



OXALIC ACID

Material Safety Data
Issue Date: 07-Oct-2014

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
OXALIC ACID

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PRODUCT USE

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

SUPPLIER

Company: Jasol
Address:
105 Rutherford Street
Christchurch,
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 3 384 4433
Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622
Fax: +64 3 384 4431
Email: jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Company: Jasol
Address:
81 Leonard Road
Penrose
Auckland,
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 580 2105
Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622
Fax: +64 9 581 2136

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Effects on or via lactation
Specific target organ toxicity (dermal) (repeated exposure) Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (dermal) (single exposure) Category 2
Corrosive to metals Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritant Category 1C
Serious eye damage/irritation category 1
Ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrate



EMERGENCY

OVERVIEW HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS/HSNO criteria:

- 6.1D (Oral) Acute toxicity
- 6.1D (Dermal) Acute toxicity
- 6.1D (Inhalation) Acute toxicity
- 6.8C Produce toxic human reproductive or developmental effects on or via lactation
- 6.9B (Dermal) Harmful to human target organs or systems
- 8.1A Corrosive to metals
- 8.2C Corrosive to dermal tissue
- 8.3A Corrosive to ocular tissue
- 9.3B Ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates

GHS Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H312 Harmful if in contact with skin

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H332 Harmful if inhaled
H362 May cause harm to breast fed children
H371 May cause damage to organs
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H290 May be corrosive to metals
H314 Cause severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H422 Toxic to terrestrial vetebrate

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P234 Keep only in original container
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy/nursing
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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

Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove 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. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed/concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P309+P311 IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312 Call a POSION CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P330 Rinse mouth
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
P391 Collect spillage

Storage

P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Oxalic Acid	144-62-7	100

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove victim from 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. For all but the most minor symptoms arrange for patient to be seen by a doctor as soon as possible, either on site or at the nearest hospital.
Ingestion	Contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre immediately. Give patient 1-3 cups of milk or water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Transport to a hospital or doctor immediately.
Skin	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with running water and a mild soap. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Eye	If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	The systemic effects are attributed to the removal by the oxalic acid of the calcium in the blood. The renal tubules obstructed by calcium oxalate. If ingestion has occureed, administer a dilute solution of calcium/magnesium compound,

eg. milk of magnesia, calcium lactate, calcium gluconate.

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

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use water fog or fine water spray type extinguishers.

Specific Methods Fire-fighters to wear self contained breathing apparatus and protective equipment. If safe to do so remove containers from path of fire.

Specific Hazards Combustible solid. Incompatible with alkalis, oxidising agents, calcium salts, silver, mercury and sodium chlorite. A violent reaction occurs with furfuryl alcohol. Decomposes on melting releasing oxides of carbon gases.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Sweep up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in drums for disposal. Do NOT wash untreated material down the drain or sewer. CAUTION: Before dealing with spillage take necessary protective measures, inform others to keep at a safe distance and, for flammable materials, shut off all possible sources of ignition.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Conditions for Safe Storage Store in cool place in sealed plastic containers. Store in a well ventilated area. Store away from oxidising agents and foodstuffs. Store away from sources of heat. Keep containers closed when not in use.
This material is a Schedule Poison (S6) and must be used, stored and maintained in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards	Name	STEL (mgm3)	STEL (ppm)	TWA (mgm3)	TWA (ppm)	FootNote
	Oxalic acid	2		1		

Engineering Controls In very confined spaces have sufficient ventilation or local exhaust. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment Avoid contact with the skin and eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Personal protection to be selected from those recommended below, as appropriate to mode of use, quantity handled and degree of hazard:-
Dust mask
Safety glasses
Gloves, rubber or plastic
Plastic apron, sleeves and boots
Overalls or dust coat.
Always maintain a high level of personal hygiene when using this product. That is wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	Solid
Appearance	White powder. No odour.
Melting Point	101C
Boiling Point	150C
Solubility in Water	102g/L (25C)
Specific Gravity	1.65
pH Value	1.3 (1% solution)
Vapour Pressure	N/A
Flash Point	None
Flammability	Combustible solid.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Decomposition Products	Water vapour, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Reactions	Contact with metals may produce hydrogen gas which is flammable. Do not mix with bleaches, or other cleaning solutions.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	No toxicity information is available for this product.
Inhalation	Moderately corrosive - may cause burns and desquamation to respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Corrosive. Toxic. May cause burns of the mouth and oesophagus, nausea, gastroenteritis and shock. Absorption can occur causing systematic poisoning. Symptoms may include headache, weak pulse and muscle cramps, May cause kidney damage.
Skin	An irritant to the skin. May cause redness, pain and burn to the skin. May be absorbed through the skin.
Eye	Exposure to dust is moderately corrosive and/or irritative.
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.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Refer to Land Waste Management Authority in your State.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Transport Information Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Oxalic acid (CAS: 144-62-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data"

Approval Number: HSR002710.

Poisons schedule: S6

Category: Harmful

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCYSERVICES:111

Emergency response Number 0800 243 622

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the SDS Classification committee using a valuable literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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