

ETİDOT-67

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Initial Issue : March 2007

Revision No : 08.2

Date of Revision : February 2019

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 octaborate tetrahydrate

Trade name : ETİDOT-67 (Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate)

Chemical name/synonyms: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate

Index No : 005-020-00-3

CAS No : 12280-03-4

EC No : 234-541-0

REACH Registration number : 01-2119490860-33-0001

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

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

- Agriculture (micronutrient, insecticide)
- Wood protection (insecticide, fungicide)
- Flame retardant

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 Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 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 CLP (1272/2008) Regulation of EU

Repr. Cat. 1B; H360FD

Generic concentrations limits : Repr. 1B; H360FD: C \geq 0.3%

H360FD: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statement Prevention : P201; P202; P280

Precautionary Statement Response : P308+P313

Precautionary Statement Storage : P405

Precautionary Statement Disposal : P501

2.1.2. 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.

Precautionary Statements:

P201 : Obtain special instructions 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.

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

Etidot-67 is a white odourless, powder 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 Etidot-67 is poorly absorbed through intact skin.

Inhalation

Occasional mild irritation effects to nose and throat may occur from inhalation of Etidot-67 dusts at levels higher than 10 mg/m³.

Eye contact

Etidot-67 is non-irritating to eyes in normal industrial use.

Skin contact

Etidot-67 does not cause irritation to intact skin.

Ingestion

Products containing Etidot-67 are not intended for ingestion. Etidot-67 has low acute toxicity. Small amounts (e.g. a teaspoon) 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 dust showed no adverse effect on reproduction. A recent epidemiological 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 Etidot-67 can be harmful to plants and other species. Therefore, the product should only be used as part of a balanced plant nutrition program preferably after soil and/or tissue analysis. Accidental releases to the environment should be minimized.

Signs and symptoms of exposure

Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to Etidot-67 have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrheal, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling (see SECTION 11).

SECTION 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1. Substance

The product contains greater than 99.25 percent (%) Etidot-67 ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_8\text{O}_{13}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

Identification Name	EC N°	CAS N°	Registration Number	Wt. %
Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate	234-541-0	12280-03-4	01-2119490860-33-0001	> 99.25
Impurities (insolubles in water, SO ₄ , Ca, Na Mg, etc.)	-	-	-	0.01

Etidot-67 does not have any heavy metals content.

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 Etidot-67 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 person to fresh air.

Ingestion

If large amounts are swallowed (i.e. more than one teaspoon), contact a doctor or toxicity center 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 4 grams of Etidot-67. For ingestion in excess of 4 grams, maintain adequate kidney function and force fluids. Gastric lavage is recommended for symptomatic patients only. Hemodialysis 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

Etidot-67 is not flammable, combustible or explosive. The product is itself a flame retardant.

5.3. Advice 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 high level of airborne dust, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Etidot-67 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 Etidot-67 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 minimize caking of the product, bags should be handled on a first-in first-out basis. Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimize 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 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 ³
Cal OSHA/PEL	: 10 mg/m ³
OSHA PEL (total dust)	: 15 mg/m ³
OSHA/PEL (/respirable dust)	: 5 mg/m ³

DNEL values

Exposure pattern	Type/site of effect	Exposure route	DNEL value
DNELs for workers			
Long-term	Systemic	Inhalation	6.9 mg/m ³
Long-term	Systemic	Dermal	326 mg/kg bw/day
DNELs for the general public			
Acute	Systemic	Oral	0.81 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term	Systemic	Dermal	163.3 mg /kg bw/day
Long-term	Systemic	Inhalation	3.5 mg/m ³
Long-term	Systemic	Oral	0.81 mg/kg bw/day

Source: Chemical Safety Report of disodium octaborate tetrahydrate

PNEC values

PNEC_{add, freshwater, marine water} = 1.35 mg B/L

PNEC_{add aqua intermittent} = 9.1 mg B/L

PNEC_{add freshwater sediment, marine water sediment} = 1.8 mg B/kg sediment dry weight

PNEC_{add, STP} = 1.75 mg B/L

Source: Chemical Safety Report of disodium octaborate tetrahydrate

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 boric acid 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	: Solid, white
Odour	: Odourless
Odour threshold	: N.A.
pH @ 20°C	: 8.5 (1.0% solution)
Melting point	: 815 °C
Boiling point	: No data available
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	: 9.7 % @ 20°C; 27.4 @ 40°C
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: N.A.
Auto-ignition temperature	: N.A.
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: N.A.
Explosive properties	: N.A.
Oxidising properties	: N.A.

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight	: 412.5
------------------	---------

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Etidot-67 is a stable product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Etidot-67 is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with strong reducing agents.

10.5. Incompatible materials and conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides 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; LD₅₀ in rats is 2,550 mg/kg of body weight (Test material: disodium octaborate) [6]

Skin corrosion/ irritation

Low acute dermal toxicity; LD₅₀ in rabbits is greater than 2,000 mg/kg of body weight [7]. Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is poorly absorbed through intact skin. Non-irritant.

Serious eye damage/ irritation

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate has no eye damage/irritation.

Skin sensitization

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not a skin sensitizer.

Germcell mutagenicity

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 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. A recent 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

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 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 species present is undissociated boric acid. To convert disodium octaborate tetrahydrate into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.2096.

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 minimize the amount of borate product released to the environment. Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate should only be used as part of a balanced plant nutrition program preferably after soil and/or tissue analysis.

Algal toxicity

Green algae, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*

72-hr EC₅₀ –biomass = 40 mg B/L or 191 mg disodium octaborate tetrahydrate/L [10]

Invertebrate toxicity ⁽⁷⁾

Daphnia, Daphnids, *Daphnia magna*

48-hr LC₅₀ = 133 mg B/L or 635 mg disodium octaborate tetrahydrate/L [11]

Fish toxicity ⁽⁸⁾

Fish, Fatheted minnow, *Pimephales promelas*

96-hr LC₅₀ = 79.7 mg B/L or 380 mg disodium octaborate tetrahydrate/L [12]

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate Boron is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 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 Etidot-67 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 used for an appropriate application.

SECTION 14. Transport information

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 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 hazard class(s) : 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 MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code : N.A.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations

OSHA/Cal OSHA: This SDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Cal OSHA (title 8CCR 5194 (g)) hazards communication standards.

WHMIS Classification: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is classified as Class D-Division 2A under Canadian WHMIS guidelines

Chemical Inventory Listing: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 12280-03-4, appears on several chemical inventory lists including the EPA TSCA inventory, Canadian DSL, European EINECS, Japanese MITI&ISHL, South Korea KECI, Australia AICS, Philippines PICCS, New Zealand NZIoC and China IESCS under the CAS No. representing anhydrous form of this inorganic borate.

- U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory :12008-41-2
- Canadian DSL :12008-41-2
- EINECS : 234-541-0
- South Korea : 9312-3213
- China IESCS : 12280-03-4/12008-41-2
- New Zealand NZIoC : 12280-03-4/12008-41-2
- Philippines PICCS : 12280-03-4/12008-41-2
- Australia AICS : 12008-41-2
- Japanese CSCL : (1)-69
- South Korea KECI : KE-12358

RCRA: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or regulations (40 CFR 261 et seq).

Superfund: CERCLA/SARA: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not listed under CERCLA or its 1986 amendments, including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023.40 CFR 372.65, Section 302 of SARA Extremely Hazardous Substances List, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355, or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances List, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

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

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

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

Canadian Drinking Water Guidelines: An "Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration" (IMAC) for boron is currently set at 5 mg/B/L.

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

NTP Biennial Report on Carcinogens: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not listed.

OSHA Carcinogen: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not listed.

California Proposition 65: Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is not listed on the Proposition 65 list of carcinogens or reproductive toxicants.

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act: Pursuant to 21 CFR 175.105, 176.180 and 181.30, : Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is approved by the FDA for use in adhesive compounds of packaging materials, as a component of paper coatings on such materials or for use in the manufacture thereof, which materials are expected to come in contact with dry food products.

Clean Air Act (Montreal Protocol): It was not manufactured with and does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

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 octaborate tetrahydrate: N.A

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment of Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate 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 Material 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**. Following **Commission Regulation (EU) No 2017/1510 of 30 August 2017**, disodium octaborate tetrahydrate is added to the Annex XVII (Restrictions) of REACH and prohibited to consumer use.

Revision No	Revision date	Revision content
07	February 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This SDS was updated in accordance with the ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety data Sheets, Ver. 3.1 dated November 2015.
08	January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This product is classified under Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 on 19 July 2016 as Category 1B. This SDS was updated in line with “Standardization and Simplification of Bag Printings”.
08.1	May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control Parameters under Section 8.1 were updated in line with the Chemical Safety Report.
08.2	February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This SDS was updated to include German Water Hazard Class (WGK) info under Section 15.

16.2. List of abbreviation and acronyms used in this SDS

ACGIH	: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AICS	: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substance
Cal OSHA	: The State of California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)
Canadian DSL	: Canadian Domestic Substances List
CAS N°	: Chemical Abstracts Service number
CERCLA	: US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLP	: Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation: Regulation (EC) N°1272/2008 communication standard
CSCL	: Chemical Substances Control Act
CSR	: Chemical Safety Report
DNEL	: Derived No effect Level
EC N°	: EINECS Number: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
EC₅₀	: Half maximal effective concentration
EINECS	: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
Eti Maden	: Eti Maden İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü
IECSC	: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
Index N°	: Atomic number of the element most characteristic of the properties of the substance
KECI	: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC₅₀	: Lethal Concentration, 50%
LD₅₀	: Median Lethal Dose
N.A.	: Not Applicable
NZIoC	: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
OSHA	: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PBT	: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
PEL	: Permissible Exposure Limits
PICCS	: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC	: Predicted No Effect Concentration
RCRA	: Resource Conversation and Recovery Act.
REACH	: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals Regulation (EC) N°1907/2006
SARA	: US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the CERCLA
SDS	: Safety Data Sheet
TLV	: Threshold Limit Value
U.S. EPA TSCA	: United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act
UN	: United Nations
vPvB	: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WHMIS	: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System is Canada's national hazard

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

Hazard Statement
H360FD: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Precautionary Statements
<p><u>Prevention</u> P201: Obtain special instructions 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.</p> <p><u>Response</u> P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: get medical advice/attention.</p> <p><u>Storage</u> P405: Store locked up.</p> <p><u>Disposal:</u> P501: 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.
- [5] Litovitz, T.L., Norman, S.A., & Veltri, J.C. (1986). Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers National Data Collection System. *The American Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 4(5), 427-458.
- [6] Denton, S.M. (1996). Acute oral toxicity study in the rat: anhydrous boric acid. Final report. Testing laboratory: Corning Hazleton (Europe) Otley Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, UK. Report no.: 1341/7-1032. Owner Company: Borax Europe Ltd. Report date: 1996-03-06.
- [7] Weiner, A.S., Conine, D.L., & Doyle, R.L. (1982). Acute Dermal Toxicity Screen in Rabbits; Primary Skin Irritation Study in Rabbits of Boric Acid. Testing laboratory: Hill Top Research, Inc. Report no.: 82-0280-21. Owner Company: US Borax Chemical Corporation. Report date: 1982-03-15.
- [8] Heindel, J.J., Price, C.J., Field, E.A., Marr, M.C., Myers, C.B., Morrissey, R.E. & Schwetz, B.A. (1992). Developmental toxicity of boric acid in mice and rats. *Fundamental and Applied Toxicology*, 18(2), 266-277.
- [9] Price, C.J., Marr, M.C., Myers, C.B., Heindel, J.J., & Schwetz, B.A. (1991). Final Report on the Developmental Toxicity of Boric Acid (CAS No 10043-35-3) in New Zealand White Rabbits. National Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Testing laboratory: National Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (TER 90-003; NTIS Accession No PB92-129550). Report no.: TER 90-003; NTIS Accession No PB92-129550.
- [10] Hanstveit, A.O. & Oldersma, H. (2000). Determination of the effect of Boric acid, Manufacturing grade on the growth of the fresh water green alga *Selenastrum capricornutum*. Testing laboratory: TNO Nutrition and Food Research Institute. Report no.: V99.157. Owner Company: Borax Europe Limited. Study number: IMW-99-9047-05. Report date: 2000-03-06.
- [11] Gersich, F.M. (1984a). Evaluation of a Static Renewal Chronic Toxicity Test Method for *Daphnia magna* straus using Boric Acid. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 3(1), 89-94.

[12] Soucek, D., Dickinson, A., & Major, K. (2010). Acute and chronic toxicity of boron to freshwater organisms. Testing laboratory: Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois. Owner Company: Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois.

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'.

16.5. Disclaimer of Liability

The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its accuracy, reliability or completeness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.

This SDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.

Safety Data Sheet Prepared by Arzu DEMİŞ

Certificate Date: 15.12.2018

Certificate Number: TÜV/01.173.02