



Dehybor[®]

Anhydrous Borax

Material Safety Data Sheet

REVISION DATE: October 2010
Supersedes: December 2006 version

1 Chemical product and company identification

Product name: *Dehybor*
Grades: Technical
Product use: Industrial manufacturing
Chemical Formula: Na₂B₄O₇
Chemical name/synonyms: Sodium tetraborate, disodium tetraborate, anhydrous borax
Chemical family: Inorganic borates

Manufactured by:
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2 Composition/information on ingredients

Substance: Sodium tetraborate
Content (%): > 99%
Formula: Na₂B₄O₇
CAS No: 1330-43-4

This product contains greater than 99 percent (%) Sodium tetraborate, 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, and 15 for details on hazards, toxicology, and chemical inventory listings, respectively).

3 Hazard identification

Emergency overview

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

Potential ecological effects

Large amounts of *Dehybor* 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 *Dehybor* is poorly absorbed through intact skin.

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

Eye contact: *Dehybor* is not expected to be irritating to the eyes in normal industrial use. eye irritation.

Skin contact: *Dehybor* is not expected to cause irritation to intact skin.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Products containing *Dehybor* are not intended for ingestion. *Dehybor* 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.

Cancer: *Dehybor* is not a known carcinogen.

Reproductive/developmental: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. 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 indicate the testes are the target organs in male animals.

Signs and symptoms of exposure: Symptoms of accidental over-exposure might include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling. These symptoms have been associated with the accidental overexposure to the chemically related substance boric acid. (Refer to Section 11 for details on toxicological data).

4 First aid measures

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

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

Skin contact: No treatment necessary because not expected to be irritating.

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.

Note to physicians: Observation only is required for adult ingestion in the range of 4-8 grams of *Dehybor*. 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 on toxicological data).

5 Fire-fighting measures

General hazard: None, because *Dehybor* 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.

6 Accidental release measures

General: *Dehybor* is a water-soluble white powder that may, at high concentrations, cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption.

(Refer to Section 12 for specific information on Ecological).

Land spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up *Dehybor* and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during cleanup and disposal. Personal protective equipment is not needed to cleanup 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).

Dehybor 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 Section 15 for additional references).

7 Handling and 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)

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of *Dehybor* dust below permissible exposure levels.

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 (*Dehybor*) is treated by OSHA and CAL OSHA as "Particulate Not Otherwise Classified" or "Nuisance Dust." Rio Tinto Borax recommends and applies internally an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of 1 mg B/m³. ACGIH, which is not a regulatory agency, has established a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for borates.

OSHA/PEL (total dust): 15 mg/m³

OSHA/PEL (respirable dust): 5 mg/m³

Cal OSHA/PEL: 5 mg/m³

ACGIH/TLV (TWA): 2 mg/m³ (TWA)
6 mg/m³ (STEL)

(inhalable fraction –
Borate Compounds, inorganic)

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	White, odourless crystalline solid	Heat of solution:	2.13x10 ⁵ J/kg (92 BTU/lb) (absorbed)
Specific Gravity:	2.37	Melting point:	742°C (1367°F) (crystalline phase)
Vapour pressure:	Negligible at 20°C	Molecular weight:	201.27
Solubility (water):	3.1% @ 25°C; 2.48% @ 20°C	pH @ 20°C:	9.3 (3.0% solution)

10 Stability and reactivity

General: *Dehybor* is a stable product. If wetted it reacts exothermically, forming hydrated sodium borates.

Hazardous decomposition: None.

Incompatible materials and conditions to avoid: Reaction with strong reducing agents, such as metal hydrides or alkali metals, will generate hydrogen gas, which could create an explosive hazard.

11 Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity

Ingestion: Low acute oral toxicity; LD50 in rats is 2,400 to 2,600 mg/kg of body weight (based on sodium tetraborate decahydrate experimental data).

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

Inhalation: No experimental test data.

Skin irritation: No experimental test data. Hydrated sodium tetraborates are non-irritants.

Eye irritation: No experimental test data. Eye irritation seen in rabbits treated with hydrated sodium tetraborates. Many years of occupational exposure to sodium tetraborates indicate no adverse effects on human eye. Therefore, *Dehybor* is not expected to be a human eye irritant in normal industrial use.

Sensitization: No experimental data; however, other borates including disodium tetraborate pentahydrate are not skin sensitizers.

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 the chemically related 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.

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

General: Boron (B) is the element in sodium tetraborate (*Dehybor*) which is used by convention to report borate ecological effects. To convert *Dehybor* into the equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.1134. Boron occurs naturally in sea water, freshwater and soils. Sea water concentrations are about 5 mg B/L. Most freshwater concentrations are below 1 mg B/L. Soil concentrations range from 10 to 300 mg B/kg dry soil, but not all boron is bioavailable in soil. Soil concentrations reflect the local types of rock; sedimentary rocks have higher concentrations of boron than igneous rocks. Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants and is often applied to agricultural crops at rates up to 2.3 mg B/kg soil. It has been shown to be essential to fish & frogs. But, it can be harmful, especially to boron-sensitive plants at high concentrations. Care should be used to minimize release of *Dehybor* to the environment.

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†

Ecotoxicity to Aquatic Organisms

Based on data from algae, invertebrates, and fish, this product is not classified as hazardous to the environment.

Algal toxicity:

Green algae, *Scenedesmus subspicatus*

96-hr EC10 = 24 mg B/L†

Invertebrate toxicity:

Daphnids, *Daphnia magna straus*

24-hr EC50 = 242 mg B/L†

Test substance: † sodium tetraborate

Environmental fate data

Persistence/degradation: *Dehybor* is an inorganic substance and does not biodegrade. Under environmental conditions, borates decompose to natural borate.

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

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

13 Disposal considerations

Disposal guidance: Small quantities of *Dehybor* 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 should, if possible, be used for an appropriate application.

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

NPRI (Canada): *Dehybor* is not listed on the Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory.
(Refer to Section 15 for additional regulatory information.)

14 Transport information

International transportation: Does not have a UN Number, and is not regulated under international rail, road, water or air transport regulations.

TDG Canadian transportation: *Dehybor* is not regulated under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG).

15 Regulatory information

OSHA/Cal OSHA: This MSDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA (29 CFR 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 (*Dehybor*) is classified as Class D - Division 2A under Canadian WHMIS guidelines. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations. This MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Chemical inventory listing: Sodium tetraborate (*Dehybor*), CAS# 1330-43-4, appears on several chemical inventory lists under the CAS No. representing the anhydrous form of this inorganic salt.

U.S. 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 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 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 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) *Dehybor* 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.

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

NTP Biennial Report on Carcinogens: Not listed.

OSHA carcinogen: Not listed.

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

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

16 Other information

References

1. Litovitz T L, Norman S A, Veltri J C, Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers Data Collection 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, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. NIH Publ. No. 88-2580 (1987).
7. Whorton *et al.*, *Occup. Environ. Med.* 51: 761-767 (1994).
8. Schöberl *et al.*, *Tenside Surfactants Detergents* 25: 99-107 (1988).
9. Hugman S J, Mance G, Water Research Centre Report 616-M (1983).
10. Butterwick L, de Oude N, Raymond K, *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⁺:

CAUTION:

- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
- Do not ingest.
- Ingestion may cause reproductive harm or birth defects based on animal data.
- Avoid contamination of food, drink and animal feed.
- Not for use in food, drug, or pesticides.
- Read MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE USING PRODUCT.

*The W (HMIS panel format is used for Canadian product.

⁺Except for NF (pharmaceutical grade) products.

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) 1*
*Chronic Effects

Date Revised: October 15, 2010

Revision: Sec. 1 – Updated Logo; Sec. 2 – Updated composition section; Sec. 3 – Minor update to eye hazard; Sec. 4 – Minor update to skin contact first aid; Sec. 15 – Addition of WHMIS statement.

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