

Neobor[®]

Borax Pentahydrate

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date: May 2024

Supersedes: October 2014 version

Section 1 Identification of the chemical and of the supplier

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 | Product Identifier | <i>Neobor</i> |
| 1.2 | Other means of identification | |
| | Chemical name: | Disodium tetraborate pentahydrate |
| | Synonyms: | Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate, Borax 5 Mol, Borax pentahydrate |
| | Grades: | Technical Granular, Technical Powder |
| 1.3 | Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | Industrial Manufacturing |
| 1.4 | Supplier's details | |
| | Company name: | Chemical Store Inc. |
| | Address: | 1059 Main Avenue, Clifton, NJ 07011, USA |
| | | Tel: (202) 800-8820 www.ChemicalStore.com |
| | Telephone number: | +1 (973) 405-6248 |
| | Email: | info@ChemicalStore.com |
| 1.5 | Emergency phone number | (1) 973-420-4972 (24-Hr Emergency number for spills and accidents) (1) 973-405-6248 (Ext. 17, Day time, Eastern time, US and Canada) |

Section 2 Hazards identification

- 2.1 **Classification of the substance or mixture**
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation Category 2A
- 2.2 **GHS label elements, including pictogram or symbol, signal word, hazard and precautionary statements**

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280: Wear eye protection.

P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: 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.

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Other hazards which do not result in classification (e.g. dust explosion hazard): None

Section 3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

| Chemical name | CAS No. | % content | See Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Limits |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|
| Disodium tetraborate pentahydrate | 12179-04-3 | >99.0 | |

Section 4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders: No special protective clothing is required.

Inhalation: If symptoms such as nose or throat irritation are observed, remove to fresh air.

Eye contact: Use eye wash fountain or fresh water to cleanse eye. If irritation persists for more than 30 minutes, seek medical attention.

Skin contact: No treatment necessary.

Ingestion: Swallowing small quantities (one teaspoon) will cause no harm to healthy adults. If larger amounts are swallowed, give two glasses of water to drink and seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed: Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to high doses of inorganic borate salts have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of severely damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling (see Section 11).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Note to physicians: Supportive care only is required for adult ingestion of less than a few grams of the product. For ingestion of larger amounts, maintain fluid and electrolyte balance and maintain adequate kidney function. Gastric lavage is only recommended for heavily exposed, symptomatic patients in whom emesis has not emptied the stomach. Hemodialysis should be reserved for patients with massive acute absorption, especially for patients with compromised renal function. Boron analyses of urine or blood are only useful for verifying exposure and are not useful for evaluating severity of poisoning or as a guide in treatment¹.

Section 5 Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None

5.2 Special hazards arising from the chemical

None. The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters:

Not applicable. The product is itself a flame retardant.

Section 6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precaution, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

Eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standards.

For emergency responders:

Eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standards.

6.2 Environmental precautions: The product is a water-soluble white powder that may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. Advise local water authority that none of the affected water should be used for irrigation or for the abstraction of potable water until natural dilution returns the boron value to its normal environmental background level or meets local water quality standards.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Appropriate containment: Avoid spillage into water and cover drains.

Land spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations.

Spillage into water: Where possible, remove any intact containers from the water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8, 12 and 13.

Section 7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid spills. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

No special handling precautions are required, but dry, indoor storage is recommended. To maintain package integrity and to minimise caking of the product, bags should be handled on a first-in first-out basis.

Storage temperature: Ambient

Storage pressure: Atmospheric

Special sensitivity: Moisture (Caking)

Section 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values: In the absence of a national OEL, we recommends and applies internally an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of 1 mg B/m³. To convert product into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.1484. ACGIH, which is not a regulatory agency, has established a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for borates.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACGIH | 2 mg/m ³ | 8-hr TWA OEL (mg/m ³) inhalable fraction – Borate Compounds, inorganic |
| ACGIH | 6 mg/m ³ | 15 min STEL (mg/m ³) inhalable fraction – Borate Compounds, inorganic |
| OSHA/PEL (total dust) | 15 mg/m ³ | Particulate Not Otherwise Classified or Nuisance Dust |
| OSHA/PEL (respirable dust) | 5 mg/m ³ | Particulate Not Otherwise Classified or Nuisance Dust |
| Cal OSHA/PEL | 5 mg/m ³ | Particulate Not Otherwise Classified or Nuisance Dust |

- 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls:** Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust below permissible exposure limits.
- 8.3 Personal protection equipment:**
 Eye and face protection: Eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standards are required.
 Skin protection: Standard work gloves (cotton, canvas or leather) may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty.
 Respiratory protection: Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, respirators should be used.

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appearance: | White, crystalline solid |
| Odour | Odourless |
| Odour threshold: | Not applicable: odourless |
| pH @ 20°C: | 9.23 (3.5% solution) |
| Melting point/ Freezing point: | <200°C (Heated in closed space) |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range: | No boiling point can be defined because of decomposition of the active substance |
| Flash point: | Not applicable: inorganic substance |
| Evaporation rate: | Not applicable: non-volatile |
| Flammability: | Negligible @ 20°C |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: | Not applicable: non-flammable |
| Vapour pressure: | Not applicable: melting point >300°C |
| Vapour density: | Not applicable: melting point >300°C |
| Relative density: | Specific density: 1.81 |
| Solubility(ies): | Water: 40.06 g/L @ 20°C |
| Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water: | No data |
| Auto-ignition temperature: | Not applicable: not self-heating |
| Decomposition temperature: | No data |
| Viscosity: | Not applicable: solid substance |
| Explosive properties: | Not explosive: does not contain chemical groups associated with explosive properties |
| Oxidising properties: | Not oxidising: does not contain chemical groups associated with oxidising properties |

9.2 Other information

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Molecular weight: | 291.35 |
| Formula: | Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ · 5H ₂ O |

Section 10 Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity:** None known.
- 10.2 Chemical stability:** Under normal ambient temperatures (-40°C to +40°C), the product is stable. When heated it loses water, eventually forming anhydrous borax (Na₂B₄O₇).
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid:** Avoid contact with strong reducing agents by storing according to good industrial practice.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials:** Strong reducing agents.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** None.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact)

Inhalation is the most significant route of exposure in occupational and other settings. Dermal exposure is not usually a concern because product is poorly absorbed through intact skin. Product is *not* intended for ingestion.

(a) Acute toxicity

Method: Acute Oral Toxicity Study – U.S. EPA FIFRA Guidelines

Species: Rat

Dose: 3,200 - 3,400 mg/kg of body weight

Routes of Exposure: Oral

Results: Low acute oral toxicity. LD₅₀ in rats is 3,305 mg/kg of body weight.

Classification: Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5 (Hazard statement: H303: May be harmful if swallowed)

Method: Acute Dermal Toxicity Study – U.S. EPA FIFRA Guidelines

Species: Rabbit

Dose: 2,000 mg/kg bw

Routes of Exposure: Dermal

Results: Low acute dermal toxicity; LD₅₀ in rabbits is > 2,000 mg/kg of body weight. Poorly absorbed through intact skin.

Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study – OECD Guideline 403

Species: Rat

Dose: 2.12 mg/L

Routes of Exposure: Inhalation

Results: Low acute inhalation toxicity; LC₅₀ in rats is > 2.0 mg/l (or g/m³). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(b) Skin corrosion / irritation:

Method: Primary Dermal Irritation Study – U.S. EPA FIFRA Guidelines

Species: New Zealand White Rabbit

Dose: 0.5 g moistened with saline

Routes of Exposure: Dermal

Results: No skin irritation. Mean Primary Irritation Score: 0. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(c) Serious eye damage / irritation:

Method: Eye Irritation Study – similar to OECD Guideline 405

Species: New Zealand White Rabbit

Dose: 0.08 ml equivalent

Routes of Exposure: Eye

Results: Irritating, fully reversible in 14 days.

Classification: Eye Irritation Category 2A (Hazard statement: H319: Causes serious eye irritation.)

Many years of occupational exposure indicate no adverse effects on human eye.

(d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Method: Buehler Test – OECD Guideline 406

Species: Guinea Pig

Dose: 0.4 g

Routes of Exposure: Dermal

Results: Not a skin sensitiser. No respiratory sensitisation studies have been conducted. There are no data to suggest that disodium tetraborates are respiratory sensitisers. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(e) Germ cell mutagenicity:

Method: Several *in vitro* mutagenicity studies have been carried out on boric acid including gene mutation in mammalian cells, unscheduled DNA synthesis, chromosomal aberration and sister chromatid exchange in mammalian cells.

Species: L5178Y mouse lymphoma, V79 Chinese hamster cells, C3H/10T1/2 cells, hepatocytes, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO cells).

Dose: 1.0 - 10.0 mg/ml (1000 -10000 ppm) boric acid

Routes of Exposure: *in vitro*

Results: Not mutagenic (based on boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(f) Carcinogenicity:

Method: OECD 451 equivalent.

Species: B6C3F1 mice

Dose: 446 ; 1150 mg boric acid/kg bw/day

Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study

Results: No evidence of carcinogenicity (based on boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(g) Reproductive toxicity:

Method: Three-generation feeding study, similar to OECD 416 Two-Generation Study

Species: Rat

Dose: 0; 34 (5.9); 100 (17.5); and 336 (58.5) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg bw/day; and 0; 50 (5.9); 155 (17.5); and 518 (58.5) mg borax (mg B)/kg bw/day

Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study

Results: NOAEL in rats for effects on fertility in males is 100 mg boric acid/kg bw and 155 mg sodium tetraborate decahydrate/kg bw; equivalent to 17.5 mg B/kg bw.

Method: Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study - OECD Guideline 414

Species: Rat

Dose: 0; 19 (3.3); 36 (6.3); 55 (9.6); 76 (13.3) and 143 (25) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg bw.

Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study

Results: NOAEL in rats for developmental effects on the foetus including foetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations is 55 mg boric acid/kg bw or 9.6 mg B/kg; equivalent to 64.7 mg disodium tetraborate pentahydrate/kg bw.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 (Hazard statement: H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.)

Method: Occupational studies of evaluating sensitive sperm parameters in highly exposed borate workers. Epidemiological studies evaluating high environmental exposures to boron and developmental effects in humans have been conducted.

Species: Human

Dose: A subset of workers was exposed to 125 mg B/day.

Routes of Exposure: Combined oral ingestion and inhalation

Results: No adverse fertility effects in male workers. Epidemiological studies of human developmental effects have shown an absence of effects in exposed borate workers and populations living in areas with high environmental levels of boron.

(h) STOT-single exposure:

Method: Standard Test Method for Estimating Sensory Irritancy of Airborne Chemicals - ASTM E981-04 (2004)

Species: Mouse

Dose: 186 – 1704 mg/m³

Routes of Exposure: Inhalation

Results: The maximum exposure of 1704 mg/m³ resulted in a reduced respiratory rate of 33%, graded as moderate irritation. The lowest exposure tested of 186 mg/m³ sodium tetraborate pentahydrate resulted in a reduced respiration rate of 11%, graded as no irritation. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Sensory irritation in human volunteers

Species: Human

Dose: 5 - 40 mg/m³

Routes of Exposure: Inhalation

Results: A NOAEL for irritation from sodium tetraborate pentahydrate of 10 mg/m³ among male and female human volunteers under controlled laboratory conditions. At 10 mg/m³ increased nasal secretion was observed, but occurred in the absence of other irritating effects at a concentration below that considered irritating by volunteers and was not seen in a subsequent study.

(i) STOT-repeated exposure:

Method: Chronic toxicity study of boric acid and disodium tetraborate decahydrate, similar to OECD 452

Species: Rat

Dose: 0; 33 (5.9); 100 (17.5); 334 (58.5) mg boric acid (B)/kg bw per day (nominal in diet); and 0; 52 (5.9); 155 (17.5); 516 (58.5) mg borax (B)/kg/day (nominal in diet)

Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study

Results: A NOAEL of 17.5 mg B/kg bw/day equivalent to 118 mg sodium tetraborate pentahydrate/kg bw/day was determined in a chronic feeding study (2 years) in rats and is based on testes effects. Other effects (kidney, haemopoietic system) are regarded only at even higher dose levels. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(j) Aspiration hazard: Physical form of solid powder indicates no aspiration hazard potential.

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, and chemical and toxicological characteristics:

At high concentrations irritation of nose, throat and eye may be observed. Products are *not* intended for ingestion. Small amounts (e.g. a teaspoonful) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects. Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to high doses of inorganic borate salts have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of severely damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling.

11.3 Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure:

Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid and sodium borate dust. Human epidemiological studies indicate no effect on fertility in occupational populations with chronic exposures to borate dust and indicate no effect to a general population with high exposures to borates in the environment.

11.4 Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity)

None. This product is a substance.

Section 12 Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)

Note that the data values are expressed as boron equivalents. To convert to this product divide the boron equivalent by 0.148 (e.g. 1 kg Granubor 2 contains 0.1485 kg boron). Studies judged to be unreliable or with insufficient information to evaluate are not included.

Freshwater

Chronic studies

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10) | References |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Algal | 4 | 10 mg B/L (<i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i>) to 50 mg B/L (<i>Anacystis nidulans</i>) | 3, 4 |
| Higher plants | 3 | 4.0 mg B/L (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) to 60 mg B/L (<i>Lemna minor</i>) | 5, 6 |
| Invertebrate and protozoan | 7 | 5.7 mg B/L (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) to 32 mg B/L (<i>Chironomus riparius</i>) | 7, 8 |
| Fish | 6 | 2.9 mg B/L (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>) to 17 mg B/L (<i>Carassius auratus</i>) | 9 |
| Amphibian | 2 | 29 mg B/L (<i>Rana pipiens</i>) to 41 mg B/L (<i>Bufo fowleri</i>) | 9 |

Results²: Based on the complete data set of 22 species, the HC₅ value of the species sensitivity distribution is 4.05 mg B/L.

Acute studies

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50) | References |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Algal | 2 | 10 mg B/L (<i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i>) to 28 mg B/L (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>) | 3, 10 |
| Invertebrate and protozoan | 9 | 113 mg B/L (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) to 1376 mg B/L (<i>Chironomus decorus</i>) | 11, 12 |
| Fish | 7 | 80 mg B/L (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) to 627 mg B/L (<i>Onchorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) | 11, 13 |
| Amphibian | 2 | 86 mg B/L (<i>Rana pipiens</i>) to 104 mg B/L (<i>Bufo fowleri</i>) | 9 |

Results²: Based on the complete data set from 46 studies with 20 species, the HC₅ value of the species sensitivity distribution is 27.3 mg B/L.

Classification: Based on the acute data for freshwater species, this substance is not classified as hazardous to the environment.

Marine and Estuarine Data

Chronic studies

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10) | References |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Algal | 19 | 5 mg B/L (<i>Emiliana huxleyi</i>) to >100 mg B/L (<i>Agmenellum quadruplicatum</i> , <i>Anacystis marina</i> , <i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i>) | 4 |

Results: No data are available for invertebrate or vertebrate species. The results from the freshwater data set are recommended as applicable to marine and estuarine species.

Acute studies

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50) | References |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Invertebrate | 3 | 45 mg B/L (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) to 83 mg B/L (<i>Americamysis bahia</i>) | 14, 15 |
| Fish | 2 | 74 mg B/L (<i>Limanda limanda</i>) to 600 mg B/L (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) | 13, 16 |

No data are available for algal species.

Sediment

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50) | References |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Invertebrate | 1 | 82.4 mg B/kg sediment dw (<i>Chironomus riparius</i>) | 17, 18 |

Results: Although limited, the data suggest that sediment organisms are within range of toxicity of aquatic organisms. In addition, the substance will not partition to the sediment, so a sediment/water partitioning approach is justified.

Sewage Treatment Plants (STP)

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10) | References |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Activated sludge | NA | >17.5 mg B/L to 100 mg B/L | 19 |
| Microbes | 3 | 10 mg B/L (<i>Opercularia bimarginata</i>) to 20 mg B/L (<i>Paramecium caudatum</i>) | 20 |

Terrestrial Data

Chronic studies

| Taxonomic Group | Number of Taxa Tested | Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10) | References |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Plant | 28 | 7.2 mg B/kg dw (<i>Zea mays</i>) to 56 mg B/kg dw (<i>Allium cepa</i>) | 21, 22 |
| Invertebrates | 9 | 15.4 mg B/kg dw (<i>Folsomia candida</i>) to 87 mg B/kg dw (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | 23, 24 |
| Soil micro | 3 | 12 mg B/kg dw (nitrogen mineralization and nitrification test) to 420 mg B/kg dw (soil nitrogen transformation test) | 25, 26 |

Results²: Based on the complete data set, the HC₅ value of the species sensitivity distribution is 10.8 mg B/kg dw.

Phytotoxicity: Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants. It can be harmful to boron sensitive plants in higher quantities. Care should be taken to minimise the amount of borate product released to the environment.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation is not an applicable endpoint since the product is an inorganic substance.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product will undergo hydrolysis in water to form undissociated boric acid. Boric acid will not biomagnify through the foodchain. Octanol/Water partition coefficient: Log P_{ow} = -0.7570 @ 25°C (based on boric acid)²⁷.

12.4 Mobility in soil

The product is soluble in water and is leachable through normal soil. Adsorption to soils or sediments is insignificant.

12.5 Other adverse effects

None

Section 13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product packaging should be recycled where possible.
Local authorities should be consulted about any specific local requirements

Such product should, if possible, be used for an appropriate application.

Section 14 Transport information

Transport Classification for Road (ADR/DOT/TDG) / Rail (RID); Inland waterways (ADN); Sea (IMDG); Air (ICAO/IATA)

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 14.1 UN Number: | Not Regulated |
| 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: | Not Regulated |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es): | Not Regulated |
| 14.4 Packing Group: | Not Regulated |
| 14.5 Environmental Hazards (e.g. marine pollutant) | Not Regulated |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user: | Not Regulated |
| 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC code: | Not Regulated |

Section 15 Regulatory information

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

Clean Air Act (Montreal Protocol) - Substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not manufactured with and does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

NPRI (Canada): This product is not listed on the Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory.

Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 - Export and Import of Dangerous Chemicals: Not listed.

National Regulations: Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

U.S. EPA RCRA: This product is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or regulations (40 CFR 261 *et seq.*).

Superfund: CERCLA/SARA. This product is not listed under CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) or its 1986 amendments, SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act), including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65, Section 302 of SARA, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355, or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances list, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): This product is not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 *et seq.* Consult state and local regulations for possible water quality advisories regarding boron compounds.

Clean Water Act (CWA) (Federal Water Pollution Control Act): 33 USC 1251 *et seq.*

- a) This product is not itself a discharge covered by any water quality criteria of Section 304 of the CWA, 33 USC 1314.
- b) It is not on the Section 307 List of Priority Pollutants, 33 USC 1317, 40 CFR 129.
- c) It is not on the Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances, 33 USC 1321, 40 CFR 116.

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (a unit of the World Health Organization) does not list or categorize this product as a carcinogen.

NTP Biennial Report on Carcinogens: This product is not listed.

OSHA carcinogen: This product is not listed.

California Proposition 65: This product is not listed on the Proposition 65 list of carcinogens or reproductive toxicants.

Chemical inventory listing: The listing is sometimes under the Inventory number of the anhydrous form of this inorganic salt.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory: | 1330-43-4 |
| Canada DSL: | 1330-43-4 |
| EINECS: | 215-540-4 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Australia AICS: | 11130-12-4 |
| China IECSC: | 12179-04-3 |
| Japanese METI & ISHL: | (1)-69 |
| New Zealand NZIoC: | 12179-04-3 |
| Philippines PICCS: | 12179-04-3 |
| South Korea KECI: | KE-12384 |

Section 16 Other information

16.1 Date of revision: September 2016

16.2 Revision Details: Updated Sections 1 and 15 with Canada information.

16.3 References:

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For general information on the toxicology of borates see ECETOC Technical Report No. 63 (1995); Patty's Toxicology, 6th Edition Vol. I, (2012) Chap. 23, 'Boron'. Culver, BD & Hubbard SA (1995) Inorganic Boron Health Effects in Humans: An Aid to Risk Assessment and Clinical Judgment. Trace Elements in Experimental Medicine 9(4):175-184.

16.4 Abbreviations and acronyms:

EC: Effect concentration
 GHS: Global Harmonised System for classification and labelling of chemicals
 LC: Lethal Concentration
 LD: Lethal Dose
 STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
 LOEC: Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
 NA: Not applicable.
 NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
 NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
 STP: Sewage Treatment Plant

Precautionary Phrases:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Do not ingest.

Not for use in drugs, pesticides or for food preservation.

Refer to safety data sheet.

Use only as directed.

National Fire Protection Assoc. (NFPA) classification:

Health 1

Flammability 0

Reactivity 0

Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS):

Red: (Flammability) 0

Yellow: (Reactivity) 0

Blue: (Acute Health) 1*

*Chronic Effects

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