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Item#0395-0285

Borax

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SECTION I

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Borax

Chemical Formula: Na₂B₄O₇ · 5H₂O

Grade: Technical, NF, SQ

CAS No.: 12179-04-3

Chemical Family: Inorganic Borates

Product Use: Industrial Manufacturing

Chemical Name/Synonyms: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate, disodium tetraborate pentahydrate, borax pentaydrate, Borax 5 Mol

Emergency Phone Numbers:

Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

(Refer to Section 15 for TSCA/DSL Chemical Inventory listing)

SECTION II

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product contains greater than 99% sodium tetraborate pentahydrate, Na₂B₄O₇ · 5H₂O, which is hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and under the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations of the Hazardous Products ACT (WHMIS), based on animal chronic toxicity studies. Refer to Sections 3 & 11 for details on hazards.

SECTION III

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Borax is a white odorless, powdered substance that is not flammable, combustible, or explosive, and has low acute oral and dermal toxicity.

Potential Ecological Effects: Large amounts of Borax can be harmful to plants and other species. therefore, releases to the environment should be minimized.

Potential Health Effects

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

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Inhalation: Occasional mild irritation effects to nose and throat may occur from inhalation of Borax dust at levels greater than 10 mg/m³.

Eye Contact: Borax is non-irritating to eyes in normal industrial use.

Skin Contact: Borax does not cause irritation in intact skin.

Ingestion: Products containing Borax are not intended for ingestion. Borax has a low acute toxicity. Small amounts (e.g., a teaspoonful) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause gastro-intestinal symptoms.

Cancer: Borax is not a known carcinogen.

Reproductive/developmental: Animal ingestion studies in several species, at high doses, indicate that borates cause reproductive and developmental effects. A human study of occupational exposure to borate dust showed no adverse effect on reproduction.

Target Organs: No target organ has been identified in humans. High dose animal ingestion studies indicated the testes are the target organs in male animals.

Signs & Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to Borax have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, with delayed effect of skin redness and peeling. Refer to Section 11 for details on toxicological data.

SECTION IV

FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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.

Skin Contact: No treatment necessary because non-irritating.

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

Note to Physicians: Observation only is required for adult ingestion in the range of 4-8 grams of Borax. For ingestion of larger amounts, 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 treatment¹. Refer to Section 11 for details.

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SECTION V FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Hazard: None, because Borax is not flammable, combustible or explosive. The product is itself a flame retardant.

Extinguishing Media: Any fire extinguishing media may be used on nearby fires.

Flammability Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Non-flammable solid.

SECTION VI ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General: Borax is a water-soluble white powder that may, at high concentrations, cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption. (Refer to Ecological information, Section 1, for specific information.)

Land Spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up Borax and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during cleanup 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. (Refer to Sections 12, 13 and 15 for additional information.) Borax is a non-hazardous waste when spilled or disposed of, as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations (40 CFR 261). (Refer to Regulatory information, Section 14, for additional references.)

SECTION VII HANDLING & STORAGE

General: No special handling precautions are required, but dry, indoor storage is recommended. 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.

Storage Temperature: Ambient

Storage Pressure: Atmospheric

Special Sensitivity: Moisture (caking)

SECTION VIII EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of Borax dust below permissible exposure limits.

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Personal Protection: Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, NIOSH/MSHA certified respirators should be used. Eye goggles and gloves are not required for normal industrial exposures, but may be warranted if environment is excessively dusty.

Occupational Exposure Limits: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) is regulated by OSHA, Cal OSHA and ACGIH. The OSHA/PEL (Permissible Exposure level) is 10 mg/m³ total dust. The Cal OSHA/PEL is 5 mg/m³. The ACGIH/TLV (Threshold Limit Value) is 1 mg/m³.

SECTION IX PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White, odorless, crystalline solid

Solubility in Water: 3.8% @20°C; 51.2% @ 100°C

Melting Point: 200°C (392°F) (heated in closed space)

Specific Gravity: 1.81

pH @ 20°C: 9.3 (3.0% solution)

Vapor Pressure: Negligible @ 20°C.

Molecular Weight: 291.35

SECTION X STABILITY & REACTIVITY

General: Borax is a stable product, but when heated it loses water, eventually forming anhydrous borax (Na₂B₄O₇).

Incompatible Materials and Conditions to Avoid: Borax reacts as a weak acid which may cause corrosion of base metals. Reaction with strong reducing agents, such as metal hydrides or alkali metals, will generate hydrogen gas, which could create an explosive hazard.

Hazardous Decomposition: None

SECTION XI TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion: Low acute oral toxicity; LD₅₀ in rats is 3,200 to 3,400 mg/kg of body weight.

Skin/dermal: Low acute dermal toxicity; Low acute dermal toxicity; LD₅₀ in rabbits is greater than 2,000 mg/kg of body weight. Borax is poorly absorbed through intact skin.

Inhalation: Low acute inhalation toxicity; LC₅₀ in rats is greater than 2.0 mg/L (g/m³).

Skin Irritation: Non-irritant.

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Eye Irritation: Draize test in rabbits produced eye irritation effect. Fifty years of occupational exposure to Borax indicates no adverse effects on human eye. Therefore, Borax is not considered to be a human eye irritant in normal industrial use.

Sensitization: Borax is not a skin sensitizer.

Other

Reproductive/developmental toxicity: Animal feeding studies in rat, mouse and dog, at high doses, have demonstrated effects on fertility and testes². Studies with the chemically related boric acid in the rat, mouse and rabbit, at high doses, demonstrate developmental effects on the fetus, including fetal weight loss and minor skeletal variations^{3,4}. The doses administered were many times in excess of those to which humans would normally be exposed⁵.

Carcinogenicity/Mutagenicity: No evidence of carcinogenicity in mice⁶. No mutagenic activity was observed for boric acid in a battery of short-term mutagenicity assays.

Human Data: Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid dust and sodium borate dust. A recent epidemiology study under the conditions of normal occupational exposure to borate dusts indicated no effect on fertility⁷.

SECTION XII

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Data

General: Boron (B) is the element in sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) which is used by convention to report borate product ecological effects. It occurs naturally in sea-water at an average concentration of 5 mg B/L and generally occurs in fresh water at concentrations up to 1 mg B/L. In dilute aqueous solutions the predominant boron species present is undissociated boric acid. To convert sodium tetraborate pentahydrate into the equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.1484.

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 Borax released to the environment.

Algal toxicity: Green algae, *Scenedesmus subspicatus* 96 hr EC₁₀ = 24 mg B/L[†]

Invertebrate toxicity⁸: Daphnids, *Daphnia magna straus* 24 hr EC₅₀ = 242 mg B/L[†]

Fish Toxicity:

Sea-water⁹: Dab, *Limanda limanda* 96 hr LC₅₀ = 74 mg B/L[†]

Fresh water¹⁰: Rainbow trout, *S. gairdneri* (embryo-larval stage)

24 day LC⁵⁰ = 88 mg B/L[†]

32 day LC⁵⁰ = 54 mg B/L[†]

Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (embryo-larval stage)

7 day LC⁵⁰ = 65 mg B/L[†]

3 day LC⁵⁰ = 71 mg B/L[†]

Environmental fate data

Persistence/degradation: Boron is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Borax decomposes in the environment to natural borate.

Octanol/water partition coefficient: No value. In aqueous solution sodium tetraborate pentahydrate is converted substantially into undissociated boric acid.

Soil mobility: Borax is soluble in water and is leachable through normal soil.

Test substance: [†] Sodium tetraborate

SECTION XIII DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Guidance: Small quantities of Borax 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.

RCRA (40 CFR 261): Borax is not listed under any sections of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

NPRI (Canda): Borax is not listed on the Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory.

Refer to Section 15 for additional regulatory information.

SECTION XIV TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Hazardous Classification: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) is not regulated by the US Dept. of Transportation (DOT) and is therefore not considered a hazardous material/substance.

TDG Canadian Transportation: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) is not regulated under Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG).

International Transportation: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) has no UN Number, and is not regulated under international rail, road, water or air transport regulations.

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SECTION XV REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/Cal OSHA: This MSDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA (29CFR 1910.1200) and Cal OSHA (Title 8 CCR 5194 (g)) hazard communication standards. Refer to Section 8 for regulatory exposure limits.

WHMIS Classification: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) is classified as Class D-Division 2A under Canadian WHMIS Guidelines.

Chemical Inventory Listing: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax), 12179-04-3, appears on several chemical inventory lists (including the EPA TSCA inventory, Canadian DSL, European EINECS, Japanese MITI, Australian And Korean lists) under the CAS No. representing the anhydrous form of this inorganic salt.

US EPA TSCA Inventory	1330-43-4
Canadian DSL	1330-43-4
EINECS	215-540-4
South Korea	1-760
Japanese MITI	(1)-69

RCRA: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate 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. Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate is not listed under CERCLA or its 1986 amendments, SARA, 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): Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate is not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 et seq. Consult state and local regulation for possible water quality advisories regarding boron compounds.

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

- a) Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate 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 Guideline: An "Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration" (IMAC) for boron is currently set at 5 mg B/L.

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

NTP Biennial Report on Carcinogens: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate is not listed.

OSHA Carcinogen: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate is not listed.

California Proposition 65: Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate (Borax) 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, Borax is approved by the FDA for use in adhesive components 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): Borax was not manufactured with and does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

SECTION XVI OTHER INFORMATION

References:

- 1) Litovitz T L, Norman S A, Veltri J C , Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers Data Collections System, Am. J. Emerg. Med. 4: 427 – 458 (1986).
- 2) Weir R J, Fisher R S, Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 23: 351 – 364 (1972).
- 3) Fail *et al.*, Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 17: 225 – 239 (1991).
- 4) Price *et al.*, J. Am. Coll. Toxicol. 14: (2), 173 (Abst. P-17) (1995).
- 5) Murray F J, Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. (Dec. 1995).
- 6) National Toxicology Program (NTP)-Toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of boric acid in B6C3F₁ mice, Tech. Report Ser. No. 324, US Dept. of Health and Human Services. NIH Publ. No. 88 - 2580 (1987).
- 7) Whroton *et al.*, Occup. Environ. Med. 51: 761 – 767 (1994).
- 8) Schoberl *et al.*, Tenside Surfactants Detergents 25:99 – 107 (1988).
- 9) Hugman S J, Mance G, Water Reserch Centre Report 616 – M (1983).
- 10) Butterwick L, de Oude N, Raymond D. Ecotoxicol. Environ. Safety 17: 339 – 371 (1989).

For general information on the toxicology of inorganic borates, see Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 4th Ed. Vol. II, (1994). Chap. 42, Boron; ECETOC Tech. Report No. 63 (1995).

Product label text hazard information*:

- May be harmful if swallowed.
- May cause reproductive harm or birth defects based on animal data.
- Avoid contamination of food or feed.
- Not for food, drug or pesticide use.⁺
- Refer to MSDS
- Keep out of Reach of Children.

* The WHMIS panel format is used for Canadian Product.

⁺ Except for NF (pharmaceutical grade) products.

National Fire Protection Assoc. (NFPA) Classification:

Degree of Hazard

4 - Extreme	Flammability	0
3 - High	Health	0
2 - Moderate	Reactivity	0
1 - Slight		
0 - Insignificant		

Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS):

Degree of Hazard

4 - Extreme	Flammability (Red)	0
3 - High	Health (Blue)	1*
2 - Moderate	Reactivity (Yellow)	0
1 - Slight		
0 - Insignificant		

* **Chronic Effects**