

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**Sodium tetrafluoroborate**

Revision Date:2024-12-21 Revision Number:1

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****Product identifier**

Product name : Sodium tetrafluoroborate  
CBnumber : CB4775517  
CAS : 13755-29-8  
EINECS Number : 237-340-6  
Synonyms : sodium tetrafluoroborate, Sodium fluoroborate

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements**

Symbol(GHS)



Signal word

Danger

**Precautionary statements**

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P405 Store locked up.

**Hazard statements**

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: Sodium tetrafluoroborate
Synonyms	: sodium tetrafluoroborate, Sodium fluoroborate
CAS	: 13755-29-8
EC number	: 237-340-6
MF	: BF <sub>4</sub> Na
MW	: 109.79

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases. More serious skin exposures may require subcutaneous calcium gluconate except for digital areas unless the physician is experienced in this technique, due to the potential for tissue injury from increased pressure. Absorption can readily occur through the subungual areas and should be

#### If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

#### In case of skin contact

First treatment with calcium gluconate paste. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

#### In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

#### If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

## Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hydrogen fluoride, Borane/boron oxides, Sodium oxides Not combustible.

## Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## Further information

No data available

## NFPA 704



**HEALTH 3** Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. [liquid hydrogen](#), [sulfuric acid](#), [calcium hypochlorite](#), hexafluorosilicic acid)

**FIRE 0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)

**REACT 0** Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N<sub>2</sub>](#))

**SPEC.**  
**HAZ.**

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

For personal protection see section 8.

### Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

### Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Moisture sensitive. Handle and store under inert gas.

### Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### control parameter

#### Hazard composition and occupational exposure limits

Does not contain substances with occupational exposure limits.

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

#### Personal protective equipment

##### Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

##### Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,11 mm Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril? (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril? (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

##### Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

#### Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full- face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

#### Control of environmental exposure

Do not let product enter drains.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Appearance	solid
Odour	No data available
Odour Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	384 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	The product is not flammable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour density	No data available
Relative density	2,47 g/mL at 25 °C
Water solubility	water: soluble(lit.)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

### Other safety information

No data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

No data available

## Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

## Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

## Conditions to avoid

No data available

## Incompatible materials

No data available

## Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Hydrogen fluoride, Borane/boron oxides, Sodium oxides

In the event of fire: see section 5

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# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

### Skin corrosion/irritation

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Acute oral toxicity - If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Acute inhalation toxicity - burns of mucous membranes, Cough, Shortness of breath, Possible damages:., damage of respiratory tract

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard

### Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia.

The following applies to boron compounds in general: resorption is followed by nausea and vomiting, agitation, spasms, CNS disorders, cardiovascular disorders.

The following applies to soluble inorganic fluorides in general: may cause irritations to burns in contact with eyes, skin, mucous membranes.

Systemic effect: drop in blood calcium level, agitation, spasms, cardiovascular disorders, CNS disorders.

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

### Persistence and degradability

### Bioaccumulative potential

### Mobility in soil

### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### Other adverse effects

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

#### Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the Directive on waste 2008/98/EC as well as other national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself.

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN number

ADR/RID: 1759 IMDG: 1759 IATA: 1759

### UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (Sodium tetrafluoroborate) IMDG: CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (Sodium tetrafluoroborate) IATA: Corrosive solid, n.o.s. (Sodium tetrafluoroborate)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 IMDG: 8 IATA: 8

### Packaging group

ADR/RID: II IMDG: II IATA: II

## Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG Marine pollutant: no IATA: no

## Special precautions for user

No data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015:Not Listed. website: <https://www.mem.gov.cn/>

#### Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:Listed. website: <https://chemicaldata.gov.vn/>

EC Inventory:Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):Listed. website: <https://www.epa.govt.nz/>

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory:Listed. website: <https://www.epa.gov/>

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC):Listed. website: <https://www.mee.gov.cn/>

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):Listed. website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):Listed. website: <https://emb.gov.ph/>

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL):Listed. website: <http://ncis.nier.go.kr>

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

**[1]** CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

**[2]** ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

**[3]** ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**[4]** eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)



- 【5】 ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- 【6】 Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- 【7】 HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- 【8】 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- 【9】 IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- 【10】 Sigma-Aldrich, website: <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/>

**Disclaimer:**

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.