

OXALIC ACID

Infosafe No.: 7EFBA
ISSUED Date : 07/12/2016
ISSUED by: JASOL AUSTRALIA

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

OXALIC ACID

Product Code

2062240

Company Name

JASOL AUSTRALIA

Address

Level 3, 187 Todd Road PORT MELBOURNE
VIC 3207

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 334 679

Fax: 03 9580 9902

Emergency phone number

1800 629 953

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Reducing Souring Agent For General Laundry Work. Add At a Rate of 5-10 Gram per kg Dry Weight Linen.

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)

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

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.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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.

P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved facility.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Oxalic acid dihydrate	6153-56-6	100 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink provided victim is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Skin

Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product for at least 15 minutes. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If necessary, seek medical advice.

Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash station and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this SDS and the product label.

Other Information

No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. If inhaled can cause a burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, shortness of breath, sore throat, symptoms of immediate effects.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Fighting Measures

Avoid open flame. Avoid contact with oxidising materials. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

In case of fire, use water spray, powder, foam, or carbon dioxide. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Hazards from Combustion Products

In case of fire, toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide may be formed.

Specific Methods

Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.

Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves).

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Product is a non-flammable solid.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Keep dust levels to a minimum.

Keep unprotected persons away.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing - wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

Avoid inhalation of dust - ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used, wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

For emergency responders:

Keep dust levels to a minimum.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Keep unprotected persons away.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing - wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

Avoid inhalation of dust - ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used, wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up

Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area. Wipe off with water.

Spills & Disposal

Collect up dry and deposit in waste containers for later disposal according to regulations. Wipe off with water. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).

Personal Protection

Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

Environmental Precautions

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains. Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and storage

Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product dust/fumes. Wear protective equipment (refer to section 8). Do NOT wear contact lenses when handling this product. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Enclose dust sources, use exhaust ventilation.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Recipients tightly closed at Room temperature. Separated from strong bases, oxidizing materials, food and feed. This product is not classified dangerous for transport according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

Other Information

Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

No exposure standard has been established for this product by the The Safe Work Australia (SWA). However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m³ (for inspirable dust) and 3 mg/m³ (for respirable dust). Please also note the following:

OEL (TWA): 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1990-1991)

OEL (como STEL): 2 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1990-1991)

DNEL for Workers:

Local effects - acute: DNEL (derived not effect level) dermal: 0.69 mg/cm²

Systemic effects - long term: DNEL (derived not effect level) dermal: 2.29 mg/Kg bw/day

Systemic effects - long term: DNEL (derived not effect level) inhalation: 4.03 mg/m³

DNEL for General Population:

Local effects - acute: DNEL (derived not effect level) dermal: 0.35 mg/cm²

Systemic effects - long term: DNEL (derived not effect level) dermal: 1.14 mg/Kg bw/day

Systemic effects - long term: DNEL (derived not effect level) oral: 1.14 mg/m³

PNEC water (freshwater): 0.1622 mg/L

PNEC water (sea water): 0.01622

PNEC water (intermittent spills): 1622 mg/L

NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. 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.

Occupational exposure limit values

No Exposure Limit Established

Biological Limit Values

No Biological limit available.

Other Exposure Information

Not available.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR: Wear a suitable particle filter mask (P2 filter respirator for harmful particles) (AS1715/1716).

EYES: Do NOT wear contact lenses. Tightly fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles (AS1336/1337).

HANDS: Wear suitable gloves (nitrile, neoprene, natural rubber, polyvinyl) (AS2161).

CLOTHING: Long-sleeved standard work clothing, long pants, and safety footwear (resistant to corrosive chemicals and which prevent penetration of dust) (AS3765/2210).

Thermal Hazards

The substance does not represent a thermal hazard, thus special consideration is not required.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Solid

Appearance

Uncoloured crystals or white powder

Colour

Uncoloured or white

Odour

Odourless

Melting Point

Not applicable (sublimes at >160 deg C)

Boiling Point

Not applicable (sublimes at >160 deg C)

Solubility in Water

108g/L (25C)

Specific Gravity

Not available

pH

1.3 (1% solution)

Vapour Pressure

Not applicable

Flash Point

Decomposition Temperature >160C

Flammability

Combustible solid.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming formic acid and carbon monoxide. The solution in water is a medium strong acid.

Chemical Stability

Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.

Conditions to Avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.

Incompatible materials

Alkaline solutions, ammonia, halogenates, oxidising agents, metals, water, heat.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and formic acid.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with some silver compounds to form explosive silver oxalate. Attacks some forms of plastic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Oxalic acid is classified as harmful by oral and dermal route and it entails a risk of serious damage to the eye.

Toxicity endpoints and outcome of the effects assessment:

Absorption: The primary health effect of oxalic acid is local irritation due to a pH shift. Therefore, absorption is not a relevant parameter for the effects assessment.

Acute Toxicity: Oxalic acid Oral and Dermal Acutely toxic cat. 4

Oral LD50 Rat: >375 mg/Kg bw (according to the method of Smyth)

Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >20000 mg/Kg bw (Pesticide Action Network, North America)

Repeated Dose Toxicity:

Toxicity of Oxalic acid via the oral route is addressed by LOAEL of 150 mg/Kg bw/day.

Toxicity of Oxalic acid via the dermal route is not considered as relevant in the view of the anticipated insignificant absorption through the skin.

Toxicity of Oxalic acid via inhalation is not considered as relevant.

Therefore, classification of Oxalic acid for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

Mutagenicity:

Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): Negative.

Mammalian chromosome aberration test: Negative.

Oxalic acid is void of any genotoxic potential.
Classification for genotoxicity is not warranted.

Carcinogenicity:

Oxalic acid is not considered as carcinogenic.
Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of oxalic acid.
Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.

Toxicity for Reproduction:

Oxalic acid is not toxic to reproduction (experimental result, mouse).
Human epidemiological data support lack of an potential for reproductive toxicity of oxalic acid.
Classification for reproductive toxicity according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is not required.

Ingestion

Corrosive. Toxic. May cause burns of the mouth and oesphagus, nausea, gastroenteritis and shock. Absorption can occur causing systematic poisoning. Symptoms may include headache, weak pulse and muscle cramps, May cause kidney damage.

Inhalation

Moderately corrosive - may cause burns and desquamation to respiratory tract.

Skin

An irritant to the skin. May cause redness, pain and burn to the skin. May be absorbed through the skin.

Eye

Oxalic acid entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (OECD 405, Rabbit). Based on experimental results, oxalic acid requires classification as severely irritating to the eye [R41, Risk of serious damage to eye; Eye Damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye damage)].

Chronic Effects

Prolonged inhalation of mist may cause inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause dermatitis. May cause kidney damage, cyanosis of the fingers and possible ulcerations.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish:

LC50 (96hr) for freshwater fish: 160 mg/L (Deutsche Einheitsverfahren zur Wasser, Abwasser und Schlamm-Untersuchung)

Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 (48hr) for freshwater invertebrates: 162.2 mg/L (OECD 202, Daphnia)

Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants:

Toxicity threshold (8 days) for freshwater algae: 80.0 mg/L

Chronic Toxicity to aquatic organisms:

The long term aquatic toxicity study on aquatic invertebrates shall be considered if the substance is poorly water soluble and oxalic acid is soluble in water. Also oxalic acid presents a low toxicity for the short term test.

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms:

The oxalic acid is not supposed to be directly applied to the soil and an indirect exposure to soil via sewage sludge transfer is unlikely since the substance is readily biodegradable. As oxalic acid is considered as "readily biodegradable", it can be assumed that it will be biodegraded within the STP process and as a consequence a transfer to the soil compartment is not expected. Therefore, no tests on terrestrial organisms are provided.

Toxicity to terrestrial plants:

EC50 (72hr for terrestrial plants: 8 mM)

General effect:

Oxalic acid has a low logKow and is readily biodegradable. The substance cannot be classified as hazardous for the environment.

Persistence and degradability

Oxalic acid is readily biodegradable, meeting the 10 day window. The biodegradation in seawater occurs at the same rate. Also the anaerobic biodegradation occurs rapidly.

Mobility

Transport through the medium is rate-limiting. Degradation after 30 days at 20 deg C is up to 73% (based on CO2 evolution). Oxalic acid is easily biodegradable in soil.

Environmental Fate

Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: The hazard assessment of oxalic acid reveals neither a need to classify the substance as dangerous to the environment, nor is it a PBT or vPvB substance, nor are there any further indications that the substance may be

hazardous to the environment.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not relevant for oxalic acid because this substance is readily biodegradable and highly soluble in water, and logKow is negative.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

Disposal of oxalic acid should be in accordance with local and national legislation. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements. The used packing is only meant for packing this product. After usage, empty the packing completely

Waste Disposal

Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Must not be disposed of together with household garbage. Do NOT allow product to reach sewage system. The used packing is only meant for packing this product. After usage, empty the packing completely.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of GHS.

Poisons Schedule

S6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

December, 2016

Contact Person/Point

The Company has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside the Company's control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.

24-Hour Emergency Telephone: AUS: 1800 629 953 NZ: Poisons 0800 764 766,

Signature of Preparer/Data Service

Technical Manager

Tel. (08) 9337 4844

END OF SDS

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