NOEC, 141 days: 9.3 mg/l, Gammarus pseudolimnaeus Reproduction. NOEC, 141 days: 18.7 mg/l, Gammarus pseudolimnaeus
Toxicity to soil	Not available.
Toxicity to terrestrial plants	Study scientifically unjustified

##### 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C) <sub>50</sub>	0.01 < L(E)C <sub>50</sub> ≤ 0.1
M factor (Acute)	10

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

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M factor (Chronic) 1

### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

#### Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)<sub>50</sub> 0.1 < L(E)C<sub>50</sub> ≤ 1

M factor (Acute) 1

Acute toxicity - fish LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hour: 0.8 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hour: 4.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** This surfactant complies with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them at their direct request, or at the request of a detergent manufacturer.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

**Persistence and degradability** The product is expected to be biodegradable.

**Stability (hydrolysis)** Not available.

**Biodegradation** Water - Degradation 100: 14 days  
The aerobic biodegradation of Trisodium nitrilotriacetate (Na<sub>3</sub>NTA) was studied using river water and industrial WWTP effluent. The initial concentration of Na<sub>3</sub>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 (≥ 7 - ≤ 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.

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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient** Not applicable.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

**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). Na<sub>3</sub>NTA was tested at a concentration of 400 µg/l. The available data demonstrate that only a low accumulation of Na<sub>3</sub>NTA occurs in the hydrosphere. For exposure calculations, a BCF value of 3 l/kg is recommended.

**Partition coefficient** Not available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is miscible with water and may spread in water systems.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

**Mobility** The product is soluble in water.

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Water - K<sub>d</sub>: 2.8 @ 20°C Water - K<sub>d</sub>: 0.8 @ 20°C Water - K<sub>d</sub>: 0.22 @ 20°C The loam soil evidenced greatest sorption of NTA, with sand being the least effective as sorbent. At equilibrium concentration of 50 mg/l of NTA in water, sorption values for the loam, sand, and clay-loam soils were 64, 28, and 8.7 µg NTA/g soil, respectively. For an equilibrium concentration of 5 mg NTA/l were 10.2, 3.5, and 0.98 µg NTA/g soil. The results of this study show that NTA is not strongly sorbed by any of the three soils studied.

**Henry's law constant** Not available.

**Surface tension** Not available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### trisodium nitrilotriacetate

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.

##### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** None known.

## DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>General information</b>	Waste should be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste product or used containers in accordance with local regulations. The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible.
<b>Disposal methods</b>	Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. Small amounts may be flushed with water to sewer. Larger quantities should be treated in a suitable plant or disposed of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of the local water authority. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling.
<b>Waste class</b>	<p>20 01 30 - Liquid waste - Detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29. Empty plastic containers can be disposed of using EU Waste code 15 01 02 plastic packaging. Note For a waste container to be classed as a packaging waste (15 01) it must be effectively 'empty'.</p> <p>It is usually obvious if a container is 'empty', for example a half empty tin of solidified paint is not empty, but where there is a small amount of residual material a container will not be empty if that residual material can be removed by physical or mechanical means by applying normal industry standards or processes.</p> <p>This means that all reasonable efforts must have been made to remove any left-over contents from the container. This may involve for example washing, draining or scraping. The method of emptying will depend on the container and the type of material it contains.</p> <p>Note: if the design of the packaging, its aperture, or the adherent nature of the material does not permit it to be emptied then it will not be a packaging waste.</p> <p>If a container is not 'empty' it is not packaging waste. It should be classified on the basis of its contents and the source or activity that produced it. Absorbents, wiping cloths and contaminated protective clothing should be disposed of under the following waste code: 15 02 02* - Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances. These codes have been assigned based on the actual composition of the product as supplied. If mixed with other wastes, the waste codes quoted may not be applicable.</p>

### SECTION 14: Transport information

<b>General</b>	The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).
<b>Road transport notes</b>	Not regulated.
<b>Rail transport notes</b>	Not regulated.
<b>Sea transport notes</b>	Not regulated.
<b>Air transport notes</b>	Not regulated.
<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not applicable.
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not applicable.
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	No transport warning sign required.

## DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

### 14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### National regulations

Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

Control of Pollution Act 1974.

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).

#### EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents (as amended).

Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by Decision 2001/118/EC establishing a list of wastes and hazardous waste pursuant to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments.

#### Guidance

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

#### Authorisations (Annex XIV Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are known for this product.

#### Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## DOUGLAS - RTU Sugar Soap Liquid

### SECTION 16: Other information

<b>General information</b>	Only trained personnel should use this material. When surfaces are to be prepared for painting account must be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead may be present. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960. Where possible wet flatting or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the formation of lead dust.
<b>Training advice</b>	The information on directions for use can be found on the product label. It is important to ensure that anyone using this product in the workplace has been adequately trained and in particular: The use of personal protective equipment, methods of cleaning up and disposal of waste. The basic first aid arrangements.
<b>Revision comments</b>	DUE TO CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION DATABASE THE REVISION NUMBERING HAS BEEN RESET. You should therefore look at the revision date rather than the revision number to ensure you have the most up to date version. NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
<b>Issued by</b>	Regulatory Compliance Manager
<b>Revision date</b>	21/05/2020
<b>Revision</b>	6
<b>SDS number</b>	5651
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	<p>H301 Toxic if swallowed.</p> <p>H302 Harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>H311 Toxic in contact with skin.</p> <p>H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</p> <p>H315 Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>H318 Causes serious eye damage.</p> <p>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>H330 Fatal if inhaled.</p> <p>H351 Suspected of causing cancer.</p> <p>H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.</p> <p>H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EU and UK Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification. This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.