UrbanUtilities

Recycled Water Safety Data Sheet

Product and Supplier Identification

Product identifier	Recycled water
Other means of identification	Also known as, depending on class: Reclaimed water, sewage effluent, treated wastewater
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Recommended uses: • any purpose where the Class (A+, A, B or C) of recycled water supplied by Urban Utilities matches or exceeds the lowest acceptable recycled water class outlined in Appendix A. Not recommended uses: • human consumption or bathing; • filling swimming pools; • any purpose unless consistent with the uses listed in Appendix A; • not to be used unless minimum risk control measures detailed in Appendix B are implemented.
Details of manufacturer	Supplier name: Urban Utilities ABN: 86 673 835 011 Address: GPO Box 2765 Brisbane QLD 4001
Emergency phone number	Faults and Emergencies 13 23 64

Hazard identification

This product is not a dangerous good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

The mists and aerosols (spray) from this product are classified as non-hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Classification	Hazard category 4 Acute toxicity – oral
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)	H302 **Harmful if swallowed**
Precautionary statement(s)	P264 **Wash hands thoroughly after handling.** P270 **Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.** P301 + P312 **IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.** P330 **Rinse mouth.**

Composition and information on ingredients

The recycled Water supplied by Urban Utilities has been tested and the quality has shown to meet or exceed the quality standards outlined in the Public Health Regulation 2018 for the advertised class of recycled water supplied by each scheme.

First aid measures

First aid measures	• Wash skin with drinking water. • Flush eye immediately with drinking water. • Do not induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth with drinking water.
Symptoms caused by exposure	• Abdominal pain • Diarrhea
Medical attention and special treatment	Treat symptomatically.

Firefighting measures

Not a flammable chemical.

Suitable extinguisher equipment	None required.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	None.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	None.

Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Avoid contact and wear eye and hand protection.
Environmental precautions **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**	Prevent releases to waters and waterways. Contain release with a physical barrier (example: sand bags, straw bales, earthen bund).

Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	• Avoid prolonged contact with skin, eyes and clothing • Avoid splashing • Never siphon by mouth
Conditions for safe storage	• Storages must be labelled or signed appropriately, as per Appendix B - Signs, pipes and fittings. • Where recycled water is stored, or is drawn intermittently, the customer becomes responsible for maintaining the quality of the recycled water while stored and within pipework. • A free chlorine residual between 0.3 – 0.7mg/L is recommended to prevent microbial regrowth. • Storages for recycled water must not be allowed to overflow to the environment, unless as a result of overland rain runoff flows for dam storages. • Where storage occurs in open dams or where disinfection is not maintained, the quality of the recycled water may deteriorate. Customer risk control measures must take this deterioration of quality into account.

Exposure controls and personal protection

Safe Work Australia has not assigned a national occupational exposure limit to this specific product.

Microbiological monitoring	• Urban Utilities monitors the microbiological quality of the recycled water produced before being supplied to customers. A summary of this quality is available on the Urban Utilities website.
Engineering controls	• Ensure information signage is installed at the property boundary stating that recycled water is used on site. • Reduce aerosols by using large droplet sprinklers or drip irrigation. • Ensure taps and fittings supplied with recycled water have removable or lockable handles to prevent accidental use. • Use 180º sprinkler heads at property boundaries.
Personal protective equipment	• Do not inhale spray or mists. • Wash hands with drinking water after use. • Avoid splashing into eyes or face.

Physical and chemical properties

Colour	Clear
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	None
pH	6.5 – 8.5
Freezing point	0°C
Boiling point	100°C

Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive
Stability	Stable

Toxicological information

Toxicological data has not been determined specifically for this product.

Ecological information

Ecological data has not been determined specifically for this product. Information provided is based on knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Ecotoxicity	This product is not expected to have any ecotoxicological effects.

Transport information

Environmental hazards for transport purposes	Recycled water is considered to be a prescribed water contaminant (Environmental Protection Regulation 2008). Spills to natural waterways during transportation are to be avoided.
Hazchem or emergency action code	This product is not classified as a dangerous good in accordance with the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code for transport by road or rail.

Regulatory information

The quality of the product is dictated by limits specified in the Public Health Regulation 2018.

Under the Work Health & Safety Act 2011, Urban Utilities is responsible for ensuring that the product supplied is safe and without risk when used properly and in accordance with this information sheet. The product must be tested and information on its proper use be provided to any customers. Any persons using, handling, storing or transporting the product have an obligation to do so safely.

Other information

Acronyms	ADG Australian Dangerous Goods ADWG Australian Drinking Water Guidelines
Document revision	Revisions 7 27 March 2023 (FS31)

Changes since last revision	Updated branding. Updated regulatory references. Updated Appendix A and B to reflect current regulatory advice.
Further information	The information contained in this recycled water information sheet, as of the issue date, is believed to be true and correct. However, the accuracy or completeness of this information and any recommendations or suggestions are made without warranty or guarantee. Since the conditions of use are beyond the control of Urban Utilities, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the conditions of safe use of this product. Please consult the relevant legislation, regulations and guidelines governing the use and storage of this type of product. For specific information on recycled water, please see the recycled water pages on the Urban Utilities website **www.urbanutilities.com**

Appendix A – Guide to recycled water uses and quality requirements

Queensland Heath's **Guideline for Low-exposure Recycled Water Schemes** details quality requirements for low risk recycled water uses.

Quality requirements for minimally processed food crops are details in **Schedule 7 of the Public Health Regulation 2018**.

Where a recycled water use has not been detailed in either documents, a risk assessment will need to be conducted focussing on exposure potential which will help to dictate the quality required.

Appendix B – Control measures for the use of recycled water

Control measures for low risk uses are detailed in Queensland Heath's **Guideline for Low-exposure Recycled Water Schemes**. Low-exposure uses include:

- municipal open space irrigation (park and sports fields);
- golf course irrigation;
- irrigation of pasture and fodder crops for beef and dairy cattle;
- irrigation of highly processed food crops and non-food crops; and
- dust suppression.

Control measures will differ depending on the quality of recycled water supplied and are detailed in the Guideline. Control measures include:

On-site controls	• Compliance with all applicable plumbing requirements, to prevent cross-connections with drinking water pipes. • Prominent warning signs at public access points to where recycled water is used indicating that the recycled water is not suitable for drinking or for human exposure. Guidance on the design and usage of signage can be found in Australian Standard 1319-1994 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment. • Precautions to ensure the recycled water does not contaminate any source of water used as a supply of drinking water (e.g. dam or bore). This may require the use of setback distances (the distance from where the recycled water is applied to the location of the water source used as a supply of drinking water). When there is any doubt as to whether the use of recycled water in a particular area will have negative impacts on a supply of drinking water, recycled water providers are strongly encouraged to make contact with the potentially impacted entity and to discuss the proposed use of recycled water in that area. • No runoff or ponding of recycled water. • No overspray.
Spray drift controls	• A spray drift control is an on-site control that minimises spray from drifting beyond the irrigation area. This can be achieved by the use of low-throw sprinklers, vegetation screening (e.g. windbreaks), anemometer switching (to monitor and respond to wind conditions) and other related methods.
Restricted access	• Preventing members of the public from accessing the area where recycled water is being used, and for four hours after use or until dry. This may be achieved through the use of physical barriers, appropriate to the location, that deter access (e.g. uninterrupted fencing with locked gates); or • Irrigating at times when there is a very low likelihood of members of the public being present in the area where recycled water is being used.

Buffer zones	• A buffer zone is an area, between where recycled water is used (for example the edge of the wetted area from a sprinkler) and where members of the public could be present, that minimises or eliminates potential for exposure to recycled water.

The Guideline does not cover control measures for high exposure uses of recycled water which include:

- augmentation of drinking water supplies (also known as indirect potable reuse);
- dual-pipe schemes (where in addition to drinking water, recycled water is also supplied;
- to residents for non-potable domestic purposes such as toilet-flushing, laundry and
- irrigating lawns or gardens); and
- irrigation of minimally processed food crops.

These uses require a full risk assessment of the recycled water scheme to take place, as well as requiring a regulator approved Recycled Water Management Plan prior to the commencement of any supply.