CROWN ALLOYS COMPANY

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Powder Flux
PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION: ROYAL TIGER FLUX #3
SPECIFICATION: N/A
RECOMMENDED USE: For use in TB (Torch Brazing) applications
SUPPLIER: Crown Alloys Company
30105 Stephenson Hwy.
Madison Heights, MI. 48071
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (248) 588-3790
EMERGENCY NUMBER: (866) 928-0789 or call CHEMTREC Day or Night 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-527-3889
WEBSITE: www.crownalloys.com

Section 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture
This product is placed on the market in solid (powder) form

2.1.1 Classification in accordance with GHS-US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye Irrit. 2</th>
<th>STOT SE 3</th>
<th>STOT SE 3</th>
<th>Repr. 2</th>
<th>H335</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H319</td>
<td>STOT SE 3</td>
<td>H361</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H335</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):

![GHS07] GHS07
![GHS08] GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US):

Warning

Hazard statements (GHS-US):

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation
H361 – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H363 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling
P270 – Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272 – Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection face protection
P302+P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P308+P313 – IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice/attention
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P312 – Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell
P314 – Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell
P315 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P333+P313 – If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P336+P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P403+P233 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 – Store locked up
P501- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/ regional/ national/international regulations

2.3 Other hazards
No additional information available

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)
No data available

Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:

Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes.
Overexposure to brazing fumes and gases can be hazardous.
Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using these alloys. Refer to Section 8.
Substance(s) formed under the conditions of use:
The welding/brazing fumes produced from these welding alloys may contain the following constituent(s) and/or their complex metallic oxides as well as solid particles or other constituents from the consumables, base metal, or base metal coating not listed below:

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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>Ozone</td>
<td>10028-15-6</td>
<td>Nitrogen Dioxide</td>
<td>10102-44-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
<td>630-08-0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances
Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: See section 16

3.2 Mixture

Reportable Hazardous Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Weight Percent (%)</th>
<th>GHS-US Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid</td>
<td>10043-35-3</td>
<td>70.0 – 75.0</td>
<td>Repr. 2, H361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red iron oxide</td>
<td>1309-37-1</td>
<td>1.00 max.</td>
<td>Not classified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium tetraborate decahydrate</td>
<td>1303-96-4</td>
<td>25.0 – 30.0</td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2, H319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repr. 2, H361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composition Comments: The term “Hazardous Ingredients” should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a welding hazard. These alloys may contain additional non-hazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 & 8 for more information.

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

Ingestion: Very low ingestion hazard during normal use. 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.

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

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops. For thermal burns, obtain medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Dust or fume from this product should be flushed from the eyes with clean, tepid water. If irritation persists for more than 30 minutes, seek medical attention. Do not rub eyes or keep eyes tightly closed.

Arc rays can injure eyes. If exposed, move victim to a dark room, remove contact lenses and cover eyes with a padded dressing and rest. Obtain medical assistance if symptoms persist.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact/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 diarrhea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling (see Section 11).

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Causes eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of 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 treatment.

Section 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General Fire Hazards: As shipped, this product is nonflammable, combustible or explosive. The product is itself a flame retardant. However, the Tiger Flux #3 is used during welding and brazing. Welding/brazing arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Read and understand American National Standard Z49.1, “Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes” and National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, “Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work” before using this product.

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance

Fire hazard: Not flammable.
Explosion hazard: Not combustible.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Special firefighting procedures: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
Special protective equipment for firefighters: The product itself is a flame retardant. However, firefighters should wear full protective gear that is appropriate to the local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eye goggles and gloves are not required for normal industrial exposures, but eye protection according to ANSI Z.87.1 or other national standard. Respirators should be considered if environment is excessively dusty.
If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. The product is a water-soluble 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

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources. Refer to Section 13 for proper disposal. Attempt to reclaim the product if possible.

Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Cosmetics should not be applied in areas where exposures exist! Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store away from incompatible materials. No special handling precautions are required, but dry, indoor storage is recommended. To maintain package integrity and to minimize caking of the product, cans should be handled on a first-in first-out basis.
Storage temperature: Ambient
Storage pressure: Atmospheric
Special sensitivity: Moisture (Caking)
Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

For welding/brazing consumables and related products

Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity (CAS-No.)</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV (TWA)</th>
<th>OSHA PEL (TWA)</th>
<th>NIOSH REL</th>
<th>Cal OSHA/PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid (10043-35-3)</td>
<td>2.0 mg/m(^3) (inhalable fraction) [Borate Compounds, inorganic] 6.0 mg/m(^3) (inhalable fraction) [Borate Compounds, inorganic] 15 min STEL</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m(^3) (respirable dust) 15.0 mg/m(^3) (total dust)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red iron oxide (1309-37-1)</td>
<td>10.0 mg/m(^3) (fume, as Fe(_2)O(_3))</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium tetaborate decahydrate (1303-96-4)</td>
<td>2.0 mg/m(^3) (inhalable fraction) 6.0 mg/m(^3) (inhalable fraction) STEL</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m(^3) (respirable dust) 15.0 mg/m(^3) (total dust)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hygiene measures:

Appropriate Engineering Controls:
Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc/flame, or both to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone & the general area. Maintain exposures below acceptable exposure levels (see Section 8.1). Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of these products does not create exposures that exceed the recommended exposure limits. Always use exhaust ventilation in user operations such as high temperature cutting, grinding, welding and brazing. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fume plume. Confined spaces require adequate ventilation and/or air supplied respirators. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1, Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, published by the American Welding Society, 8669 Doral Blvd. Suite 130, Doral, FL 33166 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more details on many of the following.

General information: Exposure Guidelines: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are values published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH Statement of Positions Regarding the TLVs® and BEIs® states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures. See Section 10 for information on potential fume constituents of health interest. Threshold Limit Values are figures published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists.

Eye/face protection: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens of the appropriate shade number. No specific lens shade recommendation for submerged arc processes. Shield others by providing screens and flash goggles.

Skin/Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Protective Clothing: Wear head, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See Z49.1. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the welder not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes to contact skin . . . or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate yourself from the work piece and ground using dry plywood, rubber mats or other dry insulation.

Respiratory Protection: Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits. Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV's (see Section 8.1). Use only NIOSH approved respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

Hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Cosmetics should not be applied in areas where exposures exist! Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, www.aws.org.

### Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance:</th>
<th>Flammability limit - upper (%)</th>
<th>Flammability limit - lower (%)</th>
<th>Explosive limit - upper (%)</th>
<th>Explosive limit - lower (%)</th>
<th>Vapor pressure</th>
<th>Vapor density</th>
<th>Relative density</th>
<th>Solubility in water</th>
<th>Solubility (other)</th>
<th>Partition coefficient</th>
<th>Auto-ignition temperature</th>
<th>Decomposition temperature</th>
<th>Viscosity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Solid</td>
<td>Non-flammable</td>
<td>Not applicable: non-flammable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable: non-flammable</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>1.60 @ 23°C</td>
<td>49.2 g/L @ 20°C</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>Not applicable: not self-heating</td>
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<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Crystalline (powder)</td>
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<td>Color</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
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<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not applicable: odorless</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>116°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Non-flammable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not applicable: inorganic substance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable: non-volatile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point/range</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Section 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity
This product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability
Under normal ambient temperatures (-40°C to +40°C), the product is stable. When heated it loses water, first forming metaboric acid (HBO₂), and on further heating it is converted into boric oxide (B₂O₃) and eventually forming anhydrous borax (Na₂B₄O₇).

#### 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 by storing according to good industrial practice.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong reducing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Welding/brazing fumes and gases can't be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded/brazed and the rods used. Coatings on the metal being welded/brazed (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders, the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the gas plume, the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities), the process and procedures, as well as the welding/brazing consumables.

When the Tiger Flux #3 is heated, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal, coatings, etc., as noted above. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from an arc, in addition to the shielding gases like argon and helium, whenever they are employed. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" and "Characterization of Arc Welding Fumes" available from the American Welding Society, 8500 Doral Blvd. Suite 130, Doral, FL 33166.

Section 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact)

Ingestion: This product is not intended for ingestion.

Inhalation: Potential chronic health hazards related to the use of this product is most applicable to the inhalation route of exposure. Refer to Inhalation statements in this section.

Skin Contact: Arc rays can burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported. Dermal exposure is not usually a concern because this product is poorly absorbed through intact skin.

Eye contact: Arc rays can injure eyes.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure): Harmful if swallowed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified substance: RED IRON OXIDE</th>
<th>Specified substance: SODIUM TETRABORATE DECAHYDRATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LD50 (oral, rat)</strong> &gt; 10,000 mg/kg</td>
<td><strong>LD50 (oral, rat)</strong> &gt; 10,000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LD50 (dermal)</strong> Not available</td>
<td><strong>LD50 (dermal)</strong> Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LC50 (inhalation)</strong> Not available</td>
<td><strong>LC50 (inhalation)</strong> Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified substance: BORIC ACID</th>
<th>Specified substance: SODIUM TETRABORATE DECAHYDRATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) Acute toxicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose: 2000 – 5000 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td>Dose: 5,150 – 6,000 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Oral</td>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results: Low acute oral toxicity. The oral LD50 value in male rats is 3,450 mg/kg bw, and in female rats is 4,080 mg/kg bw.</td>
<td>Results: Low acute oral toxicity. LD50 in rats is 5,560 mg/kg body weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification: Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5 (Hazard statement: H303: May be harmful if swallowed)</td>
<td>Classification: Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5 (Hazard statement: H303: May be harmful if swallowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose: 2,000 mg/kg bw</td>
<td>Dose: 2,000 mg/kg bw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Dermal</td>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Dermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results: Low acute dermal toxicity; LD50 in rabbits is &gt; 2,000 mg/kg body weight. Poorly absorbed through intact skin. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
<td>Results: Low acute dermal toxicity; LD50 in rabbits is &gt; 2,000 mg/kg body weight. Poorly absorbed through intact skin. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose: 2.12 mg/L</td>
<td>Dose: 2.03 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Inhalation</td>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results: Low acute inhalation toxicity; LC50 in rats is &gt; 2.0 mg/l (or g/m3). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
<td>Results: Low acute inhalation toxicity. LC50 in rats is &gt; 2.0 mg/l (or g/m3). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose: 0.5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dose: 0.5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Inhalation</td>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results: No skin irritation. Mean Primary Irritation Score: 0.1. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
<td>Results: No skin irritation. Mean Primary Irritation Score: 0. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified substance: SODIUM TETRABORATE DECAHYDRATE</th>
<th>Specified substance: BORIC ACID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b) Skin corrosion/irritation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species: New Zealand White Rabbit</td>
<td>Species: New Zealand White Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose: 0.5 g moistened with saline</td>
<td>Dose: 0.5 g moistened with saline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Dermal</td>
<td>Routes of Exposure: Dermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results: No skin irritation. Mean Primary Irritation Score: 0.</td>
<td>Results: No skin irritation. Mean Primary Irritation Score: 0.1. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (c) Serious eye damage/irritation | Method: Eye Irritation Study – similar to OECD Guideline 405  
Species: New Zealand White Rabbit  
Dose: 0.1 g  
Results: Not irritating, corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 7 days.  
Classification: Based on mean scores < 1, and the effects were fully reversible within 7 days, the classification criteria are not met. Many years of occupational exposure indicate no adverse effects on human eye. | Method: Eye Irritation Study – similar to OECD Guideline 405  
Species: New Zealand White Rabbit  
Dose: 0.077g  
Results: Irritating, fully reversible in 14 days.  
Classification: Eye Irritation Category 2A (Hazard statement: H319: Causes serious eye irritation.) Many years of occupational exposure indicate no adverse effects on human eye. |
| (d) Respiratory or skin sensitization | Method: Buehler Test – OECD Guideline 406  
Species: Guinea Pig  
Dose: 0.4 g 95 % w/w/boric acid  
Routes of Exposure: Dermal  
Results: Not a skin sensitizer. No respiratory sensitization studies have been conducted. There are no data to suggest that boric acid is a respiratory sensitizer. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. | Method: Buehler Test – OECD Guideline 406  
Species: Guinea Pig  
Dose: 0.4 g  
Routes of Exposure: Dermal  
Results: Not a skin sensitizer. 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. |
| (e) Germ cell mutagenicity | Method: Several in vitro mutagenicity studies have been carried out on boric acid including gene mutation in mammalian cells, unscheduled DNA synthesis, chromosomal aberration and sister chromatid exchange in mammalian cells.  
Species: L5178Y mouse lymphoma, V79 Chinese hamster cells, C3H/10T1/2 cells, hepatocytes, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO cells).  
Dose: 1.0 - 10.0 mg/ml (1000 -10000 ppm) boric acid  
Routes of Exposure: in vitro  
Results: Not mutagenic (based on boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. | Method: Several in vitro mutagenicity studies have been carried out on boric acid including gene mutation in mammalian cells, unscheduled DNA synthesis, chromosomal aberration and sister chromatid exchange in mammalian cells.  
Species: L5178Y mouse lymphoma, V79 Chinese hamster cells, C3H/10T1/2 cells, hepatocytes, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO cells).  
Dose: 1.0 - 10.0 mg/ml (1000 -10000 ppm) boric acid  
Routes of Exposure: in vitro  
Results: Not mutagenic (based on boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| (f) Carcinogenicity | Method: OECD 451 equivalent.  
Species: B6C3F1 mice  
Dose: 446 ; 1150 mg boric acid/kg bw/day  
Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study  
Results: No evidence of carcinogenicity. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. | Method: OECD 451 equivalent.  
Species: B6C3F1 mice  
Dose: 446 ; 1150 mg boric acid/kg bw/day  
Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study  
Results: No evidence of carcinogenicity (based on boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| (g) Reproductive toxicity | Method: Three-generation feeding study, similar to OECD 416 Two-Generation Study  
Species: Rat  
Dose: 0; 34 (5.9); 100 (17.5) and 336 (58.5) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg bw/day  
Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study  
Results: NOAEL in rats for effects on fertility in males is 100 mg boric acid/kg bw equivalent to 17.5 mg B/kg bw.  
Method: Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study of Boric Acid – OECD Guideline 414  
Species: Rat  
Dose: 0; 19 (3.3); 36 (6.3); 55 (9.6); 76 (13.3) and 143 (25) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg bw.  
Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study  
Results: NOAEL in rats for developmental effects on the fetus including fetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations is 55 mg boric acid/kg bw or 9.6 mg B/kg; equivalent to 85 mg disodium tetraborate pentahydrate/kg bw.  
Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 (Hazard statement: H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.)  
Method: Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study - OECD Guideline 414  
Species: Rat  
Dose: 0; 19 (3.3); 36 (6.3); 55 (9.6); 76 (13.3) and 143 (25) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg bw.  
Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study  
Results: NOAEL in rats for developmental effects on the fetus including fetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations is 55 mg boric acid/kg bw or 9.6 mg B/kg; equivalent to 85 mg disodium tetraborate pentahydrate/kg bw.  
Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 (Hazard statement: H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or 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. | 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. |
11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Inhalation:** Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g., asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.

At high concentrations irritation of nose, throat and eye may be observed. Products are not intended for ingestion. Small amounts (e.g., a teaspoonful) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects. 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 diarrhea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling.

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 boron 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.

**Additional toxicological information under the conditions of use:**

**Acute toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified substance: CARBON MONOXIDE</th>
<th>Specified substance: CARBON DIOXIDE</th>
<th>Specified substance: NITROGEN DIOXIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 (inhalation, rat) = 1300 mg/l/4h</td>
<td>LC50 (inhalation, human) = 90000 ppm/5 min.</td>
<td>LC50 (inhalation, rat) = 88 ppm/4hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specified substance: OZONE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified substance: OZONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCLo (inhalation, human) = 50 ppm/30 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

12.1 Eco-toxicity

Note that the data values are expressed as boron equivalents. To convert to this product divide the boron equivalent by 0.143. Studies judged to be unreliable or with insufficient information to evaluate are not included.
Freshwater

**Chronic studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 mg B/L (Chlorella pyrenoidosa) to 50 mg B/L (Anacystis nidulans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher plants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.0 mg B/L (Phragmites australis) to 60 mg B/L (Lemma minor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate and protozoan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.7 mg B/L (Daphnia magna) to 32 mg B/L (Chironomus riparius)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.9 mg B/L (Microperus salmoides) to 17 mg B/L (Carassius auratus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29 mg B/L (Rana pipiens) to 41 mg B/L (Bufo fowleri)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: Based on the complete data set of 22 species, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 4.05 mg B/L.

**Acute studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 mg B/L (Chlorella pyrenoidosa) to 28 mg B/L (Selenastrum capricornutum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate and protozoan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>113 mg B/L (Ceriodaphnia dubia) to 1376 mg B/L (Chironomus decorus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>80 mg B/L (Pimephales promelas) to 627 mg B/L (Onchorhynchus tshawytscha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>86 mg B/L (Rana pipiens) to 104 mg B/L (Bufo fowleri)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: Based on the complete data set from 46 studies with 20 species, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 27.3 mg B/L

**Marine and Estuarine Data**

**Chronic studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5 mg B/L (Emiliana huxleyi) to &gt;100 mg B/L (Agmenellum quadruplicatum, Anacystis marina, Thallassiorsira pseuodona)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45 mg B/L (Litopenaeus vannamei) to 83 mg B/L (Americamysis bahia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>74 mg B/L (Limanda limanda) to 600 mg B/L (Onchorhynchus tshawytscha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No data are available for algal species.

**Sediment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric EC/LC50)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>82.4 mg B/kg sediment dw (Chironomus riparius)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: Although limited, the data suggest that sediment organisms are within range of toxicity of aquatic organisms. In addition, the substance will not partition to the sediment, so a sediment/water partitioning approach is justified.

**Sewage Treatment Plants (STP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activated sludge</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&gt;17.5 mg B/L to 100 mg B/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 mg B/L (Opercularia bimarginata) to 20 mg B/L (Paramecium caudatum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Terrestrial Data**

**Chronic studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Number of Taxa Tested</th>
<th>Range of Endpoint Values (geometric NOEC/EC10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.2 mg B/kg dw (Zea mays) to 56 mg B/kg dw (Allium cepa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrates</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.4 mg B/kg dw (Folsomia candida) to 87 mg B/kg dw (Caenorhabditis elegans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil micro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12 mg B/kg dw (nitrogen mineralization and nitrification test) to 420 mg B/kg dw (soil nitrogen transformation test)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: Based on the complete data set, the HC5 value of the species sensitivity distribution is 10.8 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 minimize 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

This product will undergo hydrolysis in water to form undissociated boric acid. Boric acid will not biomagnify through the foodchain. Octanol/Water partition coefficient: Log Pow = -0.7570 @ 25°C (based on boric acid).

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

12.5 Other adverse effects

None

Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal recommendations: Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with international/federal/state/local regulations. Product packaging should be recycled where possible.

Section 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In accordance with DOT / ADR / RID / ADNR / IMDG / ICAO / IATA

14.1 UN number

Not a dangerous good in sense of transport regulations

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3 Additional information

Other information: No supplementary information available

Overland transport:
No additional information available

Transport by sea:
No additional information available

Air transport:
No additional information available

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.


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 not listed under CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) or its 1986 amendments, SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act), including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65, Section 302 of SARA, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355, or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances list, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

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 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.

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.
### Definitions of Terms

- **ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- **CAS No.** - Chemical Abstracts Service Number
- **EPA** - Environmental Protection Agency
- **GHS** - Globally Harmonized System
- **IARC** - International Agency for Research on Cancer
- **LC50** - Lethal Concentration (50 percent kill)
- **LCLO** - Lowest published lethal concentration
- **LD50** - Lethal dose (50 percent kill)
- **LDLO** - Lowest published lethal dose
- **NIOSH** - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
- **NTP** - National Toxicology Program
- **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- **PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit
- **SARA** - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- **STEL** - Short Term Exposure Limit
- **TCEQ** - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value
- **TSCA** - Toxic Substances Control Act
- **TWA** - Time Weighted Average

### Full Text of H-phrases (from Section 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H-Phrase</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2</td>
<td>Eye Irrit. Category 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 3</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Category 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H319</td>
<td>Causes serious eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H335</td>
<td>May cause respiratory irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H336</td>
<td>May cause drowsiness or dizziness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H361</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disclaimer of Expresssed and Implied Warranties

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