

Safety Data Sheet



Hazardous, NON-Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: OXALIC ACID DIHYDRATE 99.5pct

Synonyms

MXR0078 Oxalic Acid Dihydrate
Ethanedioic Acid Dihydrate

Product Code

Recommended use: Reducing agent. Major use in textile finishing, stripping cleaning, calico printing, dyeing. Rust stain removal; metal and equipment cleaning. Timber bleach. Dye manufacture; in the paper, ceramics, photography and rubber industries.

Supplier: Clark Products
Company No.:
Street Address: 75 Niven Street Onekawa
Napier 4110 New Zealand
Telephone: 06 8433163
Facsimile: 06 8432958
Email: orders@clarkproducts.co.nz

Emergency Telephone number: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of EPA New Zealand GHS 7.

EPA Group Standard: HSR002503 - Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Classifications

Acute Toxicity - Oral - Category 4
Acute Toxicity - Dermal - Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1C
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Single Exposure - Category 3 - Respiratory Tract Irritation

Hazard Statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P260 Do not breathe dust, fume, mist, vapours or spray.
P264 Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Safety Data Sheet



P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage Precautionary Statements

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal Precautionary Statement

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Oxalic acid dihydrate	6153-56-6	>99.5 % (w/w) 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

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. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact: This material, or a component of the material, can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Safety Data Sheet



Eye contact: Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. 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 to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Immediately call Poisons Centre or Doctor.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, apron, face shield, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: Not applicable.

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards: Combustible material.

Fire fighting further advice: On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No: Not applicable

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of dust.

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. Store away from sources of heat and/or ignition. Store locked up. Keep container standing upright. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

Safety Data Sheet



8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Particulates not otherwise classified (Inhalable dust)		10.00			

As published by WorkSafe New Zealand.

WES-TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time-weighted average). The average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over an eight-hour working day.

WES-Ceiling (Workplace Exposure Standard - Ceiling). A concentration that should not be exceeded at any time during any part of the working day.

WES-STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-term exposure limit). The 15-minute time weighted average exposure standard. Applies to any 15-minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Exposures at concentrations between the WES-TWA and the WES-STEL should be less than 15 minutes, should occur no more than four times per day, and there should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures in this range.

ppm Parts of vapour or gas per million of air by volume.

mg/m3 Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too 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.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the WorkSafe New Zealand the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. When using this material, use explosive dust handling controls to minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks and flame; prevent the build-up of static charges with appropriate earthing of equipment and personnel.

Personal Protection Equipment: SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, APRON, FACE SHIELD, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, apron, face shield, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking

Safety Data Sheet



or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of dust. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Fine Granules
Colour:	White or colourless
Odour:	No odour at 25°C
Solubility:	Very soluble in Ethanol; slightly soluble in Ether; and insoluble in Chloroform and Toluene.
Solubility in water:	Very soluble in water (100 g/l as Oxalic Acid (Anhyd) at 25°C
Specific Gravity:	1.90 g/cm ³ (anhyd)
Density:	750-850 kg/m ³ Bulk Density (typical)
Vapour Pressure:	N Av
Flash Point (°C):	N Av
Explosion/Flammability Limits:	N Av
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	>400°C (after Hydrated Water Loss)
Melting Point/Range (°C):	101°C (dihydrate)
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	150-160°C (sublimes)
Decomposition Point (°C):	>160°C
pH:	<1 (5% sol'n); 1.3 (0.5% sol'n)
Viscosity:	N App (it is a fine powder)
Partition Coefficient:	logPow -1.7 at pH<2
Total VOC (g/Litre):	N Av
% Volatile by Volume:	Nil at 38°C.
Molecular Formula:	HOOC-COOH.2H ₂ O
Molecular Weight:	126.0 (dihydrate); 90.0 (anhyd)
Particle Size	Fine powder

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Oxalic Acid Dihydrate is a strong organic acid. May burn but does not ignite readily.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid dust cloud formation near ignition sources. Avoid heating with loss of the Dihydrated moisture. where the Dihydrate then becomes Anhydrous (and is more reactive).

Incompatible materials: Reacts vigorously (releasing heat) with alkaline chemicals and alkaline solutions, also with ammonia. Also reacts with acid chlorides, oxidising agents, and with reactive metals such as Aluminium, Copper, Magnesium, Silver and Zinc. Attacks some forms of plastic.

Hazardous decomposition products: Produces irritating, toxic, corrosive gases, starting with Formic Acid (HCOOH) and Carbon Monoxide and when fully decomposed, Carbon Dioxide.

Hazardous reactions: When it becomes anhydrous it will react violently with Oxidising Agents causing a fire hazard. Reacts with some silver compounds to form explosive silver oxalate.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Name: OXALIC ACID DIHYDRATE 99.5pct

Reference No: SCA0075368047

Issued: 2024-10-01

Version: 4.0

Page 5 of 8

Safety Data Sheet



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:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Material is an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Harmful in contact with skin. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Contact with skin will result in severe irritation. Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract.

Eye contact: A severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes: contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury. Exposure to the dust may cause discomfort due to particulate nature. May cause physical irritation to the eyes.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute inhalation exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): $LC_{50} > 5.0$ mg/L for dust.

Skin contact: This material has been classified as a Category 4 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): $1,000 < LD_{50} \leq 2,000$ mg/Kg bw

Ingestion: This material has been classified as a Category 4 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): $300 < LD_{50} \leq 2,000$ mg/Kg bw

Corrosion/Irritancy: Eye: this material has been classified as a Category 1 Hazard (irreversible effects to eyes). Skin: this material has been classified as a Category 1C Hazard (irreversible effects to skin).

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as not an aspiration hazard.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in respiratory irritation.

Chronic Toxicity

Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute aquatic exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): > 100 mg/L

Chronic aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as not hazardous for chronic aquatic exposure. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the

Safety Data Sheet



absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF < 500 and/or log Kow < 4.

Ecotoxicity in the soil environment: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Ecotoxicity to terrestrial vertebrates: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Ecotoxicity to terrestrial invertebrates: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national and international Regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

AIR TRANSPORT

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

This material is subject to the following international agreements:

Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)

- Acidic solutions or acids in solid form

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

- Annex III - Harmful Substances carried in Packaged Form

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

NZ EPA Status: All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the New Zealand Inventory of Chemical (NZIoC).

Safety Data Sheet



AICIS Status: AIC listed pure substance.

EPA Group Standard: HSR002503 - Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard)
Group Standard 2020

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reasons for issue: Revised
Change in Personal Protection Requirements
Change in Handling & Storage Requirements
Change in Physical Properties

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.