



Material Safety Data Sheet

MATRIX NUTRITION

SECTION 1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name	BOARD DEFENSE	Manufacturer	InCide Technologies, Inc.
Chemical Formula	Na ₂ B ₈ O ₁₃ 4H ₂ O		50 N. 41st Avenue
Chemical Name/Syn	DiSodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate		Phoenix, Az 85009
Chemical Family	Inorganic Borates	EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	
CAS Registry No.	12280-03-4	CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
TSCA Inventory No.	12008-41-2 (anhydrous form)	MATRIX NUTRITION	602-621-4944
EPA Pesticide Reg. No.	44757-20	Effective Date	January 1, 2009

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product contains greater than 99 percent (%) Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate (Na₂B₈O₁₃4H₂O) CAS No. 12280-03-4. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard based on animal chronic toxicity studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals.

SECTION 3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a white, odorless, powdered substance that is not flammable, combustible, or explosive, and it present no unusual hazard if involved in a fire. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate presents little or no hazard (to humans) and has low acute oral and even lower dermal toxicity. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate released to the environment to avoid ecological effects.

POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL 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 Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not absorbed through intact skin.

Inhalation: Occasional mild irritation of nose and throat may occur from inhalation of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate dusts at levels greater than 10 mg/m³.

Eye Contact: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is non-irritating to eyes in normal industrial use.

Skin Contact: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate does not cause irritation to intact skin.

Ingestion: Products containing Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate are not intended for ingestion. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate has a relatively 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: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not considered a carcinogen.

Reproductive: Long-term, high dose animal ingestion studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals have demonstrated reproductive effects in male animals. A human study of occupational exposure to borate dust showed no adverse effect to reproduction.

Developmental: Multiple high dose animal ingestion studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals have demonstrated developmental effects in fetuses of pregnant animals, including fetal weight loss.

Target Organs: No target organ has been identified in humans. Multiple high dose animal ingestion studies of similar inorganic borate chemicals indicate the testes are the target organs in male animals.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to borate products have been associated with ingestion or by absorption through large areas of damaged skin. These may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, with delayed effects of skin redness and peeling. Refer to Section 11 for details

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: No specific treatment is necessary since Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation. Prolonged exposure to dust levels in excess of regulatory limits should always be avoided.

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

Skin Contact: No treatment necessary because non-irritating.

Ingestion: Swallowing less than 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 of a few grams of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate . For ingestion in excess 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 and blood are only useful for documenting exposure and should not be used to evaluate severity of poisoning or to guide treatment.*

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

Flammability Classification (29 CFR 1910, 1200): Non-flammable solid.



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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE NUMBERS

General: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a water-soluble white powder that may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption. (Refer to Ecological information for specific information)

Land Spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulation. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. No personal protective equipment is needed to clean up land spills.

Water Spill: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate will cause localized contamination of surrounding waters depending on the quantity dissolved in these waters. At high concentration some damage to local vegetation, fish and other aquatic life may be expected.

Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate 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 for additional references and information regarding EPA and California regulations.)

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperature: Ambient

Storage Pressure: Atmospheric

Special Sensitivity: Moisture (Caking)

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.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate dust below permissible exposure levels.

Personal Protection: Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, NIOSH/MSHA certified respirations must 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: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is listed/regulated by OSHA, Cal OSHA and ACGIH as "Particulate Not Otherwise Classified" or "Nuisance Dust".

OSHA: PEL* 15 mg/m³ total dust and 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

ACGIH: TLV** 10 mg/m³

Cal OSHA: PEL* 10 mg/m³

*PEL= "Permissible Exposure Limit"

**TLV= "Threshold Limit Value"

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White, odorless powder

Vapor Pressure: Negligible @ 20°C

Solubility in Water: 9.5% @ 20°C; 32.0% @ 50°C

Formula Weight: 412.52

Boiling Point: Not Applicable

Flash Point: None

pH: 8.3 (3.0% solution); 7.6 (10.0% solution) @23°C

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is a stable product.

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.

Hazardous Decomposition: None

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion (acute oral toxicity): Low acute oral toxicity; LD₅₀ of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate in rats is 2500 mg/kg of body weight.

Skin (acute dermal toxicity): Low acute dermal toxicity; LD₅₀ of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg of body weight. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is absorbed through intact skin.

Primary Skin Irritation Index: 0.5, Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is non-corrosive

Eye: Draize test in rabbits produced mild eye irritation effects. Many years of occupational exposure history reflects no indication of human eye injury from exposure of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate.

NOTE: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is chemically and toxicologically related to boric acid; the majority of the borate chronic toxicology studies were conducted using boric acid. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is converted to boric acid in biological systems. The boric acid data discussed in this section can be converted to Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate equivalent data by dividing by factor of 1.1992.

Inhalation: Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid dust and sodium borate dust.

Carcinogenicity: A Technical Report issued by the National Toxicology Program showed "no evidence of carcinogenicity" from a full 2-year bioassay on boric acid in mice at feed doses of 2500 and 5000 ppm in the diet. No mutagenic activity was observed for boric acid in a recent battery of four short-term mutagenicity assays.



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Reproductive / Developmental Toxicity: Animal studies indicate 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 occupational settings.

Reproductive Toxicity (Fertility): Dietary boric acid levels of 6,700 ppm in chronic feeding studies in rats and dogs produced testicular atrophy, while dogs and rats receiving 2000 ppm did not develop testicular changes (1Weir, Fisher, 1972). In chronic feeding studies of mice on diets containing 5000 ppm (550 mg/kg/d) boric acid, testicular atrophy was present while mice fed 2500 ppm (275 mg/kg/d) boric acid showed no significant increase in testicular atrophy (2NTP, 1987). In another boric chronic study, in mice given 4500 ppm (636 mg/kg/d), degeneration of seminiferous tubules was present together with a reduction of germ cells, while at 1000 ppm (152 mg/kg/d) no effect was seen (3Fail et al., 1991). In a reproduction study on rats, 2000 ppm of dietary boric acid had no adverse effect on lactation, litter size, weight and appearance (1Wier, Fisher, 1972). In a continuous breeding study in mice there was reduction in fertility rates for males receiving 4500 ppm (636 mg/kg/d) boric acid, but not for females receiving 4500 ppm boric acid (3Fail et al., 1991).

Development Toxicity: Boric acid at dietary levels of 1000 ppm (78 mg/mk/d) administered to pregnant female rats throughout gestation caused a slight reduction in fetal weight, but was considered to be close to the LOAEL. Doses of 2000 ppm (163 mg/kg/d) and above caused fetal malformations and maternal toxicity. In mice the no effect level for fetal weight reduction and material toxicity was 1000 ppm (248 mg/kg/d) boric acid. Fetal weight loss was noted at dietary boric acid levels of 2000 ppm (452 mg/kg/d) and above. Malformations (agenesis or shortening of the thirteenth rib) were seen at 4000 ppm (1003 mg/kg/d), (4Heindel et al., 1992).

1 (Weir, R.J. and Fisher, R.S., Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol., 23:351-364 (1974))

2 (National Toxicology Program (NTP)- Technical Report Series No. TR324, NIH Publication NO. 88-2580 (1987), PB88-213475/XAB)

3 (Fail et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 17, 225-239 (1991))

4 (Heindel et al., Fund Appl. Toxicol. 18, 266-277 (1992))

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Phytotoxicity: Although boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth or boron-sensitive plants, it can be harmful to 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 soil or waters. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of borate product released to the environment.

Fish Toxicity: Boron naturally occurs in sea water at an average concentration of 5 mg B/liter. In laboratory studies the acute toxicity (96-hr LC₅₀) for under-yearling Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in sea water was determined as 40 mg B/L (added as sodium metaborate). Boron concentration in fresh surface waters are generally less than 1 mg B/L. Laboratory studies on the toxicity of freshwater fish were determined using early life (embryo-larval) stages in natural water and Boric Acid as a test substance. The results were:

Rainbow Trout (<i>S. gairdneri</i>)
24-day LC ₅₀ =150.0 mg B/L
36-day NOEC•LOEC=0.75-1 mg B/L
Goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)
7-day NOEC•LOEC=26.50 mg B/L
3-day LC ₅₀ =178 mg B/L

Invertebrate Toxicity: The acute toxicity (48-hour LC₅₀) to Daphnids (*Daphnia magna* Straus) in natural water is reported to be 133 mg B/L (added as boric acid). Estimated chronic toxicity (21-day NOEC•LOEC) values of 6-13 mg B/L (added as boric acid) have also been reported.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE DATA:

Persistence/Degradation: Boron and boron containing compounds, such as Board Defense, are naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. In the presence of water, disodium octaborate tetrahydrate disassociates into natural borates and boric acid.

Soil Mobility: The product is soluble in water and is leachable through normal soil.

NOTE: Boron (B) is the element in Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate which is used to characterize borate product ecological effects. To convert Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate data to Boron (B), multiply by 0.2096.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal Guidance: Small quantities of Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate can usually be disposed of a Municipal Landfill sites. No special disposal treatment is required, but refer to state and local regulations for applicable site-specific requirements. Tonnage quantities of product are not recommended to be sent to landfills. Such product should, if possible, be re-used for an appropriate application.

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

California Hazardous Waste Designation: California identifies substances with acute LD₅₀'s less than 5000 mg/kg as "hazardous wastes". Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is therefore a "hazardous waste" if spilled in California, and should be handled in accordance with applicable state regulations. Refer to Regulatory Information for additional information.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Hazardous Material Classification: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Material.

DOT Hazardous Substance Classification: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not a DOT Hazardous Substance.

International Transportation: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate has no U.N. Number, and is not regulated under international rail, highway, water, or air transport regulations.



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SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA No.: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate appears on the EPA TSCA inventory list under the CAS No. 12008-41-2, which represents the anhydrous form of this inorganic salt.

FIFRA: Board Defense (insecticide) is registered with the EPA, in accordance with Section 3 of FIFRA, as a pesticide product. Refer to official EPA registered product label for additional product Hazard and Precautionary information.

RCRA: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or regulations (40) CFR 261 et seq.).

Superfund: CERCLA/SARA. Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed under CERCLA (the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) or its 1986 amendments, SARA, (the 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: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 et seq. Consult state and local regulations for possible water quality advisors regarding boron.

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

A.) Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not a discharge covered by any water quality criteria of Section 304 of the CWA, 33USC 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, 40CFR 116.

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 communications standards. Refer to Exposure Control/Personal Protection for regulatory exposure limits.

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

NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed.

OSHA Carcinogen: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed.

California Proposition 65: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate is not listed on any Proposition 65 lists of carcinogens or reproductive toxicants.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Product Label Text Hazard Information: Refer to EPA approved product label for additional product Hazard and Precautionary information.

National Fire Protection Association (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

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but it is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and adopt necessary safety precautions. We make no warranty as to results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions or use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to use of any material supplied by us.

Replaces: January 1, 2008