



SAFETY DATA SHEET-MSDS

OXALIC ACIDPage 1 of 2Issue Date January 2015

SECTION 1

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Oxalic Acid powder

Synonym N/A Ethanedioic acid; Ethanedionic acid; Dicarboxylic acid.

Use: Textile cleaning, rust removal, metal cleaning

PEEGA CHEMICALS PTY LTD, 46 Torbreck Ave. SOUTH MORANG Vic 3752

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CONTACT POINTS

Managing Director

Tel: (03) 9457-6444

H Nicholas Mobile 0412 104 680

IN CASE OF POISONING

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

IN AUSTRALIA CALL TEL: 13 11 26

SECTION 2

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to criteria of ASCC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk Phrases: Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrases: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Poisons Schedule: S6 Poison.

SECTION 3

COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Oxalic acid	144-62-7	100%	R21/22 R41

SECTION 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact:

Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Medical attention and special treatment:

Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.

SECTION 5

FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products:

Non-combustible material.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:

Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition. Keep containers cool with water spray.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

SECTION 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Sweep up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Conditions for safe storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation.

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Oxalic acid: 8hr TWA = 1 mg/m³, 15 min STEL = 2 mg/m³

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls:

Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards.

Personal Protective Equipment:

The selection of PPE is dependant on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors. Orica Personal Protection Guide No. 1, 1998: F - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Avoid generating



SAFETY DATA SHEET-MSDS

OXALIC ACIDPage 2 of 2Issue Date January 2015

and inhaling dusts. If dust exists, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: Granules or Crystals

Colour: White to Clear

Odour: Odourless

Solubility: Soluble in water, glycerol and alcohol. Partially soluble in ether. Insoluble in chloroform, petroleum ether and benzene.

Specific Gravity: 1.65 at 20°C

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Vapour Pressure (20 °C): <0.14 Pa

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Flammability Limits (%): Not applicable

Auto ignition Temperature (°C): Not applicable

Melting Point/Range (°C): 101.5 (dihydrate)

Boiling Point/Range (°C): 149 - 160 (dihydrate)

Decomposition Point (°C): Not available

pH: 1.3 (0.1m soln)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Vigorous reaction may occur with alkalis yielding heat and pressure, and with acid chlorides producing toxic fumes. May react violently with alkali metals producing flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts strongly with oxidizing agents, especially sodium chlorite and sodium hypochlorite. Can react with some silver compounds to form explosive silver oxalates. Dry oxalic acid is not corrosive to metals. Hygroscopic.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid alkali material in storage and in use.

Incompatible materials: Incompatible with most metals in the presence of moisture.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Hydrogen. Carbon monoxide. Oxygen, which will support combustion.

Hazardous reactions: Reacts exothermically with alkalis. Accelerated decomposition occurs when mixed with strong oxidising agents.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in a severe burning pain of the mouth, throat and stomach

followed by profuse vomiting (sometimes bloody). Small doses of oxalate in the body can cause headache, pain and twitching in muscles, and cramps. Larger doses can cause weak and irregular heartbeat, drop in blood pressure and signs of heart failure. Large doses rapidly cause a shock-like state, convulsions, coma and possibly death.

Eye contact: A severe eye irritant. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation. Solutions of 5% to 10% oxalic acid are irritating to the skin after prolonged exposure and can cause corrosive injury.

Inhalation: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. Inhaled oxalic acid is readily absorbed into the body and may cause headaches and nausea.

Long Term Effects:

Long term exposure can result in kidney stones and stone formation in the urinary tract.

Toxicological Data:

Oral LD50 (rat): 475 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 2000 mg/kg

Exposure to this compound can result in systemic effects including kidney

damage, muscle twitching, cramps and nervous system complaints.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations.

Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN Number: 3261

Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive solid Toxic, N.O.S.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide (SAA/SNZ HB76:2010) For **Toxic and/or Corrosive Substances Guide No: 37**

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: This material is hazardous according to criteria of ASCC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Hazard Category: Xn: Harmful Xi: Irritant

Risk Phrase(s): **R21/22:** Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrase(s): **S24/25:** Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Poisons Schedule: S6 Poison. This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Date of original preparation September 2012.

Date of re issue. January 2015

Date of expiry. Sept. 2020

Disclaimer:

All information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is as accurate and up to date as possible. **Peega Chemicals Pty Ltd** cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product can be used, each user should review the current MSDS and be satisfied that the product is being used correctly.

Principal References:

Information supplied by manufacturer, reference sources including the public domain.

END OF SDS [MSDS]