

# ETİDEKAHİDRAT SAFETY DATA SHEET

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**ETİ MADEN İŞLETMELERİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ**

Ayvalı Mah. Halil Sezai Erkut Cad. Afra Sok. No: 1/A 06010 Keçiören/Ankara TÜRKİYE

## SECTION 1. Identification of the Substance and the Company

### 1.1. Product identifier

**Substance name** : Disodium tetraborate decahydrate

**Trade names** : ETİDEKAHİDRAT (Borax decahydrate)

**Chemical name/synonyms**: Sodium tetraborate decahydrate, disodium tetraborate, borax

**Index N°** : 005-011-01-1

**CAS N°** : 1303-96-4

**EC N°** : 215-540-4

**REACH Registration number** : 01-2119490790-32-0002

### 1.2. Use of the substance

#### Relevant identified uses

The product is used in industrial manufacturing, among others in:

- Ceramics
- Detergent
- Borosilicate glass
- Insulation fiberglass
- Starch glue

For area-specific use, see the exposure scenarios in the annex of this extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS).

#### Uses advised against

Not applicable, there are no uses of Etidekahidrat advised against.

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

#### Importer

**Name** : AB ETIPRODUCTS OY

**Address** : Piispanportti 5, 02240 Espoo/FINLAND

**Phone No** : + 358 9 819 444 40

**Fax No** : + 358 9 819 444 44

**e-mail** : sales@etiproducts.com

#### Manufacturer

**Name** : ETİ MADEN İŞLETMELERİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

**Address** : Ayvalı Mah. Halil Sezai Erkut Cad. Afra Sok. No:1/A 06010 Keçiören/Ankara TÜRKİYE

**Phone No** : +90 312 294 20 00

**Fax No** : +90 312 232 71 84

**1.4. Emergency phone number**: +49 (0)6132-84463 (24-Hour-Number) GBK GmbH

## SECTION 2. Hazard Identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance

#### 2.1.1. Classification According to Regulation EC N°1272/2008 (CLP)

##### a. Harmonised classification provided in the 1<sup>st</sup> ATP to CLP (Regulation EC N°790/2009)

Repr. Cat. 1B; H360FD

Specific concentrations limits: Repr. 1B; H360FD: C ≥8.5%

##### b. Self-classification based on the classification criteria provided in CLP

Eye irrit. Cat. 2; H319

Specific concentrations limits: C ≥ 10.0 % Xi; H319

**Precautionary Statement Prevention** : P201; P202; P264, P280

**Precautionary Statement Response** : P308 + P313; P305+P351+P338; P337+P313

**Precautionary Statement Storage** : P405

**Precautionary Statement Disposal** : P501

#### 2.1.3. Additional information

For the full text of Hazard Class/Statements and Precautionary Statements see SECTION 16.3.

### 2.2. Label elements

#### 2.2.1. Label according to Regulation (EC) N°1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictograms:



**Signal word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements** : H360FD: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

: H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Precautionary Statements:

P201 : Obtain special instruction before use

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

P280 : Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P305+P351+P338 : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P308+P313 : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P405 : Store locked up

#### 2.2.2. According to REACH, Annex XVII

Restricted to professional users

### 2.3. Other hazards

#### Emergency overview

Etidekahidrat is a white odourless, powder/granular substance that is not flammable, combustible, or explosive, and has low acute oral and dermal toxicity.

#### Potential health effects

Inhalation is the most significant route of exposure in occupational and other settings. Dermal exposure is not usually a concern because Etidekahidrat is poorly absorbed through intact skin.

#### Inhalation

Occasional mild irritation effects to nose and throat may occur from inhalation of Etidekahidrat dusts at levels higher than 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### Eye contact

Etidekahidrat is a serious eye irritant.

#### Skin contact

Etidekahidrat does not cause irritation to intact skin

#### Ingestion

Products containing Etidekahidrat are not intended for ingestion. Etidekahidrat has low acute toxicity. Small amounts (e.g. a teaspoonful) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause gastrointestinal symptoms.

#### Reproductive/Developmental

Animal ingestion studies in several species, at high doses, indicate that borates cause reproductive and developmental effects [1]. A human study of occupational exposure to borate dusts showed no adverse effect on reproduction. An epidemiology study and a peer reviewing report of the past epidemiological studies conducted in China didn't show any negative effect of boron on human fertility [2]. A study conducted in Turkey with boron exposed mine workers showed that mean blood concentrations of the high exposure group is ~6 times and ~9 times lower than those of the highest no effect level of boron in blood with regard to developmental and reprotoxic effects (respectively) in rats. With those findings, no unfavourable effects of boron exposure on reproductive indicators are observed in humans [3, 4].

#### Potential ecological effects

Large amounts of Etidekahidrat can be harmful to plants and other species. Therefore releases to the environment should be minimised.

#### Signs and symptoms of exposure

Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to Etidekahidrat have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling (see SECTION 11).

## SECTION 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

The product contains greater than 99.9 percent (%) Etidekahidrat Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O

Identification Name	EC N°	CAS N°	REACH Registration Number	Wt. %
Borax decahydrate (Sodium tetraborate decahydrate, disodium tetraborate decahydrate, borax)	215-540-4	1303-96-4	01-2119490790-32-0002	> 99.9

For other "Chemical inventory listing", please refer to section 15.

## **SECTION 4. First aid measures**

### **4.1. Description of first aid measures**

#### **Skin contact**

No treatment necessary because Etidekahidrat does not cause irritation to intact skin.

#### **Eye contact**

Use eye wash fountain or fresh water to cleanse 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.

#### **Ingestion**

If large amounts are swallowed (i.e. more than one teaspoon), contact a doctor or toxicity centre immediately.

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

N.A.

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

Observation only is required for adult ingestion of less than 9 grams of Etidekahidrat. For ingestion in excess of 9 grams, maintain adequate kidney function and force fluids. Gastric lavage is recommended for symptomatic patients only. Haemodialysis should be reserved for massive acute ingestion or patients with renal failure. Boron analyses of urine or blood are only useful for documenting exposure and should not be used to evaluate severity of poisoning or to guide treatment [5] (see SECTION 11).

## **SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

Any appropriate fire extinguishing media may be used on nearby fires.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance**

Etidekahidrat is not flammable, combustible or explosive. The product is itself a flame retardant.

### **5.3. Advise for firefighters**

N.A.

## **SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**

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

Avoid dust formation. In case of exposure to prolonged or high level of airborne dust, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Etidekahidrat is a water-soluble white product that may, at high concentrations cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption (see section 12).

### **6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

#### **Land spill**

Vacuum, shovel or sweep up Etidekahidrat and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. No personal protective equipment is needed to clean up land spills.

### Spillage into water

Where possible, remove any intact containers from the water. 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 (see sections 12, 13 and 15).

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See SECTIONS 8 and 13 for further information.

## SECTION 7. Handling and Storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

To maintain package integrity and to minimise caking of the product, bags should be handled on a first-in first-out basis. Good housekeeping and dust prevention procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation and accumulation. Your supplier can advise you on safe handling, please contact the supplier.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

No special handling precautions are required, but dry, indoor storage is recommended. No specific requirements. Provide appropriate ventilation and store bags such as to prevent any accidental damage. The product should be kept away from strong reducing agents.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See exposure scenario in Annex to the SDS.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls / Personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Substance:	Disodium tetraborate decahydrate			
CAS N°	1303-96-4			
	Limit value-Eight hours		Limit value – Short term	
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia		5		
Belgium		2		6
Denmark		2		4
France		5		
Germany (DFG)		0.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> inhalable aerosol (1)		0.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> inhalable aerosol (1)(2)
Ireland		5		
Poland		0.5		2
Spain		2		6
Sweden		2		5 (1)
United Kingdom		5		

Source: IFA Institut für Arbeitsschutz der Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung

#### Remarks

Germany (DFG): (1) calculated as boron (2)15 minutes average value in the case of simultaneous appearance of boric acid and tetraborates counts 0.75 mg/m<sup>3</sup> calculated as boron.

Sweden: (1) Short-term value, 15 minutes average value

Occupational exposure limits for dust (total and respirable) are treated by OSHA, Cal OSHA and ACGIH as “Particulate Not Otherwise Classified” or “Nuisance Dust”

ACGIH/TLV : 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Cal OSHA/PEL	: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA/PEL (total dust)	: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA/PEL (respirable dust)	: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### DNEL values

Exposure pattern	Type/site of effect	Exposure route	DNEL value
<b>DNELs for workers</b>			
Long-term	Systemic	Inhalation	12.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long-term	Systemic	Dermal	599.6 mg/ kg bw/day
<b>DNELs for the general public</b>			
Acute	Systemic	Oral	1.5 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term	Systemic	Dermal	303.5 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term	Systemic	Inhalation	6.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long-term	Systemic	Oral	1.5 mg/kg bw/day

Source: Chemical Safety Report of disodium tetraborate, anhydrous

### PNEC values

PNEC<sub>add, freshwater, marine water</sub> = 1.35 mg B/L

PNEC<sub>add aqua intermittent</sub> = 9.1 mg B/L

PNEC<sub>add freshwater sediment, marine water sediment</sub> = 1.8 mg B/kg sediment dry weight

PNEC<sub>soil</sub> = 5.4 mg B/kg soil dry weight

PNEC<sub>add, STP</sub> = 1.75 mg B/L

Source: Chemical Safety Report of disodium tetraborate, anhydrous

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards.

Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of Etidekahidrat dust below permissible exposure levels. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday. Remove and wash soiled clothing.

### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Individual protection measures should be preferred taking into account the Council Directive 89/966/EEC and the appropriate CEN standard.

#### Respiratory protection

In case of prolonged exposure to dust wear a personal respirator in compliance with national/international legislation (CEN standard).

#### Eyes and hands protection

Goggles and gloves are not required for normal industrial exposures, but may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

No special requirement.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	: White solid, granular/powder
Odour	: Odourless
Odour threshold	: N.A.
pH @ 20°C	: 9.2 (1.0% solution)
Melting point/freezing point	: 741°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: 1575°C
Flash point	: Non flammable
Evaporation rate	: N.A.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: N.A.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: N.A.
Vapour pressure	: Negligible @ 20°C
Vapour density	: N.A.
Solubility in water	: 4.7% @ 20°C; 65.6% @ 100°C
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: N.A.
Auto-ignition temperature	: N.A.
Decomposition temperature	: 8H <sub>2</sub> O @ 60°C & -10H <sub>2</sub> O @ 320°C
Viscosity	: N.A.
Explosive properties	: Non explosive
Oxidising properties	: N.A.

### 9.2. Other information

Molecular weight	: 381.37
Specific gravity	: 1.71 @ 20°C

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Etidekahidrat is a stable product.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Etidekahidrat is a stable product, but when heated it losses water, eventually forming anhydrous borax (Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>).

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides, acetic anhydride or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with strong reducing agents.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides, acetic anhydride or alkali metals.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

N.A.



## **SECTION 11. Toxicological information**

### **11.1. Information on toxicological effect**

#### **11.1.1. Substances**

##### **Acute toxicity**

Low acute oral toxicity; LD<sub>50</sub> in rats > 2,500 mg/kg of body weight (Test material: Disodium tetraborate anhydrous) [6].

##### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Low acute dermal toxicity; LD<sub>50</sub> in rabbits is greater than 2,000 mg/kg of body weight [7]. Borax decahydrate is poorly absorbed through intact skin. Non-irritant.

##### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

Borax decahydrate is a serious eye irritant.

##### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

Borax decahydrate has no respiratory or skin sensitization.

##### **Germcell mutagenicity**

Borax decahydrate is not mutagenic.

##### **Carcinogenicity**

Borax decahydrate is not carcinogenic.

##### **Reproductive toxicity**

Animal feeding studies in rat, mouse and dog, at high doses, have demonstrated effects on fertility and testes [1]. Studies in rat, mouse and rabbit, at high doses, demonstrate developmental effects on the 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 [8, 9]. While boron has been shown to adversely affect male reproduction in laboratory animals, there is no clear evidence of male reproductive effects attributable to boron in studies of highly exposed workers. Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to borate dusts. An epidemiology study under the conditions of normal occupational exposure to borate dusts indicated no effect on fertility [2]. A study conducted in Turkey with boron exposed mine workers showed that mean blood concentrations of the high exposure group is ~6 times and ~9 times lower than those of the highest no effect level of boron in blood with regard to developmental and reprotoxic effects (respectively) in rats. With those findings, no unfavourable effects of boron exposure on reproductive indicators are observed in humans [3, 4].

##### **STOT-single exposure**

N.A.

##### **STOT-repeated exposure**

N.A.

##### **Aspiration hazard**

Borax decahydrate has no aspiration hazard.

## **SECTION 12. Ecological information**

### **12.1. Toxicity**

Boron occurs naturally in sea water at an average concentration of 5 mg B/L and fresh water at 1 mg B/L or less. In dilute aqueous solutions the predominant boron present is undissociated boric acid. To convert disodium tetraborate decahydrate into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.1134.

**Phytotoxicity**

Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants. However, 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.

**Algal toxicity**

Green algae, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*

72-hr EC<sub>50</sub> –biomass = 40 mg B/L or 353 mg disodium tetraborate decahydrate/L [10]

**Invertebrate toxicity**

Daphnia, Daphnids, *Daphnia magna*

48-hr LC<sub>50</sub> = 133 mg B/L or 1,173 mg disodium tetraborate decahydrate/L [11]

**Fish toxicity**

Fish, Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*

96-hr LC<sub>50</sub> = 79.7 mg B/L or 703 mg disodium tetraborate decahydrate/L [12]

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Boron is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Disodium tetraborate decahydrate decomposes in the environment to natural borate.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Not bioaccumulative.

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

The product is soluble in water and is leachable through normal soil.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

N.A.

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

No data available.

**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Small quantities of Etidekahidrat can usually be disposed of at landfill sites. No special disposal treatment is required, but local authorities should be consulted about any specific local requirements. Tonnage quantities of product are not recommended to be sent to landfills. Such product should, if possible, be re-used for an appropriate application.

**SECTION 14. Transport information**

Borax decahydrate has no UN Number, and is not regulated under international rail, road, water or air transport regulations.

**14.1. UN number** : N.A.

**14.2. UN proper shipping name** : N.A.

**14.3. Transport of hazard classes** : N.A.

**14.4. Packing group** : N.A.

**14.5. Environmental hazards** : N.A.

**14.6. Special precautions for user** : N.A.

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** : N.A.

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

It should be noted that borates are safe under conditions of normal handling and use, besides, they are essential nutrients to plants, and research shows that they play a beneficial role in human health. CLP classification has been solely based on animal tests where animals were exposed to high doses of boric acid over long periods of time. These doses were many times higher than humans are exposed to under conditions of normal handling and use. Consequently, a precautionary decision was taken by the European Commission. Although we will comply with the body of legislation triggered by that decision, we are in process of all possible legal actions.

#### Clean Air Act (Montreal Protocol)

Borax decahydrate was not manufactured with and does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

#### Chemical inventory listing

- U.S. EPA TSCA : 1303-96-4
- Canadian DSL : 1303-96-4
- EINECS : 215-540-4
- South Korea KECI : KE-03483
- Japan ENCS : MITI 1-69
- China IESCS : 1303-96-4
- New Zealand NZIoC : 1303-96-4
- Philippines PICCS : 1303-96-4
- Australia AICS : 1303-96-4

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

#### EU Reach Regulation

Disodium tetraborates are listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern “SVHC” for eventual inclusion in Annex XIV to REACH Regulation 1907/2006 (“Authorisation List”). (18.06.2010-ED/30/2010).

Disodium tetraborates are listed in the Annex XVII of REACH Regulation 1907/2006 (EU No.109/2012) and their use in consumer products above specific concentration limits are restricted. Note that this restriction is only specific to consumer products and do not cover their industrial and/or professional applications. Disodium tetraborates can be used in consumer products below specific concentration limits (which is  $C \geq 8.5\%$  for borax decahydrate).

**German Water Hazard Class (WGK):** Substances and mixtures can pose a hazard to water bodies. To protect the water bodies from detrimental changes to their characteristics it is required that substances and mixtures that are handled or stored in facilities in Germany are classified for their water hazard properties.

Classification is carried out on the basis of the Ordinance on facilities for handling substances that are hazardous to water (Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen (AwSV)) of 18 April 2017 (BGBl 2017, Teil I, Nr. 22, Seite 905).

There are three water hazard classes (WGK).

- 1: slightly hazardous to water
- 2: obviously hazardous to water
- 3: highly hazardous to water

Disodium tetraborate decahydrate has been classified as WGK 1: slightly hazardous to water.

Disodium Tetraborate decahydrate Reg. No: 37.

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment of borax decahydrate (disodium tetraborate decahydrate) has been carried out under REACH Regulation of the EU.

## SECTION 16. Other information

### 16.1. Mainly changes made to the previous version of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

This SDS complies with ISO 11014; the requirements of REACH Title IV and was updated to be in compliance with Annex II of REACH duly amended by **Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015**.

Revision No	Revision Date	Revision content
07	February 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This SDS was updated in accordance with the ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety data Sheets, Ver. 3.1 dated November 2015.</li> </ul>
08	January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This SDS was updated in line with “Standardization and Simplification of Bag Printings”.</li> </ul>
08.1	May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control Parameters under Section 8.1 were updated in line with the Chemical Safety Report.</li> </ul>
08.2	February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This SDS was updated to include German Water Hazard Class (WGK) info under Section 15.</li> </ul>

### 16.2. List of abbreviation and acronyms used in this SDS

<b>1<sup>st</sup> ATP</b>	: 1st Adaptation to Technical and scientific Progress
<b>ACGIH</b>	: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
<b>AICS</b>	: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>Cal OSHA</b>	: The State of California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)
<b>Canadian DSL</b>	: Canadian Domestic Substances List
<b>CAS N°</b>	: Chemical Abstracts Service number
<b>CLP</b>	: Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation: Regulation (EC) N°1272/2008
<b>CSR</b>	: Chemical Safety Report
<b>DNEL</b>	: Derived No effect Level
<b>EC N°</b>	: EINECS Number: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	: Half maximal effective concentration
<b>ENCS</b>	: Japan Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances
<b>Eti Maden</b>	: Eti Maden İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü
<b>Eye irrit. Cat. 2</b>	: substance inducing potential reversible eye irritation
<b>IECSC</b>	: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
<b>Index N°</b>	: Atomic number of the element most characteristic of the properties of the substance
<b>KECI</b>	: South Korea Existing Chemicals List
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	: Lethal Concentration, 50%
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	: Median Lethal Dose
<b>N.A.</b>	: Not Applicable
<b>NZIoC</b>	: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>OSHA</b>	: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
<b>PBT</b>	: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
<b>PEL</b>	: Permissible Exposure Limits
<b>PICCS</b>	: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
<b>PNEC</b>	: Predicted No Effect Concentration
<b>REACH</b>	: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals Regulation (EC) N°1907/2006
<b>Repr. Cat. 1B</b>	: substance presumed human reproductive toxicant
<b>SDS</b>	: Safety Data Sheet
<b>TLV</b>	: Threshold Limit Value
<b>U.S. EPA TSCA</b>	: United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>UN</b>	: United Nations

**vPvB** : Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### 16.3. List of relevant hazard statements and precautionary statements used in this SDS

According to CLP Regulation
<b>Hazard Statement</b>
<b>H360FD:</b> May damage fertility or the unborn child <b>H319:</b> Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Precautionary Statements</b>
<p><b>Prevention</b></p> <p><b>P201:</b> Obtain special instructions before use.  <b>P202:</b> Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  <b>P264:</b> Wash eyes thoroughly after handling.  <b>P280:</b> Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p><b>Response</b></p> <p><b>P308+P313:</b> If exposed or concerned: get medical advice/attention.  <b>P305+P351+P338:</b> IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  <b>P337+P313:</b> If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p><b>Storage</b></p> <p><b>P405:</b> Store locked up.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b></p> <p><b>P501:</b> Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulations.</p>

### 16.4. Key literature references and sources for data

- [1] Fail, P.A., George, J.D., Seely, J.C., Grizzle, T.B., & Heindel, J.J. (1991). Reproductive toxicity of boric acid in Swiss (CD-1) mice: Assessment using the continuous breeding protocol. *Fundamental and Applied Toxicology*, 17(2), 225-239.
- [2] Scialli, A.R., Bonde, J.P., Brüske-Hohlfeld, I., Culver, D.B., Li, Y., & Sullivan, F.M. (2010). An overview of male reproductive studies of boron with an emphasis on studies of highly exposed Chinese workers. *Reproductive Toxicology*, 29(1), 10-24.
- [3] Duydu, Y., Başaran, A., & Bolt, H. (2012). Exposure assessment of boron in Bandırma boric acid production plant. *Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology*, 26(2-3), 161-164.
- [4] Başaran, N., Duydu, Y., & Bolt, H., (2012). Reproductive toxicity in boron exposed workers in Bandırma, Turkey. *Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology*, 26(2-3), 165-167.
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For general information on the toxicology of borates see ECETOC Technical Report No. 63 (1995); Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 4th Edition Vol. II, (1994) Chap. 42, 'Boron'.

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