SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : ***Anhybor*®**

Chemical name : Disodium tetraborate anhydrous

Other means of identification : Anhydrous borax, Disodium tetraborate, Sodium tetraborate

Product type : Solid.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Material uses : Fertiliser Manufacture

Supplier's details : U.S. Borax Inc.
14486 Borax Road
Boron, CA 93516-2000
USA
+1 (760) 762 7000

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

Emergency telephone number : APAC +65 3158 1074 (24-Hr Non toll-free number) (Rio Tinto Borates)
AMERICAS +1 866 928 0789 (Toll Free (24 Hr)) or
+1 215 207 0061 (Non-Toll Free (24 Hr))(Rio Tinto Borates)
For advice on chemical emergencies, spillages, fires or first aid.

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : May be harmful if swallowed.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

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

Prevention : Wear eye protection.

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.

Section 2. Hazard identification

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

Chemical name : Disodium tetraborate anhydrous

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	>99	CAS: 1330-43-4 EC: 215-540-4

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

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.

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

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.

Section 4. First aid measures

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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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.

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : None. The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : None.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : None.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Not applicable.

Remark : Not explosive.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Small spill : Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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.

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)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Borate compounds, Inorganic]** A4. TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction. STEL 15 minutes: 6 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Recommended monitoring procedures : In the absence of a national OEL, Rio Tinto Borates recommends and applies internally an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of 1 mg B/m^3. To convert product into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.215.

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor 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.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

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 : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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

Appearance

Physical state : Solid.

Color : White.

Odor : Odorless.

Odor threshold : Not applicable. Odorless.

pH : 9.23 [Conc. (% w/w): 2.48%]

Melting point/freezing point : No melting point can be defined in the range 25 - 1000 °C due to the decomposition of the substance above 100 °C.

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range : Not applicable. Melting point >300°C

Flash point : Not applicable Inorganic substance.

Burning time : Not applicable.

Burning rate : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable (solid).Non-volatile.

Flammability : Non-flammable. The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit : Not applicable. Non-flammable.

Vapor pressure : Not applicable (solid).melting point >300°C

Relative vapor density : Not applicable (solid).melting point >300°C

Bulk density : not available Depends on batch.

Granulometry : not available Depends on batch.

Relative density : 2.35

Density : 2.35 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]

Solubility in water : 49.74 g/l [EU A.6]

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : -1.53 [OECD 107]

Auto-ignition temperature : Not applicable (solid). [Not self-heating.]

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable. Melting point >300°C

SADT : Not applicable

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not applicable (not liquid).
Kinematic (room temperature): Not applicable (not liquid).
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not applicable (not liquid).

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Molecular weight : 201.27

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Under ambient temperatures, the product is stable.

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.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid contact with strong reducing agents by storing according to good industrial practice.

Incompatible materials : Strong reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	**Rat - Oral - LD50** >2500 mg/kg **Rabbit - Dermal - LD50** >2000 mg/kg Toxic effects: Poorly absorbed through intact skin. **Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor** >2 mg/l [4 hours]

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : May be harmful if swallowed.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	**New Zealand White Rabbit - Skin - Primary dermal irritation index (PDII)** Amount/concentration applied: 0.5 g moistened with saline Irritation score: 0.1

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Non-irritant to skin. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Non-irritant to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	**New Zealand White Rabbit - Eyes - Redness of the conjunctivae** Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion Amount/concentration applied: 0.08 ml equivalent Irritation score: <1 Fully reversible in 7 days or less

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Eye irritation Category 2 (H319: Causes serious eye irritation.) Irritating, fully reversible within 14 days. Many years of occupational exposure indicate no adverse effects on human eye.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Serious eye irritation.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

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

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Occasional mild irritation effects to the nose and throat may occur from inhalation of product dust at levels greater than 10 mg/m^3.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate pentahydrate	**Guinea pig - skin** Result: Not sensitizing

Skin

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not a skin sensitizer. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No respiratory sensitization studies have been conducted. There are no data to suggest that disodium tetraborates are respiratory sensitizers. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Boric acid	**In vitro - Mammalian-Animal - Germ** (based on boric acid). 100 to 10000 ppm Result: Negative

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not mutagenic (based on boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	No mutagenic activity was observed for the chemically related boric acid in a battery of short-term mutagenicity assays.

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result

Section 11. Toxicological information

Disodium tetraborate anhydrous (based on boric acid).	**Mouse - Oral - TC** OECD 451 [Oral feeding study] 446 to 1150 mg/kg Result: Negative

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No evidence of carcinogenicity in mice. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	No evidence of carcinogenicity in mice.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous (based on boric acid).	**Rat - Oral** Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study of Boric Acid ; Oral feeding study Effects: NOAEL in rats for developmental effects on the foetus including foetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations is 9.6 mg B/kg body weight; NOAEL in rats for maternal toxicity is 13.3 mg B/kg body weight Maternal toxicity: Positive Developmental: Positive **Human - Inhalation** Effects: 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. Maternal toxicity: Negative Fertility effects: Negative Developmental: Negative **Rat - Oral** Three-generation feeding study. Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study Effects: NOAEL in rats for effects on fertility in males is 17.5 mg B/kg body weight. Fertility effects: Positive

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Reprotoxicity studies have been conducted with boric acid and disodium tetraborate. A multigeneration study in the rat gave a NOAEL for fertility in males of 17.5 mg B/kg/day. Developmental effects have been observed in laboratory animals, the most sensitive species being the rat with a NOAEL of 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.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Animal feeding studies in rat, mouse and dog, at high doses, have demonstrated effects on fertility and testes[2]. The lowest NOAEL is 9.6 mg B/kg in rats, based on developmental effects. Studies in rat, mouse and rabbit, at high doses, demonstrate developmental effects onthe foetus including foetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations. The doses administered were many times in excess of those which humans would normally be exposed to[3,4,5].

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Physical form of solid powder indicates no aspiration hazard potential.

Information on the 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 and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	**Chronic - Rat - Oral - NOAEL** 17.5 mg/kg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : 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 (renal, hematopoietic systems) are only observed at even higher doses.

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.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid dust and sodium borate dust. A recent epidemiology study under the conditions of normal occupational exposure to borate dusts indicated no effect on fertility.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	**LC50** Invertebrate *Ceriodaphnia dubia* 91 mg/l - (as Boron) **NOEC** Invertebrate *Daphnia magna* 14.2 mg/l - (as Boron) **NOEC** Fish. *Brachydanio rerio* 6.4 mg/l - (as Boron) **LC50** Fish. *Pimephales promelas* 79.7 mg/l - (as Boron) **EC50** Algae *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* 52.4 mg/l - (as Boron) **NOEC** Algae *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* 17.5 mg/l - (as Boron)

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Note that the data values are expressed as boron equivalents. To convert product into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.215. Studies judged to be unreliable or with insufficient information to evaluate are not included.

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.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Boron (B) is the element which is used by convention to report borate product ecological effects.

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Result
Not applicable	

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not applicable. Inorganic substance.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	Boron is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. This product decomposes in the environment to natural borate. Octanol/water partition coefficient: Log P_{ow}: -0.7570 (25°C).

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Disodium tetraborate anhydrous	-1.53	-	Low

Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

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

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Special precautions for user : Not applicable.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

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)

Section 15. Regulatory information

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC) : All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC) : All components are listed or exempted.

Eurasian Economic Union : **Russian Federation inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory : **Japan inventory (CSCL)**: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

Korea inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) : All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) : All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) : All components are listed or exempted.

Thailand : All components are listed or exempted.

Turkey inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

Viet Nam : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 2025/10/24

Date of previous issue : 2015/01/20

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMSBC = International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5	Expert judgment
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Expert judgment
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2	Expert judgment

Additional information : Do not ingest.
Keep out of reach of children.
Refer to safety data sheet.
Not for use in drugs, pesticides or for food preservation.
Use only as directed.

Section 16. Other information

References : For general information on the toxicology of borates see Patty's Toxicology, 6th Edition Vol. I, (2012) Chap. 23, 'Boron'.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

UN / 4.14 / EN-US

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