

BORIC ACID**0991**

October 1994

CAS No: 10043-35-3
RTECS No: ED4550000
UN No:
EC No:Boracic acid
Orthoboric acid
H₃BO₃
Molecular mass: 61.8

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. May be absorbed through injured skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Convulsions. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting. Skin rash.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water (extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Symbol R: S:

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
	Separated from strong bases.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

ODOURLESS, COLOURLESS CRYSTALS OR WHITE POWDER.

Chemical Dangers

The substance decomposes on heating above 100°C producing water and irritant boric anhydride. The solution in water is a weak acid. Incompatible with alkali carbonates and hydroxides.

Occupational Exposure Limits

TLV not established.

Routes of Exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Inhalation Risk

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of Short-term Exposure

The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the gastrointestinal tract, liver and kidneys.

Effects of Long-term or Repeated Exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point (decomposes): 171°C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.4

Solubility in water, g/100 ml: 5.6

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: negligible

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Borofax is a trade name.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information