Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No™ 5APGB	Issue Date : July 2015	Status : ISSUED

Product Name **SEPTONE OXALIC ACID**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name SEPTONE OXALIC ACID

Product Code MCOA25

Company Name ITW AAMTech (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address 1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Emergency Tel. 1800 638 556

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: 1800 177 989
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Email info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended Use Acid cleaner

Other Information Website: www.aamtech.com.au
*
Email: info@aamtech.com.au
*
New Zealand
2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland
Tel: 0800 438 996

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia (NOHSC).
Not Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Risk Phrase(s) Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.
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.
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Other Information GHS Classification
Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4
Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4
Eye Damage - Category 1
H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H318 Causes serious eye damage

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization Solid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Oxalic acid	144-62-7	100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove victim from area of exposure. 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.

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

Skin 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 Immediately rinse the eye with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

	Eyelids to be held apart. Seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.
Symptoms and Effects	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 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.
Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters	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).

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 Procedures	Contain and neutralise with soda ash, then sweep/shovel up spills with dust binding material or use an industrial vacuum cleaner. Transfer to a suitable, labelled chemical waste container and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste. After the spill has been removed, rinse the area clean with water, preventing runoff from entering the stormwater or sewerage systems.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	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	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Oxalic acid	2		1		

Biological Limit Values	No biological limit values allocated to this product.
Engineering Controls	Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. If inhalation risk exists: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask.
Personal Protective Equipment	A tightly fitting dust resistant face mask or respirator with a P1 filter complying with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 is required if operator exposure

exceeds the exposure standard. Wear rubber gloves, chemical goggles or a face shield, overalls and safety boots. The wearing of an apron is recommended. Always wash the hands and face before eating, drinking, using the toilet or smoking. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	Solid
Appearance	Transparent colourless crystals, odourless.
Melting Point	101.5°C (dihydrate)
Boiling Point	149-160°C (dihydrate)
Solubility in Water	102 g/L @ 20°C
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in glycerol and alcohol. Partially soluble in ether. Insoluble in chloroform, petroleum ether and benzene.
Specific Gravity	1.65 @20°C
pH Value	1.3 (0.1M solution) 0.7 @ 5% concentration
Vapour Pressure	<0.14 Pa

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability and Reactivity	Reacts exothermically with alkalis. Reacts with strong oxidising agents. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid alkali material in storage and in use. Avoid exposure to moisture.
Incompatible Materials	Incompatible with alkalis. Incompatible with strong oxidising agents. Incompatible with most metals in the presence of moisture
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hydrogen. Carbon monoxide. Oxygen, which will support combustion.
Hazardous Reactions	Accelerated decomposition occurs when mixed with strong oxidising agents. Vigorous reaction may occur with alkalies yielding heat and pressure, and with acid chlorides producing toxic fumes. May react violently with alkali metals producing flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts strongly with oxidising 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. Corrosive to metals in the presence of moisture.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation	Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. Inhaled oxalic acid is readily absorbed into the body and may cause headaches and nausea.
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
Skin	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.
Eye	A severe eye irritant. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.

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Chronic Effects	Long term exposure can result in kidney stones and stone formation in the urinary tract. Exposure to this compound can result in systemic effects including kidney damage, muscle twitching , cramps and nervous system complaints.
Acute Toxicity - Oral	Oral LD50 (rat): 475 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 2000 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	Not classified as Dangerous Goods, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. SCHEDULED POISON. Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia (NOHSC). Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Poisons Schedule	S6
Hazard Category	Harmful,Irritant
AICS (Australia)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point	Australia: 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (Chemical Safety International): 1 800 638 556 Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26 New Zealand: 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (Chemical Safety International): 0800 154 666 NZ National Poisons Centre (24 Hour): 0800 764 766 DISCLAIMER: This Material Safety Data Sheet summarises at the date of issue to the best of our knowledge, the health and safety hazards of the product and how to safely handle and use the product. As ITW AAMTech cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product is used, customers are encouraged, prior to usage, to assess and control the risks associated with their use of the product. Data sheets from unauthorised sources may contain information that is no longer current or accurate. This MSDS is valid for 5 years from date of issue. However, this version may be revoked and revised at any time, and users should contact ITW AAMTech to ensure they are in possession of the latest version.
Literature References	Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System. Hazard Classification, Risk and Safety Phrases and Exposure Standards information. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets, 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)] Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances, 3rd Edition [NOHSC:1008(2004)] Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations.

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Signature of Preparer/Data Service

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