



Firebrake® 415

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date: June 2015
Supersedes: April 2011 version

Section 1 Identification of the chemical and of the supplier

- 1.1 **Product Identifier** *Firebrake 415*
- 1.2 **Other means of identification**
Chemical name: Zinc borate monohydrate
Synonyms: Zinc borate hydrate
- 1.3 **Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** Flame retardant
- 1.4 **Supplier's details**
Company name: U.S. Borax Inc.
Address: 14486 Borax Road
Boron, CA 93516-2000, USA
Telephone number: +1 (760) 762-7000
Email: rtm.msds@riotinto.com
- 1.5 **Emergency phone number** (1) 866 928 0789 (24-Hr Toll-free number)
(1) 215 207 0061 (24-Hr Non toll-free number)

Section 2 Hazards identification

- 2.1 **Classification of the substance or mixture**
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 2
- 2.2 **GHS label elements, including pictogram or symbol, signal word, hazard and precautionary statements**

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:

H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Other hazards which do not result in classification (e.g. dust explosion hazard): None

Section 3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	CAS No.	% content	See Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Limits
Zinc Borate Monohydrate	149749-62-2	>98.8	

Section 4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

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

Inhalation: If symptoms such as nose or throat irritation are observed, remove to fresh air.

Eye contact: Use eye wash fountain or fresh water to cleanse eye. If irritation persists for more than 30 minutes, seek medical attention.

Skin contact: No treatment necessary.

Ingestion: Swallowing small quantities (one teaspoon) will cause no harm to healthy adults. If larger amounts are swallowed, give two glasses of water to drink and seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed: Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to high doses of inorganic borate salts have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of severely damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling (see Section 11).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Note to physicians: Supportive care only is required for adult ingestion of less than a few grams of the product. For ingestion of larger amounts, maintain fluid and electrolyte balance and maintain adequate kidney function. Gastric lavage is only recommended for heavily exposed, symptomatic patients in whom emesis has not emptied the stomach. Hemodialysis should be reserved for patients with massive acute absorption, especially for patients with compromised renal function. Boron analyses of urine or blood are only useful for verifying exposure and are not useful for evaluating severity of poisoning or as a guide in treatment¹.

Section 5 Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None

5.2 Special hazards arising from the chemical

None. The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters:

Not applicable. The product is itself a flame retardant.

Section 6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

Eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standards.

For emergency responders:

Eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standards.

6.2 Environmental precautions: The product is a water-soluble white powder that may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. Advise local water authority that none of the affected water should be used for irrigation or for the abstraction of potable water until natural dilution returns the boron value to its normal environmental background level or meets local water quality standards.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Appropriate containment: Avoid spillage into water and cover drains.

Land spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations.

Spillage into water: Where possible, remove any intact containers from the water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8, 12 and 13.

Section 7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid spills. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

No special handling precautions are required, but dry, indoor storage is recommended. To maintain package integrity and to minimise caking of the product, bags should be handled on a first-in first-out basis.

Storage temperature: Ambient
Storage pressure: Atmospheric
Special sensitivity: Moisture (Caking)

Section 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values: In the absence of a national OEL, Rio Tinto Borax recommends and applies internally an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of 1 mg B/m³.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

OSHA/PEL (total dust)	15 mg/m ³	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified or Nuisance Dust
OSHA/PEL (respirable dust)	5 mg/m ³	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified or Nuisance Dust
Cal OSHA/PEL	5 mg/m ³	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified or Nuisance Dust

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust below permissible exposure limits.

8.3 Personal protection equipment:

Eye and face protection: Eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standards are warranted if environment is excessively dusty.

Skin protection: Standard work gloves (cotton, canvas or leather) may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty.

Respiratory protection: Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, respirators should be used.

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: White, powder
Odour: Odourless
Odour threshold: Not applicable: odourless

pH @ 20°C:	No data available
Melting point/ Freezing point:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	No data available
Flash point:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid/gas):	Non-flammable (used as a flame retardant)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not applicable: non-flammable
Vapour pressure:	Negligible @ 20°C
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Relative density:	Not applicable
Solubility(ies):	Water: 7.1 mg/L @ 20°C
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water:	Log Pow <-0.2
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable: not self-heating
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	Not applicable: solid substance
Explosive properties:	Not explosive: does not contain chemical groups associated with explosive properties
Oxidising properties:	Not oxidising: does not contain chemical groups associated with oxidising properties

9.2 Other information	
Molecular weight:	413.15
Formula:	4ZnO · B ₂ O ₃ · H ₂ O

Section 10 Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity:** None known.
- 10.2 Chemical stability:** Under normal ambient temperatures (-40°C to +40°C), the product is stable.
- 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 moisture (caking). Avoid contact with strong reducing agents by storing according to good industrial practice.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials:** Strong reducing agents.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** None.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

- 11.1 Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact)**
Inhalation is the most significant route of exposure in occupational and other settings. Dermal exposure is not usually a concern because product is poorly absorbed through intact skin. Product is not intended for ingestion.
- (a) Acute toxicity**
- Method: Acute Oral Toxicity Study – OECD Guideline 401 equivalent
Species: Rat
Dose: 5.0 g/kg body weight of Zinc Borate 415 in 50% w/v formulation in distilled water.
Routes of Exposure: Oral
Results: The acute oral LD₅₀ value is >5,000 mg/kg bw (limit of tested dose).
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Method: Acute Dermal Toxicity Study – OECD Guideline 402 equivalent
Species: Rabbit
Dose: 2.0 g Zinc Borate 415/kg bw
Routes of Exposure: Dermal
Results: The acute dermal LD₅₀ is > 2,000 mg/kg bw.
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Method: Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study – OECD Guideline 403
Species: Rat
Dose: 4.95 mg/L of Zinc Borate 415

Routes of Exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC₅₀ value in rats for acute inhalation toxicity > 4.95 mg /L (limit of tested dose).

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

(b) Skin corrosion / irritation:

Method: Primary Dermal Irritation Study – OECD Guideline 404 equivalent

Species: Rabbit

Dose: 500 mg

Routes of Exposure: Dermal

Results: No skin irritation.

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

(c) Serious eye damage / irritation:

Method: Eye Irritation Study – OECD Guideline 405 equivalent

Species: Rabbit

Dose: 100 mg

Routes of Exposure: Eye

Results: Not irritating.

Classification: Based on mean scores <1, and the effects were fully reversible within 24 hours; the classification criteria are not met.

(d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Method: Buehler Test – OECD Guideline 406

Species: Guinea Pig

Dose: Induction - 0.1 ml 1% or 50% w/v zinc borate 415 in arachis oil B.P.

Routes of Exposure: Dermal

Results: Not a skin sensitiser. No respiratory sensitisation studies have been conducted. There are no data to suggest that zinc borates are respiratory sensitisers.

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

(e) Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified

Method: mammalian cell gene mutation assay (gene mutation) – OECD Guideline 476.

Species: mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells

Dose: 0.001 - 0.075 mg/mL (1 - 75 ppm) zinc borate hydrate

Routes of Exposure: *in vitro*

Results: Not mutagenic.

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

(f) Carcinogenicity:

No experimental test data on zinc borate.

Results: Zinc borate disassociates 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.

(g) Reproductive toxicity: Not classification is possible.

No reproductive toxicity test data is available for zinc borate 415.

90-day oral toxicity study with the chemically related zinc borate 2335 in rat have demonstrated effects on fertility and testes 2. Studies with the chemically related zinc borate 2335 in rat demonstrate developmental effects on the foetus including fetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations. The doses administered were many times in excess of those which humans would normally be exposed.^{3,4,5}

Animal studies have also demonstrated developmental toxicity due to excess zinc levels, including increased foetal resorption and reduced foetal weights. However, zinc is essential for normal foetal development.

Method: 90-day Oral Toxicity Study – OECD 408

Species: Rat

Dose: 0, 50, 100, 200 and 375 mg zinc borate (hydrate)/kg/day

Routes of exposure: oral gavage

Results: NOAEL in rats for effects on fertility in males is 100 mg zinc borate (hydrate)/kg/bw.

Method: Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study – OECD Guideline 414

Species: Rat

Dose: 0, 100, 125 and 150 mg zinc borate (hydrate)/kg bw

Routes of exposure: oral gavage

Results: 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.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 (Hazard statement: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.)

Method: Occupational studies of evaluating sensitive sperm parameters in highly exposed borate workers. Epidemiological studies evaluating high environmental exposures to boron and developmental effects in humans have been conducted.

Species: Human

Dose: A subset of workers was exposed to 125 mg B/day

Routes of exposure: Combined oral ingestion and inhalation.

Results: No adverse fertility effects in male workers. Epidemiological studies of human developmental effects have shown an absence of effects in exposed borate workers and populations living in areas with high environmental levels of boron.

(h) STOT-single exposure:

No target organ has been identified in humans.

(i) STOT-repeated exposure: Not classified.

Method: Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents - OECD Guideline 407

Species: Rat

Dose: 15; 150; 300; and 1000 mg zinc borate 415/kg/day

Routes of Exposure: Oral gavage

Results: NOAEL: 150 mg/kg bw/day. At doses above 150 mg/kg/day, haematological changes indicative of anaemia was observed. The changes observed at a dose level of 150 mg/kg/day were considered not to represent serious damage to the health of the animals.

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

(j) Aspiration hazard: Physical form of solid powder indicates no aspiration hazard potential.

Toxicokinetics

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. In plasma, T_{max} occurred between 5 and 6 h after administration. Concentrations decreased to background levels by 72 h post-dose; $T_{1/2}$ ranged from 5.0 to 7.7 h (zinc and boron, respectively). The gastrointestinal route was the primary elimination route for zinc, while urinary excretion via the kidneys was the primary elimination route for boron.

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, and chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Not expected to be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat or skin in normal industrial use. Occasional mild irritation effects to the nose and throat may occur from inhalation of dust at levels greater than 10 mg/m³. Products containing zinc borate are not intended for ingestion. Zinc borate has a 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.

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

Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid and sodium borate dust. Human epidemiological studies indicate no effect on fertility in occupational populations with chronic exposures to borate dust and indicate no effect to a general population with high exposures to borates in the environment.

11.4 Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity)

None. This product is a substance.

Section 12 Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Both boron (B) and zinc (Zn) occur naturally in seawater at average concentrations of 5 mg/L B and 8 µg/L Zn, respectively, and at lower concentrations, generally, in fresh water. Data values are expressed as zinc ion or boron equivalents. To convert this product to equivalent zinc (Zn), multiply by 0.633. To convert to equivalent boron (B), multiply by 0.0523. (For example 1 kg of this product contains 633 g Zn and 52.3 g B). Studies judged to be unreliable or with insufficient information to evaluate are not included. All toxicity values are reported as added concentrations, i.e. with subtraction of the background concentration of zinc or boron in the test media.

Freshwater
Chronic studies

Zinc

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)	References
Algal	2	0.019 mg Zn/L (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>) to 0.048 mg Zn/L (<i>Chlorella sp.</i>)	25
Higher plants	7	0.060 mg Zn/L (<i>Cladophora glomerata</i>) to >0.65 mg Zn/L (<i>Elodea nuttalli</i> , <i>Callitriche platycarpa</i> , <i>Spirodella polyrhiza</i> , <i>Lemna gibba</i> , <i>L. minor</i> , <i>L. pauciscostata</i>)	25
Invertebrate and protozoan	13	0.037 mg Zn/L (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) to 0.137 mg Zn/L (<i>Chironomus tentans</i>)	25
Fish	7	0.044 mg Zn/L (<i>Joranella floridae</i>) to 0.530 mg Zn/L (<i>Salvenius fontinalis</i>)	25

Results: Based on the complete data set of 23 species, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 0.021 mg Zn/L. For classification, two reference values are used: for low pH, the value of 0.082 mg Zn/L is used, for neutral and high pH, the value of 0.019 mg Zn/L is used.

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)	References
Alga	1	17.5 mg B/L (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	2
Higher plants	1	6.0 mg B/L (<i>Spirodella polyrhiza</i>)	3
Invertebrate	5	6.3 mg B/L (<i>Hyaella azteca</i>) to 30.0 mg B/L (<i>Lampsilis siliquoidea</i>)	4, 5
Fish	6	6.3 mg B/L (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i>) to 36.8 mg B/L (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>)	6, 7
Amphibian	4	9.4 mg B/L (<i>Xenopus laevis</i>) to 69.9 mg B/L (<i>Bufo fowleri</i>)	8, 9

Results²: Based on the complete data set of 17 species, the HC₅₋₅₀ value of the species sensitivity distribution is 5.7 mg B/L.

Acute studies

Zinc

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)	References
Algal	1	0.142 mg Zn/L (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	25
Invertebrate and protozoan	5	0.147 mg Zn/L (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) to 1.05 mg Zn/L (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	25
Fish	5	0.169 mg Zn/L (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) to 1.16 mg Zn/L (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	25

Results: Based on the data set, two acute reference values are used. For low pH, the value of 0.413 mg Zn/L is used (based on the lowest value for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* at low pH. For neutral and high pH, the value of 0.136 mg Zn/L is used (based on the lowest value for *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*).

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)	References
Algal	1	52.4 mg B/L (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	2
Invertebrate	7	112.9 mg B/L (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) to >544 mg B/L (<i>Megaloniais nervosa</i>)	4
Fish	1	79.7 mg B/L (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	4

Classification: A study of the transformation/dissolution characteristics of zinc borate was conducted following the OECD 29 protocol²⁵. 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. 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 2 category applies (H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects).

Marine and Estuarine Data

Chronic studies

Zinc

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)	References
Micro-algae	4	0.011 mg Zn/L (<i>Chaetoceros compressum</i>) to 0.066 mg Zn/L (<i>Nitzschia closterium</i>)	25
Macro-algae	8	0.008 mg Zn/L (<i>Ceramium tenuicore</i>) to 0.671 mg Zn/L (<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>)	25
Invertebrate and protozoan	26	0.010 mg Zn/L (<i>Arbacia lixula</i> , <i>Sphaerechinus granularis</i>) to 0.900 mg Zn/L (<i>Mya arenaria</i>)	25
Fish	1	0.025 mg Zn/L (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	25

Results: Based on the complete data set of 39 species, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 0.0061 mg Zn/L.

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)	References
Alga	1	27.9 mg B/L (<i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i>)	10
Invertebrate	1	16.6 mg B/L (<i>Americamysis bahia</i>)	11

Results: No data are available for invertebrate or vertebrate species. The results from the freshwater data set are recommended as applicable to marine and estuarine species.

Acute studies

Zinc

See freshwater acute data and marine chronic data.

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)	References
Alga	1	66.0 mg B/L (<i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i>)	10
Invertebrate	1	130.0 mg B/L (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>)	12
Fish	1	74.0 mg B/L (<i>Limanda limanda</i>) (total)	13

Sediment

Zinc

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)	References
Crustaceans	2	0.146 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Gammarus pulex</i>) to 0.529 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Hyalella azteca</i>)	25

Insects	3	0.164 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Ephoron virgo</i>) to 0.696 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Chironomus tentans</i>)	25
Worms	2	0.878 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Lumbriculus variegates</i>) to 1.101 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Tubifex tubifex</i>)	25

Results: Based on the complete data set of 7 species, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 0.118 mg Zn/kg dw.

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)	References
Invertebrate	1	37.7 mg B/kg sediment dw (<i>Chironomus riparius</i>)	14

Results: The weight of evidence provided by the lack of partitioning of boron to the sediment and the results of the water only/whole sediment toxicity tests indicate that it is unlikely that boron will exert toxic effects via the sediment compartment and that the derivation of a sediment HC_{5.50} value is not warranted for this product.

Sewage Treatment Plants (STP)

Zinc

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC)	References
Microbial process	1	>0.1 mg Zn/L (nitrification)	25

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC)	References
Activated sludge	NA	17.5 mg B/L to 10,000 mg B/L	15, 16
Microbes	3	10 mg B/L (<i>Opercularia bimarginata</i>) to 20 mg B/L (<i>Paramecium caudatum</i>)	17

Results: The lowest NOEC for sewage treatment plant is 10 mg B/L.

Terrestrial Data

Chronic studies

Zinc

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC)	References
Plant	18	32 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Trifolium pratense</i> , <i>Vicia sativa</i>) to 5855 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	25
Invertebrates	8	14.6 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Folsomia candida</i>) to 1634 mg Zn/kg dw (<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>)	25
Soil micro	17	17 mg Zn/kg dw (Soil respiration) to 2623 mg Zn/kg dw (Phosphatase)	25

Results: Based on the complete data set of 43 endpoints, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 35.6 mg Zn/kg dw.

Boron

Taxonomic Group	Number of Taxa Tested	Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)	References
Plant	28	7.2 mg B/kg dw (<i>Zea mays</i>) to 56 mg B/kg dw (<i>Allium cepa</i>)	18, 19
Invertebrates	9	15.4 mg B/kg dw (<i>Folsomia candida</i>) to 86.7 mg B/kg dw (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>)	20, 21
Soil micro	3	41.3 mg B/kg dw (substrate induced nitrification) to 48.1 mg B/kg dw (soil nitrogen transformation test)	22, 23, 24

Results²⁵: Based on the complete data set, the HC₅₋₅₀ value of the species sensitivity distribution is 11.3 mg B/kg dw.

Phytotoxicity: Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants. It can be harmful to boron sensitive plants in higher quantities. Care should be taken to minimise the amount of borate product released to the environment.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation is not an applicable endpoint since the product is an inorganic substance.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Zinc borate will hydrolyze under environmental conditions to boric acid and zinc hydroxide via zinc oxide. Boric acid will not biomagnify through the food chain. Zinc hydroxide solubility is low under neutral and basic conditions (pH). The rate of hydrolysis depends on the initial loading and pH. However, zinc is an essential element which is actively regulated by organisms, so bioaccumulation is not considered relevant.

12.4 Mobility in soil

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 Other adverse effects

None

Section 13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This product is classified as toxic to reproduction (Repr. 2) and as dangerous for the environment (Env. Acute 1). 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).

Section 14 Transport information

Transport Classification for Road (ADR) / Rail (RID); Inland waterways (ADN); Sea (IMDG); Air (ICAO/IATA)

14.1 UN Number:	3077
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Zinc borate)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es):	9
14.4 Packing Group:	III
14.5 Environmental Hazards (e.g. marine pollutant)	Marine pollutant
14.6 Special precautions for user:	Refer to sections 6, 8 and 12; The reportable quantity (RQ) of 454 kg (1000 lbs.) should always be included in the bill of lading.

The products identified above are classified by U.S. DOT as a Hazardous Substance with a reportable quantity (RQ) of 1,000 lbs. (454 kg) (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix A, and 49 CFR 171.8). DOT rules apply when these products are transported in quantities equal to or exceeding the RQ (1000 lbs.) in a single package. U.S. DOT assigns the number UN 3077 to Hazardous Substances in the category to which zinc borate belongs. When transported in packages less than the RQ, they are not a DOT Hazardous Material. Bill of lading for DOT shipments should include the description – "Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S., 9, UN 3077, PG III, RQ 1000 (Zinc Borate)."

The products identified above are not regulated under Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG). Zinc borate is not regulated as hazardous under the Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG). Zinc borate by itself is not listed in Schedule 1 or 3 of the TDG nor is it listed in Appendix 1 Marine Pollutants.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC code:

Not applicable: not transported in bulk

Section 15 Regulatory information

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

Clean Air Act (Montreal Protocol) - Substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not manufactured with and does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 - Export and Import of Dangerous Chemicals: Not listed.

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

U.S. EPA RCRA: This product is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or regulations (40 CFR 261 *et seq.*)

Superfund: CERCLA/SARA. This product is listed under CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) as a Hazardous Substance with a reportable quantity (RQ) of 1,000 lbs (454 kg), 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302. Zinc borate appears on the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) or Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Section 313, Toxic Chemicals Release Inventory list under zinc compounds, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65. Zinc borate is not listed under Section 302 of SARA, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355, but because it is a CERCLA Hazardous Substance, emergency release reporting under SARA may be required if off-site releases exceed RQ.

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

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

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

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

NTP Biennial Report on Carcinogens: This product is not listed.

OSHA carcinogen: This product is not listed.

California Proposition 65: This product is not listed on the Proposition 65 list of carcinogens or reproductive toxicants.

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

U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory:	1332-07-6
Canada DSL:	1332-07-6
EINECS:	420-340-7
Australia AICS:	149749-62-2
China IECSC:	149749-62-2
Japanese METI & ISHL:	(1)-73
New Zealand NZIoC:	1332-07-6
Philippines PICCS:	1332-07-6
South Korea KECl:	KE-03516

Section 16 Other information

16.1 Revision date: June 2015

16.2 Revision details: Format change to GHS
 Section 1: new emergency telephone number
 Section 2, 3, 11 & 13: modified for new toxic to reproduction classification.
 Section 12: Endpoints updated.

16.3 References:

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16.4 Abbreviations and acronyms:

EC: Effect concentration
 GHS: Global Harmonised System for classification and labelling of chemicals
 LC: Lethal Concentration
 LD: Lethal Dose
 STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
 LOEC: Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
 NA: Not applicable.
 NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
 NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
 STP: Sewage Treatment Plant

Full text of Hazard statements mentioned in sections 2 and 3:

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 Risk Phrases mentioned in sections 2 and 3:

R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
 R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Precautionary statements:

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P273: Avoid release to the environment.
 P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Precautionary Phrases:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
 Do not ingest.
 Not for use in food, drugs or pesticides.
 Refer to safety data sheet.

National Fire Protection Assoc. (NFPA) classification:

Health 0
Flammability 0
Reactivity 0

Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS):

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

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