

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** : *Firebrake*<sup>®</sup> 500

**EC number** : 235-804-2

**UK (GB) REACH Registration number**

Registration number	Legal entity
UK-01-9608051203-9-0003	Rio Tinto London Ltd (7)

**CAS number** : 12767-90-7

**Product code** : Not available.

**Product description** : Not available.

**Product type** : Solid.

**Other means of identification** : Anhydrous zinc borate

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

**Material uses** : Refer to the table "Identified uses" below.

Identified uses	
Importing and packaging Coatings (Flame retardants) Maritime industry (Flame retardants) Polymers (Flame retardants) <i>A complete list of uses is provided in the introduction to Annex - Exposure Scenarios</i>	
Uses advised against	Reason
Consumer uses above a concentration of 0.3%.	-

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

#### Borax Europe Limited

6 St. James's Square  
London, SW1Y 4AD  
United Kingdom  
T: +44 (0)20 7781 2000

#### Borax Francais S.A.S.

Usine/Siège Social  
Route de Bourbourg  
59411 Coudekerque-Branche  
Cedex, France  
T: +33 3 28 29 28 30

#### Rio Tinto Iron & Titanium GmbH

Alfred-Herrhausen-Allee 3-5,  
65760 Eschborn  
Germany  
T: +49 6196 96000

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**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : rtb.sds@riotinto.com

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

**National advisory body/Poison Centre**

**Telephone number** : 0344 892 0111  
UK National Poisons Information Services (NPIS)

For medical advice contact:  
NHS 111 in England: 111  
NHS 24 in Scotland: 111  
NHS Direct in Wales: 111 or 0845 4647

**Supplier**

**Telephone number** : +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (Rio Tinto Borates)  
For advice on chemical emergencies, spillages, fires or First Aid.

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

**Product definition** : Mono-constituent substance

**Classification according to UK CLP/GHS**

Eye Irrit. 2, H319  
Muta. 2, H341  
Repr. 2, H361d  
Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1)  
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

The product is classified as hazardous according to UK CLP Regulation SI 2019/720 as amended.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

**2.2 Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



**Signal word** : Warning

**Hazard statements** : Causes serious eye irritation.  
Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

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

**Prevention** : Wear eye protection. Avoid release to the environment.

**Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Storage** : Not applicable.

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

**Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.

**Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles** : Not applicable.

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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### Special packaging requirements

**Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings** : Not applicable.

**Tactile warning of danger** : Not applicable.

### 2.3 Other hazards

**Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII** :

PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
Not applicable (Inorganic)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable (Inorganic)	N/A	N/A

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**3.1 Substances** : Mono-constituent substance

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Type
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	UK (GB) REACH #: UK-01-9608051203-9 REACH #: 01-2119691658-19 EC: 235-804-2 CAS: 12767-90-7	>98.8	Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 2, H341 Repr. 2, H361d Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1) Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 <b>See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.</b>	[1]

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier, are classified and contribute to the classification of the substance and hence require reporting in this section.

### Type

[1] Constituent

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Use eye wash fountain or fresh water to cleanse the eye. If irritation persists for more than 30 minutes, seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : If symptoms such as nose or throat irritation are observed, remove to fresh air.
- 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.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No special protective clothing is required

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Skin contact** : 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.

**Ingestion** : 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.

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

**Notes to physician** : 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.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

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

**Hazards from the substance or mixture** : None. The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

**Hazardous combustion products** : None.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : None.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Not applicable.

**Additional information** : Not explosive.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

**For non-emergency personnel** : Eye protection according to CEN 166:2001; respirators according to CEN149:2001 should be considered if environment is excessively dusty.

**For emergency responders** : Eye protection according to CEN 166:2001; respirators according to CEN149:2001 should be considered if environment is excessively dusty.

### 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

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.
- 6.4 Reference to other sections** : See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid spills.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### 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 temperature

Storage pressure: Ambient pressure

Special sensitivity: Moisture (Caking)

#### Seveso Directive - Reporting thresholds

##### Danger criteria

Category	Notification and MAPP threshold	Safety report threshold
E1	100 tonne	200 tonne

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- Recommendations** : Refer to Annex - Exposure Scenarios
- Industrial sector specific solutions** : Not available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

No exposure limit value known.

#### Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

#### **Recommended monitoring procedures** :

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

In the absence of a national OEL, Rio Tinto Borates recommends and applies internally an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of 1 mg B/m<sup>3</sup>. To convert this product to equivalent zinc (Zn), multiply by 0.352. To convert to equivalent boron (B), multiply by 0.175.

### DNELs/DMELs

Product/ingredient name	Type	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	DNEL	Long term Oral	2.4 mg/kg bw/day	General population [Consumers]	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	22.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	8.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population [Consumers]	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	1585 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	1205 mg/kg bw/day	General population [Consumers]	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	2.48 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	0.69 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	35.49 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	0.88 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population [Consumers]	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	0.12 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population [Consumers]	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	25.35 mg/kg bw/day	General population [Consumers]	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	0.507 mg/kg bw/day	General population [Consumers]	Systemic

### PNECs

Product/ingredient name	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
zinc	Fresh water	20.6 µg/l	-
	Marine water	6.1 µg/l	-
	Soil	107 mg/kg dwt	-
	Fresh water sediment	117.8 mg/kg dwt	-
	Marine water sediment	56.5 mg/kg dwt	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	100 µg/l	-
	boron	Fresh water	2900 µg/l
Marine water		2900 µg/l	-
Water - intermittent		13700 µg/l	-
Soil		5.7 mg B/kg dry soil	-
Sewage Treatment Plant		10 mg B/L	-

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

### Individual protection measures

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Recommended: Eye protection according to CEN 166:2001 is required.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Standard work gloves (cotton, canvas or leather) may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty
- Body protection** : No special protective clothing is required.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, respirators should be used. (CEN 149:2001).
- Environmental exposure controls** : Limiting releases from site: Where appropriate, material should be recovered and recycled through the process. Spillages of powder or granulated borates should be swept or vacuumed up immediately and placed in containers for disposal in order to prevent unintentional release to the environment. Waste containing borates should be handled as a hazardous waste and removed by licensed operator to an offsite location where it can be incinerated or disposed to a hazardous landfill.

Water Emissions: Storage should be sheltered from precipitation. Avoid spillage into water and cover drains. Removal from water can only be accomplished by very specific treatment technologies including ion exchange resins, reverse osmosis etc. Removal efficiency is dependent upon a number of factors and will vary from 40 to 90%. Much of the technology is currently not appropriate to high volume or mixed waste streams. Boron is not removed in considerable amounts in conventional STP. If sites discharge to a municipal STP the concentration of boron should not exceed the PNEC in the municipal STP

Air Emissions: Emissions to air can be removed by one or more of the following dust-control measures: electrostatic precipitators, cyclones, fabric or bag filters, membrane filters, ceramic and metal mesh filters, and wet scrubbers

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

- Physical state** : Solid. [Crystalline solid.]
- Colour** : White.
- Odour** : Odourless.
- Odour threshold** : Not applicable. Odourless.
- Melting point/freezing point** : >300°C [EU A.1]
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : Not applicable. Melting point>300°C
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Non-flammable. The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits** : Not applicable. Non-flammable.
- Flash point** : Not applicable. Inorganic substance.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not applicable (solid). [Not self-heating.]
- Decomposition temperature** : Not applicable. Melting point>300°C

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**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

<b>pH</b>	: 6.8 to 7.5
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Dynamic: Not applicable (not liquid). [solid substance] Kinematic: Not applicable (not liquid). [solid substance]
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: <0.28% at 25°C
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water</b>	: Not applicable. [Inorganic substance.]
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: Not applicable. Melting point>300°C
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not applicable (solid). [Non-volatile.]
<b>Relative density</b>	: 2.6
<b>Density</b>	: 2.6 g/cm <sup>3</sup> [20°C (68°F)]
<b>Bulk density</b>	: Not available. Depends on batch.
<b>Granulometry</b>	: Not available. Depends on batch.
<b>Vapour density</b>	: Not applicable. Melting point>300°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	: Not explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	: Not oxidising.
<b><u>Particle characteristics</u></b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not available.

**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

<b>10.1 Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>10.2 Chemical stability</b>	: Under ambient temperatures, the product is stable.
<b>10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.
<b>10.4 Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid contact with strong reducing agents by storing according to good industrial practice
<b>10.5 Incompatible materials</b>	: Strong reducing agents
<b>10.6 Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	Body weight: >5000 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Acute toxicity estimates**

N/A

**Irritation/Corrosion**



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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	Eyes - Irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Erythema/Eschar	Rabbit	0.2	500 mg	-

### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Non-irritant to skin. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Eyes** : Causes serious eye irritation. Irritating, fully reversible in 14 days. Many years of occupational exposure indicate no adverse effects on human eye.

### Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not a skin sensitizer. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Respiratory** : No respiratory sensitisation studies have been conducted. There are no data to suggest that borates are respiratory sensitizers. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	OECD 474	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Positive

- Conclusion/Summary** : Anhydrous Zinc Borate showed genotoxic activity in the Mouse Micronucleus Test.

### Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Zinc borate dissociates to zinc hydroxide and boric acid in the low pH environment of the stomach. No carcinogenic effects observed in chronic carcinogenicity studies of boric acid conducted in rats and mice, and no evidence of carcinogenic effects in zinc borate breakdown products. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Effects	Exposure
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	Negative	Negative	Negative	Human	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	Combined oral ingestion and inhalation.

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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

	Positive	-	Positive	Rat	with high environmental levels of boron. NOAEL in rats for developmental effects on the foetus including foetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations is < 100 mg zinc borate hydrate/ kg bw.	Oral feeding study
	-	Positive	-	Rat	NOAEL in rats for effects on fertility in males is 100 mg zinc borate (hydrate)/ kg/bw.	Oral feeding study

**Conclusion/Summary** : Developmental effects have been observed in laboratory animals, the most sensitive species being the rat (NOAEL 9.6 mg B/kg bw/day). While boron has been shown to adversely affect male reproduction in laboratory animals, there was no clear evidence of male reproductive effects attributable to boron in studies of highly exposed workers. However, the low toxicity of zinc borate (acute oral LD50 is > 10,000 mg/kg) compared to other borates indicates that the bioavailability of boron from zinc borate may be low.

**Teratogenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : See Reproductive toxicity.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.			

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.			

**Aspiration hazard**

Product/ingredient name	Result
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	Physical form of solid powder indicates no aspiration hazard potential.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : 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.**

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : 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.
- Ingestion** : This product is not intended for ingestion. Small amounts (e.g., a teaspoon) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause gastrointestinal symptoms. 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.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Skin contact** : 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.
- Ingestion** : 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.

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

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : 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.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : 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.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

<b>General</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>Absorption</b>	: Following a single oral dose (1000 mg/kg) of zinc borate (hydrate), zinc and boron appeared in rat plasma and tissue samples, indicating the hydrolysis of zinc borate in the gastrointestinal tract and subsequent systemic absorption of zinc and boron.
<b>Distribution</b>	: In plasma, T <sub>max</sub> occurred between 5 and 6 h after administration. Concentrations decreased to background levels by 72 h post-dose; T <sub>1/2</sub> ranged from 5.0 to 7.7 h (zinc and boron, respectively).
<b>Elimination</b>	: The gastrointestinal route was the primary elimination route for zinc, while urinary excretion via the kidneys was the primary elimination route for boron.

**Other information** : Not available.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
zinc	EC50 0.147 mg/l (as Zn)	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	Fresh water - Acute
	LC50 0.169 mg/l (as Zn)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Fresh water - Acute
	LC50 0.136 mg/l (as Zn)	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Fresh water - Acute
	NOEC 0.037 mg/l (as Zn)	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	Fresh water - Chronic
	NOEC 0.044 mg/l (as Zn)	<i>Jordanella floridae</i>	Fresh water - Chronic
	NOEC 0.019 mg/l (as Zn)	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Fresh water - Chronic
boron	EC50 52.4 mg/l (as Boron)	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Fresh water - Acute
	LC50 91 mg/l (as Boron)	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	Fresh water - Acute
	LC50 79.7 mg/l (as Boron)	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Fresh water - Acute
	NOEC 6.4 mg/l (as Boron)	<i>Brachydanio rerio</i>	Fresh water - Chronic
	NOEC 14.2 mg/l (as Boron)	<i>Daphnia magna</i>	Fresh water - Chronic
	NOEC 17.5 mg/l (as Boron)	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Fresh water - Chronic

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Conclusion/Summary** : Note that the data values are expressed as zinc ion or boron equivalents. To convert to this product, divide the zinc equivalent by 0.352 and divide the boron equivalent by 0.175. Studies judged to be unreliable or with insufficient information to evaluate are not included.

A study of the transformation/dissolution characteristics of zinc borate was conducted following the OECD 29 protocol. The amount of zinc ion in solution after 24 hr exceeded the acute reference values, so zinc borate is classified as Aquatic Acute 1 (H400: Very toxic to aquatic life). The amount of zinc in solution after 28 days also exceeded the chronic reference values. However, because over 70% of zinc ions were removed from the water column within 28 days (demonstrating "rapid partitioning") and zinc is not considered bioaccumulative, the Chronic 1 category does not apply.

Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants; however, it can be harmful to boron sensitive plants in high quantities. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of this product released to the environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not applicable. Inorganic substance

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Mobility** : Zinc borate will hydrolyze under environmental conditions to boric acid and zinc hydroxide. Adsorption of boric acid to soils or sediments is minimal. Adsorption of zinc ions is described by partition coefficients and may vary with site-specific conditions. For boric acid, the solids-water partitioning coefficients are 2.19 L/kg (soil) and 2.8 L/kg (sediment). For zinc, the solids-water partitioning coefficients are 159 L/kg (soil), 73,000 L/kg (freshwater/sediment), and 6010 L/kg (seawater/sediment).

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product/ingredient name	PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide	Not applicable (Inorganic)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable (Inorganic)	N/A	N/A

**12.6 Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

**Methods of disposal** : Tonnage quantities of product should, if possible, be used for an appropriate application. Final disposal must be to a registered landfill site following the guidance of appropriate local authorities. Zinc borate has a reportable quantity (RQ) of 454 kg (1000 lbs).

**Hazardous waste** : Yes. This product is classified as toxic to reproduction (Repr. 2) and as dangerous for the environment (Env. Acute 1) and falls within scope of Directive 2008/98/EC as hazardous waste (H10 and H14, respectively).

#### Packaging

Firebrake® 500

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
- Special precautions** : This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
<b>14.1 UN number</b>	UN3077	UN3077	UN3077	UN3077
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Hexaboron dizinc undecaoxide)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9 	9 	9 	9 
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

### Additional information

**ADR/RID** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**Tunnel code (-)**

**ADN** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**IMDG** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**IATA** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

**14.6 Special precautions for user** : Not applicable.

**14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### UK (GB)/REACH

##### Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

###### Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

###### Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

###### Ozone depleting substances

Not listed.

###### Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

###### Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

##### Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

No listed substance

##### Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

###### Danger criteria

###### Category

E1

##### EU regulations

**Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Air** : Not listed

**Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Water** : Not listed

##### International regulations

###### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

###### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

###### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

###### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

###### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

##### Inventory list

**Australia** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Canada** : All components are listed or exempted.

**China** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Firebrake® 500****SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

<b>Eurasian Economic Union</b>	: <b>Russian Federation inventory</b> : All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (CSCL)</b> : All components are listed or exempted. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL)</b> : Not determined.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Thailand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Turkey</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States</b>	: All components are active or exempted.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>15.2 Chemical safety assessment</b>	: This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate GB CLP = UK CLP (EC No 1272/2008) on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures as amended by (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 No. 720 and amendments DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = GB CLP-specific Hazard statement N/A = Not available PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number SGG = Segregation Group vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
<b>Key literature references and sources for data</b>	: For general information on the toxicology of borates see Patty's Toxicology, 6th Edition Vol. I, (2012) Chap. 23, 'Boron'.

**Procedure used to derive the classification**

Classification	Justification
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Expert judgment
Muta. 2, H341	Expert judgment
Repr. 2, H361d	Expert judgment
Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1)	Expert judgment
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Expert judgment

**Full text of abbreviated H statements**

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Full text of classifications**

Aquatic Acute 1	SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Muta. 2	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
Repr. 2	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2

<b>Additional information</b>	: Do not ingest. Keep out of reach of children. Refer to safety data sheet. Not for use in food, drugs or biocides
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**Date of printing** : 9/19/2023



**Firebrake® 500**

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Date of issue/ Date of revision** : 9/19/2023

**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation

**Version** : 1

UK GB / 4.13 / EN-GB

### Notice to reader

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## Annex: Exposure Scenarios

The following table lists the uses identified and registered for this substance. Each use has a number of applicable human health, environmental and consumer exposure scenarios. These can be found at [www.borax.com/EU-REACH/exposure-scenarios](http://www.borax.com/EU-REACH/exposure-scenarios)

Exposure Scenario number	Exposure Scenario (ES)	Sector of Use (SU)	Article Category (AC)	Product Category (PC)	Process Category (PROC)	Environmental Release Category (ERC)	Subsq Service Life
1	Formulation of zinc borate into mixture or materials	-	-	1, 9a, 12, 24, 32	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 12, 14, 15, 28	2, 3	-
2	Industrial use of zinc borate or formulations containing zinc borate	0: other	-	1, 9a, 32	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 28	5	ES 10, ES 11
3	Industrial use of lubricants containing zinc borate in vehicles and machinery (ATIEL-ATC Use Group B(i))	0: other	-	16, 17, 24	1, 2, 8b, 9	4, 7	-
4	Professional use of fertilisers containing zinc borate	1	-	12	5, 8a, 8b, 9, 11, 15	8a, 8d	-
5	Professional use of lubricants containing zinc borate in vehicles and machinery (ATIEL-ATC Use Group B(p))	0: other	-	16, 17, 24	1, 2, 8a, 8b, 20	9a, 9b	-
6	Professional use of coatings containing zinc borate	0: other	-	9a	1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19	8c, 8f	ES 10, ES 11
7	Professional use of zinc borates in polymers	0: other	-	32	1, 2, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 15	8c, 8f	ES 10, ES 11
8	Consumer use of lubricants containing zinc borate in cars (ATIEL-ATC Use Group B(c))	-	-	24	-	9a, 9b	-
9	Consumer use of formulated products containing zinc borate	-	-	1, 9a	-	8c, 8f	ES 11
10	Professional use of products containing zinc borate	-	2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13		21	10a, 11a	-
11	Consumer service life of products containing zinc borate	-	2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13		-	10a, 11a	-