

SAFETY DATA SHEET

OXALIC ACID DIHYDRATE

Infosafe No.: 1HH0E
ISSUED Date: 20/08/2017
Issued by: CULBEAG HOLDINGS Pty Ltd

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

OXALIC ACID DIHYDRATE

Company Name

CULBEAG HOLDINGS Pty Ltd (ABN 95 007 197 079)

Address

19 Allied Drive Tullamarine
VICTORIA 3043 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 03 9335 4400

Fax: 03 9335 1750

Emergency phone number

03 9335 4400

Emergency Contact Name

Mr Ian Cameron

E-mail Address

sales@culbeag.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

General equipment cleaning, leather tanning, catalyst, bleaching of textiles, printing and dyeing agent.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Supplemental Information

In Australia the POISON CENTER is the Poisons Information Centre. Telephone 13 11 26.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Oxalic Acid Dihydrate	6153-56-6	0->99.6 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If person is affected remove patient to fresh air. If not breathing apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult oxygen can be given by trained personnel. Obtain medical attention promptly.

Ingestion

Never give fluids by mouth or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions.
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth with water, then give 1 or 2 glasses of water to drink. Obtain medical advice promptly or transfer to a hospital.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area of skin contact and hair with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs and persists seek medical attention.

Eye contact

If in eye(s), hold eyelid(s) apart and flush the eye(s) continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poison Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Safety shower, eye washing facility or unit, drinking quality water.

Advice to Doctor

Systemic effects are thought to be the results of hypocalcemia due to the calcium-complexing action of oxalic acid which depresses the level of ionised calcium in body fluids [3]. Treat symptomatically.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

For advice contact the Poison Information Centre (Phone 131126) or a doctor.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical powder, foam, water spray carbon dioxide. Use extinguishing method that is appropriate to circumstances and location. Prevent or limit the flow of fire-fighting water or other liquids into drains and surface water.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Products of combustion are water, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Wear standard fire fighting clothing and equipment. Self contained breathing apparatus may be required.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

If fine dust is generated and is dispersed in air in sufficient concentration and energised by an ignition source a dust explosion may occur.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment to protect skin, eyes and avoid inhalation of dust. Vacuum or sweep up avoiding generation of dust. Place in a labelled container for disposal. Neutralise residual material with dilute sodium carbonate solution.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Product is NOT a dangerous good. Keep package product dry and away from heat and ignition sources.

Empty packaging poses a fire risk until thoroughly cleaned. Do not swallow product. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store as equivalent to a Class 8 dangerous good in a dry, cool well-ventilated area. Keep the packaging closed when not in use. Store away from acids, alkalis, ammonia, oxidising agents and metals.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Workplace Exposure Standard (WES)* declared by SWA* in the workplace environment for;
Oxalic acid: 1 mg per cubic metre, TWA, 2 mg per cubic metre STEL; where

TWA - means the Time Weighted Average concentration of a particular substance determined over a normal 8-hour working period for a 5-day working week; and

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 8-hour work day.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide local exhaust ventilation at the point of use to maintain the airborne concentration below the WES and minimise dispersion into the workplace environment.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid inhalation of dust. Airborne concentrations should be controlled to lowest levels reasonably practicable and below the WES. If dust is generated select and use, an approved air purifying or air supplied respirator, referring to AS/NZS 1715* and AS/NZS 1715* for guidance, until the airborne concentration of the contaminant is determined and is significantly below the WES.

Eye Protection

Wear eye protection - preferably approved chemical monogoggles, selected and used in accord with the relevant Australian standards i.e. AS/NZS 1336* and AS/NZS 1337*. If workplace environment is controlled by a local exhaust ventilation system approved safety glasses* fitted with side shields may be appropriate.

Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. Wear body covering clothing and footwear. Use & wear synthetic rubber gloves and apron when handling the product. Refer to the Australian Standard - AS/NZS 4501* - Occupational Protective Clothing.

Hygiene Measures

It is a good work practice to wash hands, arms and face before eating, drinking or using toilet facilities and at the end of each work period.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

White crystalline odourless solid or powder.

Melting Point

101°C.

Boiling Point

165°C.

Solubility in Water

Soluble in water; 143 grams per litre.

Specific Gravity

1.65 - 1.66 for solid.

pH

<1 as a 5% aqueous solution.

Vapour Pressure

Not applicable

Vapour Density (Air=1)

No data available.

Flash Point

Not determined.

Flammability

It is anticipated that a dust in air mixture may explode if an energy source is present e.g. flame, spark.

Flammable Limits - Lower

Not determined

Flammable Limits - Upper

Not determined.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.

Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat. Strong oxidising agents. Uncontrolled reactions with silver and silver compounds.

Generation of dusty conditions - potential for dust explosion. Exposure to moist air - product is hygroscopic.

Incompatible materials

Alkaline solutions, ammonia, halogenates, oxidising agents, metals and water. Incompatible with chlorites and hypochlorites.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and possibly small amounts of formic acid.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Oral LD50 (rat); 375 gm/kg

Dermal (rabbit); >20,000 mg/kg.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Cause severe digestive tract irritation and possibly burns. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pains, headache, twitching of finger & toes. Can remove calcium from human system by forming calcium oxalate, which may later precipitate in kidneys.

Inhalation

Causes irritation of the respiratory tract. Causes irritation of mucous membranes. Inhalation of excessive amounts may cause nausea and vomiting, as well as affecting the nervous and urinary systems.

Skin

Harmful by skin absorption. May cause severe irritation even burns depending on skin moisture, degree and duration of exposure.

Eye

Causes severe eye irritation with possibility of burns if first aid delayed. May result in corneal damage and conjunctivitis.

Chronic Effects

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause localised pain and "blueing" (cyanosis) of the fingers.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Slightly toxic to fish especially trout.

Environmental Protection

Do not allow entry into watercourses, sewers and drains.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Recover spilled material for use if possible. Waste material can be neutralised with dilute sodium carbonate solution and treated in an approved waste disposal/treatment system. Dispose of waste material and containers in accord with State, Territorial or Commonwealth regulations

Container Disposal

Ensure that packaging is free of residual product before disposal in an approved waste disposal site.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Product is not classified as a Dangerous Good.

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

Not applicable.

Storage and Transport

Handle with care as product is a hazardous substance, HARMFUL if swallowed and/or by dermal (skin) exposure.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Oxalic acid is classified as a HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL - HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED and BY SKIN CONTACT according to the criteria of GHS Classification and Labelling*.

Poisons Schedule

S6

Packaging & Labelling

Labelling of a Hazardous Chemical to be in accord with National Code of Practice for Labelling Workplace Hazardous Chemicals* which requires the following classification statements;

Harmful if swallowed;

Harmful in contact with skin; and

Supported by Prevention Statements, Response Statements, Storage and Disposal Statements.

Plus a HAZARD Pictogram (Exclamation mark) for Certain Health Hazards.

Refer to Section 2 of this document for the specific statements required and the pictogram..

Australia (AICS)

The constituent of this product is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances*.

Other Information

If product is repackaged or used in formulation for consumer sale then the labelling should comply with the labelling and packaging requirements of the National Poisons Standard*.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

Revision of an existing MSDS and reissue as a SDS on 2 August, 2017. Format is that required by the National Code of Practice for preparing a SDS*. Revisions include Section 2 - insertion of GHS classification data and statements; in Section 8 - Exposure standards changed from National to a Workplace Exposure Standard and NOHSC TO SWA, inserted AS/NZS references to Eye and Body Protection; Section 9 - added water solubility data; Section 10 - transferred statement re hygroscopic effect to Conditions to Avoid; Section 11 - added acute toxicity data; Section 15 - Regulatory Information, deleted reference to Hazardous Substance classification and inserted GHS classification; Packaging and Labelling - this section changed to provide for labelling as a Hazardous Chemical; Section 16 - Revised Date of Issue and revised set of Literature References.

References

- * GHS = Globally Harmonised System for the Classification and Labelling Hazardous Chemicals. United Nations publication
- * Australian Dangerous Goods Code, 7th Edition, 2007 as amended.
- * Proctor and Hughes; Chemical Hazards of the Workplace, 3rd Edition, 1991, p449.
- * NES = Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment in exposure standards section of HSIS, as amended.
- * SWA = Safe Work Australia formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC).
- ^ AS = Australian Standard
- * NZS = New Zealand Standard
- * AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.
- * AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
- * AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for the industrial applications.
- * AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment.
- * AS/NZS 4501; - Occupational Protective Clothing.
- * National Model Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals, Safe Work Australia
- * National Poisons Standard - Commlaw website
- * SUSMP = Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Therapeutics Goods Authority
- * AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances maintained by National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme.
- * National Model Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, Safe Work Australia.

Contact Person/Point

BUSINESS HOURS: Product Information Officer, (03) 9335 4400

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user must review this SDS in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is available on our website at www.culbeag.com.au

END OF SDS

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