

## Safety Data Sheet

Boric Acid Normal Sulfate Granular

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

**1.1 GHS Name:** BORIC ACID

**1.2 Chemical Name & Synonys:** Boric Acid, Boracic Acid, Ortho Boric Acid

**1.3. Industrial Use:** Agriculture, Pesticide, Fungicide, Water

Treatment, Metallurgy, Glass and Ceramics etc

1.3 Company Identification:

**1.3.1 Manufacturer**: ETI MADEN MINES AND PRODUCTS, Turkey

Bahçekapı Mah. Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bulvarı No: 179 Postcode: 06377; Etimesgut / ANKARA, TÜRKİYE

PHONE: + 90 312 397 41 14

**1.3.2 Supplied By:** Etimine USA, Inc; One Penn Center West; Suite# 400

Pittsburgh, PA 15276; Telephone: (412) 809-8215; Fax:

(412) 809-8217

1.4 Emergency Number: CHEMTREC 1-800-262-8200/ (703) 741-5500

## Section 2 - Hazard Identification

**2.1 Product Classification:** Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

2.2 GHS Label Elements:

2.1.1 Hazard Pictogram:



2.1.2 Signal Word: Warning

**2.1.3 Hazard Statement:** H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or unborn

hild

2.1.4 Precautionary Statements:



P201 - Obtain instructions before use

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P280 - Wear protective gloves, eye protection

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

2.1.5 Other Hazards: None

## Section 3 - Product Identification

CAS#	Chemical Name	Formula	Mol. Wt.	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
10043-35-3	Boric Acid	H3BO3	61.83	>99.9	233-139-2

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

#### 4.1 Necessary First Aid Measures:

**4.1.1 Protection of Fistaiders:** No special protective clothing is required

#### 4.2 HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**4.2.1 CAUTION:** Maybe harmful if swallowed or inhaled. May cause moderate

eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust. Wash with soap and water

after handling.

#### 4.2.2 STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT:

If swallowed: Call a physician or poison control center. Do not induce

vomiting. Boric Acid is not intended for ingestion. Amounts greater than one teaspoonful, when ingested, may cause

gastrointestinal problems.

**If Inhaled:** Mild irritation to nose and throat may occur when the PEL or

TLV are exceeded (see Section 15). Remove victim to fresh air.

Get medical attention.

If in Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation

persists.

**Dermal Contact:** Boric Acid is non-irritating to the intact skin. Can be readily

absorbed through broken or abraded skin.

**ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:** In the occupational setting, inhalation is the most

important route of exposure. Dermal absorption is

usually not important because Boric Acid is not absorbed through the intact skin.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**5.1 General Hazard**: Boric Acid is not flammable, combustible, or explosive. Boric

Acid presents no unusual hazards when involved in a fire. This

product is an inherent fire retardant.

**5.2 UEL/LEL**: Not Applicable

**5.3 Flash Point:** Not Applicable

**5.4 Auto-ignition:** Not Applicable

**5.5 Flammability**: Non-flammable solid.

**5.5.1Class:** Flammability Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200)

**5.5.2 Extinguishing Media:** Any appropriate fire extinguishing media may be

used on nearby fires.

#### Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD:**

**Personal Precautions:** Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate

ventilation. Avoid dust formation. Do not get in eyes, on

skin, or on clothing.

**Environmental Precautions:** 

Methods for Containment

and Clean Up

Should not be released into the environment.

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable

container for disposal. Avoid dust formation.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage



## [It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling]

Caution: Keep out of Reach of Children

Hygenic Practices: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling, and

before eating, drinking, or smoking.

**Storage & Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Notify local authority and contact your State Water Board or

Regional Office of the EPA for guidance.

**Storage:** Store in a cool, dry area away from heat and strong reducing

agents.

**Completely empty bags into application equipment. Then** 

dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned,

stay out of smoke. Observe all Federal, state and local regulations concerning disposal of waste pesticide and

containers.

FORMULATORS AND REPACKAGERS USING THIS PRODUCT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) REGISTRATION FOR THEIR PRODUCTS. [Refer to PR Notice 95-1 for the applicability of the *Environmental Hazards* statement to your product]

This product is a soluble inorganic powder which may be used for the formulation of products for the following **registered end-use patterns**:

- i. Algaecides for water treatment in swimming pools.
- ii. Bacteriostats for use in impregnating or otherwise applying to absorbent material(s) to inhibit the growth of odor-causing bacteria when applied at a rate of 0.015 to 0.37% w/w (approximately) equivalent boron.
- iii. Insecticides for mop, spot and crack and crevice treatment in homes, residential, industrial, institutional and commercial buildings and in transportation equipment.
- iv. Insecticide/fungicide for wood treatment.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

#### **Exposure Guidelines:**

Product ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL NIOSH IDLH
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## Etimine USA, Inc.

Boric Acid US	TWA 2mg/m3 STEL 6mg/m3	Total Dust: 15mg/m3 Respirable Dust: 5mg/m3	
			TWAEV
Boric Acid Canada			TWA 2mg/m3
			STEL 6mg/m3

**Engineering Controls:** Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne levels

Below exposure limits (see Section 15).

**Eye Protection:** Use goggles or vented safety glasses in excessively

dusty conditions.

**Skin Protection:** (Not required under normal conditions.) Use protection if

excessively dusty or if skin is damaged.

**Respiratory Protection**: Use appropriate NIOSH/MSHA certified respirators when

levels are expected to exceed exposure limits (see

Section 15).

#### **Personal Protective Equipment:**

**Eyes:** Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as

described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133

or European Standard EN166.

**Skin:** Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. **Clothing:** Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR §1910.134

must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Appearance:White Granular PowderOdor:Characteristic Odorless

Molecular weight: 61.83

pH: Very weak acid.

pH ~6 for 0.1% solution @25°C. pH~5.2 for 1% solution @25°C. pH~4.8 for 2% solution @25°C.

pH~4.0 for 3.8% solution @25°C.

**Vapor Pressure:** Not applicable. Not a volatile substance

Vapor Density: Not applicable Evaporation Rate: Not applicable



Viscosity: Not applicable Boiling Point: Not available Freezing/Melting Point: 169 deg C

**Autoignition Temperature:** Not applicable. Not a flammable substance.

Flash Point: Not applicable

**Solubility:** Soluble in Water, Methanol, Ethylene Glycol, Glycerol.

(in water 4.7 wt%@20C; 27.5 wt%@100C)

**Specific Gravity/Density:** 1.51g/cm3

Bulk Density: 50-60 Lb/Cft

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**10.1 Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal storage and handling conditions;

forms partial hydrate in moist air. When heated, water is lost forming Metaboric Acid (HBO2). On further heating,

the material is converted to boric oxide (B2O3).

**10.2 Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials, dust generation, heat.

10.3 Incompatible Materials: Boric Acid reacts as a weak acid that may cause

corrosion of base metals. Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas that could create an explosive hazard. Avoid contact with strong reducing agents. Store

according to good industrial practice.

**10.4 Hazardous Decomposition:** Not known.

10.5 Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Product	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhale(dust)
Boric Acid	3500-4100 mg/kg	2000mg/kg	>2.03 mg/L Rat
	Rat	Rabbit	4h

**EYES:** Long occupational exposure history indicates no human

eye injury from exposure to Boric Acid.

# Etimine USA, Inc.

**SKIN:** Low acute dermal toxicity; LD50 for rabbits is expected

to be greater than 2,000 mg/kg of body weight (test conducted per 16 CFR 1500.41). Boric Acid is not

absorbed through intact skin.

**INHALATION:** Human epidemiological studies show no increase in

pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposure to Boric Acid and Sodium Borate

dust (See Section 4 also).

**INGESTION:** Low acute oral toxicity; LD50 for Sprague-Dawley rats is

3,500 to 4,100 mg/kg of body weight. (See Section 4).

**CARCINOGENICITY:** Boric Acid is not listed as a carcinogen by the

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State of California, or the International Agency for Research on

Cancer (IARC). A report issued by the National Toxicology Program showed "no evidence of

carcinogenicity" from a full two-year bioassay on Boric Acid on mice at feed doses of 2,500 to 5,000 ppm in the diet. No mutagenic activity was observed for Boric Acid in a recent battery of four short-term mutagenicity

assays.

**REPRODUCTIVE:** A human study of occupationally exposed Borate worker

population showed no adverse reproductive effects. Animal studies indicate that Boric Acid reduces or inhibits sperm production, causes testicular atrophy, and, when given to pregnant animals during gestation, may cause developmental changes. These feed studies were conducted under chronic exposure conditions leading to doses many times in excess of those that

could occur through inhalation of dust in the

occupational setting.

Teratogenicity: No information available.
Reproductive Effects: No information available.
Neurotoxicity: No information available.
Mutagenicity: No information available.

**Other Studies:** See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**NOTE**: Boron is the element in Boric Acid that is used to characterize Borate product ecological effects. To convert Boric Acid to boron multiply by 0.1748.



**12.1 FISH TOXICITY:** Boron naturally occurs in seawater at an average concentration

of 5 mg B/liter. In laboratory studies the acute toxicity (96-hr LC50) for under-yearling Coho salmon (Onchorhynchus kisutch) in seawater was determined as 40 mg B/L (added as Sodium Metaborate). The Minimum Lethal Dose for minnows exposed to Boric Acid at 20C for 6 hours is 18,000 to 19,000 mg/l in

distilled water, 19,000 to 19,500 in hard water.

Rainbow trout: 24-day LC50 = 150.0 mg/B/L

36-day NOEC-LOEC = 0.75-1 mg/B/L

Goldfish: 7-day NOEC-LOEC = 26.50 mg/B/L

3-day LC50 = 178 mg/B/L

**12.2 BIRD TOXICITY:** Dietary levels of 100 mg/kg resulted in reduced growth of

female mallards. As little as 30 mg/kg fed to mallard adults

adversely affected the growth rate of offspring.

12.3 INVERTEBRATE TOXICITY: Daphnids 48-hour LC50 = 133 mg/B/L; 1-day NOEC-

LOEC = 6-13 mg/B/L

**12.4 PHYTOTOXICITY:** Although boron is an essential micro-nutrient for healthy

growth of plants, it can be harmful to boron-sensitive plants in higher quantities. Plants and trees can easily be exposed by root absorption to toxic levels of boron in the form of water-soluble Borate leached into nearby waters or soil. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of boron released to the

environment.

#### 12.5 ENVIRONMENTAL FATE DATA:

12.5.1 Persistence/Degradation: Boron is naturally occurring and is commonly

found in the environment. Boric Acid decomposes in the environment to natural

borate.

**12.5.2 Soil Mobility:** The product is soluble in water and is leachable

through normal soil.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Disposal of container and unused contents must be carried out in accordance with the federal, state and local requirements.



Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

Boric Acid is not classified as Hazardous substance for transport. It is not regulated by

14.1 US DOT: Unregulated

14.2 Canada TDG: WHIMS Class D2A



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

14.3.1 UN Number: Not Regulated

14.3.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

14.3.3 Transport hazard class(es): Not Regulated

14.3.4 Packing Group: Not Regulated

14.3.5 Environmental Hazards (e.g. marine pollutant): Not regulated

14.3.6 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC code: Not Regulated

14.3.7 Special precautions for user: Not Regulated

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

#### 15.1 US Regulations:

**TSCA:** CAS# 10043-35-3 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

RCRA (40CFR 261): None listed under any section. CERCLA (SUPERFUND): None listed under any section.

Health & Safety Reporting List: Not on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules: Not under a Chemical Test Rule.

TSCA 12(b) Chemical Weapons Convention: TSCA 12(b): No

CDTA: No

SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No

Reactivity: No (Mixture / Solid)

TSCA Significant New Use Rule: Not a SNUR under TSCA.

**SARA Section 302 (RQ):** None of the chemicals in this material have an RQ.

**Section 302 (TPQ):** None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

**SARA Codes:** CAS # 10043-35-3: chronic.

Section 313 No chemicals are reportable under Section 313.

Clean Air Act: This material does not contain any hazardous air

pollutants. This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletory substance. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletory substance.

Clean Water Act: Boric Acid is not regulated by any water quality criteria

under Section 304, is not listed as priority pollutant under Section 307, and is not listed as a hazardous

substance under Section 311.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT: Not regulated under SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141

et seq. Consult state and local regulations for possible

water quality advisories involving boron.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Boric Acid is listed/regulated by OSHA, CAL OSHA,

or ACGIH as "Particulate Not Otherwise Classified" or

"Nuisance Dust".

**OSHA:** Permissible Exposure Limit: 15mg/m3, total dust

5 mg/m3, respirable dust

ACGIH: Threshold Limit Value: 2 mg/m3.
CALIFORNIA OSHA: Permissible Exposure Limit: 5 mg/m3

**STATE:** CAS# 10043-35-3 can be found on the following state

right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Florida,

Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the

chemicals in this product are listed.

15.2 Other Regulations:

**15.2.1 Canada:** CAS#10043-35-3 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

This product has a WHMIS classification of D2A. CAS#10043-35-3 is listed on Canada's Ingredient

Disclosure List.



#### 15.3 Exposure Limits

CAS#10043-35-3: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 5 mg/m3
OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 5 mg/m3

OEL-DENMARK: TWA 5 mg/m3 OEL-FRANCE: TWA 5 mg/m3

OEL-THE NETHERLANDS: TWA 5 mg/m3

OEL-SWEDEN: TWA 2 mg/m3; STEL 5mg/m3; Skin

OEL-SWITZERLAND: TWA 5 mg/m3
OEL-UNITED KINGDOM: TWA 5 mg/m3
OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, KOREA,

NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGIH TLV

**15.4 INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for CANCER RESEARCH:** Not listed as a carcinogen. **15.5 NTP ANNUAL REPORT ON CARCINOGENS:** Not listed as a carcinogen.

**OSHA CARCINOGEN:** Not listed as an OSHA carcinogen.

CONEG MODEL LEGISLATION: Meets all CONEG requirements relating to heavy metal

limitations on components of packaging materials.

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** Not listed as carcinogen or reproductive toxin.

FEDERAL DRUG AGENCY (FDA): Pursuant to 21 CFR 175.105, 176.180, and 181.30,

Boric Acid (non-pesticide) 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.

#### WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEMS (WHMIS):

Boric Acid is regulated as a Controlled Product and is classified as D2A because of possible reproductive

toxicity.

FIFRA: This product is a **PESTICIDE** 

### Section 16 - Additional Information

16.1 Date of Revision: June 23, 2015

#### 16.2 Label Hazard Warning:

- 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 or drug use
- KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.



#### 16.3 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Classification:

4 = Severe, 3 = Serious, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Slight, 0 = Minimal

Health 0 Flammability 0 Reactivity 0

#### 16.4 Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS):

4 = Extreme, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Slight, 0 = Insignificant

Red: (Flammability) 0 Yellow: (Reactivity) 0

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