Section 1 Identification of the chemical and of the supplier

1.1 Product Identifier
Boric oxide

1.2 Other means of identification
Chemical name: Boric oxide
Synonyms: Boric oxide, Boron trioxide, diboron trioxide, anhydrous boric acid
Grades: Technical

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Industrial manufacturing

1.4 Supplier's details
Company name: U.S. Borax Inc.
Address: 14486 Borax Road
Boron, CA 93516-2000, USA
Supplied by in Canada
P.O. Box 8090
London, Ontario N6G 2B0 2
Telephone number: +1 (760) 762-7000
Email: rtm.msds@riotinto.com

1.5 Emergency phone number
(1) 866 928 0789 (24-Hr Toll-free number)
(1) 215 207 0061 (24-Hr Non toll-free number)

Section 2 Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

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.

Precautionary statements:
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Section 3  Composition/information on ingredients

3.1  Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>% content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boric oxide</td>
<td>1303-86-2</td>
<td>&gt;97.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 treatment.

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 itself is 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, Rio Tinto Borax recommends and applies internally an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of 1 mg B/m³. To convert product into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.311.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Exposure Limits:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSHA/PEL (total dust)</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA/PEL (respirable dust)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal OSHA/PEL</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty.

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.

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**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
Boric Oxide

5.0 (1.0% solution)
450-465°C
Not applicable
Not applicable: inorganic substance
Not applicable: non-volatile
Non-flammable (used as a flame retardant)
Not applicable: non-flammable
Not applicable
Not applicable: non-volatile
1.84 x 10^3 kg/m^3 @ 21.5 °C
Not applicable: reacts quickly with water to form boric acid
Not applicable: Inorganic substance
Not applicable: not self-heating
Not applicable: solid substance
Not applicable: does not contain chemical groups associated with explosive properties
Not oxidising: does not contain chemical groups associated with oxidising properties

9.2 Other information
Molecular weight: 69.6
Formula: B_2O_3

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 a stable substance. Reaction with water results in the liberation of heat (75.94 KJ/mol).

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 the product is poorly absorbed through intact skin. Product is not intended for ingestion.

(a) Acute toxicity
Method: Acute Oral Toxicity Study – OECD Guideline 401
Species: Rat
Dose: 1540; 2600 mg/kg body weight
Routes of Exposure: Oral
Results: Low acute oral toxicity. The oral LD50 value in male rats is >2600 mg/kg bw.
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 boric acid/kg bw. 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 boric acid/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 boric acid moistened with saline
Routes of Exposure: Dermal
Results: No skin irritation. Mean Primary Irritation Score boric acid: 0.1. 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: 0.1 g
Routes of Exposure: Eye
Results: Not irritating. Boric oxide induced slight to moderate conjunctivae redness and chemosis. The irritation was reversible after 24 hours with a return to near normal by 72 hours after exposure.
Classification: The classification criteria are not met. 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 95 % w/w/boric acid
Routes of Exposure: Dermal
Results: Not a skin sensitiser. No respiratory sensitisation studies have been conducted. There are no data to suggest that boric acid is a respiratory sensitiser. 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
Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study
Results: NOAEL in rats for effects on fertility in males is 100 mg boric acid/kg bw equivalent to 17.5 mg B/kg bw.

Method: Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study of Boric Acid – 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.
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:
Species: Mouse
Dose: 221 - 1096 mg boric acid/m³
Routes of Exposure: Inhalation
Results: The highest concentration of boric acid that was achievable with acceptable control of the aerosol concentration was 1096 mg/m³ with a %RD of 19%. The lowest exposure tested of 221 mg/m³ boric acid resulted in a reduced respiration rate of 9%, graded as no irritation. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(i) STOT-repeated exposure:
Method: Chronic toxicity study of boric acid, 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)
Routes of Exposure: oral: feed
Results: A NOAEL of 17.5 mg B/kg bw/day equivalent to 100 mg boric acid/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:
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 0.311. Studies judged to be unreliable or with insufficient information to evaluate are not included.

Freshwater
Chronic studies

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

Results: 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

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

Results: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5 mg B/L (Emiliana huxleyi) to &gt;100 mg B/L (Agmenellum quadruplicatum, Anacystis marina, Thalassiosira pseudonana)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45 mg B/L (Litopenaeus vannamei) to 83 mg B/L (Americamysis bahia)</td>
<td>14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>74 mg B/L (Limanda limanda) to 600 mg B/L (Onchorhynchus tschawytscha)</td>
<td>13, 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No data are available for algal species.

Sediment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>82.4 mg B/kg sediment dw (Chironomus riparius)</td>
<td>17, 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activated sludge</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>&gt;17.5 mg B/L to 100 mg B/L</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 mg B/L (Opercularia bimarginata) to 20 mg B/L (Paramecium caudatum)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terrestrial Data
Chronic studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.2 mg B/kg dw (Zea mays) to 56 mg B/kg dw (Allium cepa)</td>
<td>21, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrates</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.4 mg B/kg dw (Folsomia candida) to 67 mg B/kg dw (Caenorhabditis elegans)</td>
<td>23, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil micro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12 mg B/kg dw (nitrogen mineralization and nitrification test) to 420 mg B/kg dw (soil nitrogen transformation test)</td>
<td>25, 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: 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).

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.


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.

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

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

  U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory: 1303-86-2
  Canada DSL: 1303-86-2
  EINECS: 215-125-8
  Australia AICS: 1303-86-2
  China IECSC: 1303-86-2
  Japanese METI & ISHL: (1)-71
  New Zealand NZIoC: 1303-86-2
  Philippines PICCS: 1303-86-2
  South Korea KECI: KE-09919

Section 16  Other information

16.1 Revision date: September 2016

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

16.3 References:


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 food, drugs or pesticides.
Refer to safety data sheet.

Health 0                                                Red: (Flammability) 0
Flammability 0                                           Yellow: (Reactivity) 0
Reactivity 0                                              Blue: (Acute Health) 1*
*Chronic Effects

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