



OXALIC ACID (1,2-¹³C₂, 99%)

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 08/08/2023

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	OXALIC ACID (1,2- ¹³ C ₂ , 99%)
Chemical Name	oxalic acid
Synonyms	Also applicable to: CLM-2002-5 (1,2- ¹³ C ₂ , 5%); CLM-2002-95 (1,2- ¹³ C ₂ , 95%); CLM-2002-H (1,2- ¹³ C ₂ , 99.2%+)
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Chemical formula	C ₂ H ₂ O ₄
Other means of identification	CLM-2002
CAS number	144-62-7*

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	For professional use only.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

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H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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].
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 or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
144-62-7	100	oxalic acid

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- ▶ Effective therapy against burns from oxalic acid involves replacement of calcium.
- ▶ Intravenous oxalic acid is substantially excreted (88% - 90%) in the urine within 36 hours.

Treatment must be prompt.

- ▶ Give immediately by mouth, a dilute solution of any soluble calcium salt; calcium lactate, lime water, finely pulverised chalk or plaster suspended in a large volume of water or milk. Large amounts of calcium are required to inactivate oxalate by precipitating it as the insoluble calcium salt. Do NOT give an emetic drug.
- ▶ Perform gastric lavage carefully or not at all if severe mucosal injury is evident. Dilute lime water (calcium hydroxide) makes a good lavage fluid if used in large quantity.
- ▶ Administer a slow intravenous injection of 10-20 ml of calcium gluconate (10% solution) or of calcium chloride (5% solution). This injection may be repeated frequently to prevent hypocalcaemic tetany. Calcium gluconate (10 m) may also be given intramuscularly every few hours. Calcium compounds are never given subcutaneously; even the intramuscular route is hazardous in infants because of the incidence of sloughing.
- ▶ In severe cases parathyroid extract (100 USP units) should be given intramuscularly.
- ▶ Morphine may be necessary to control pain.
- ▶ Treat shock by cautious intravenous injection of isotonic saline solution. Check for metabolic acidosis and infuse sodium bicarbonate if necessary.
- ▶ Watch for oedema of the glottis late formation of oesophageal stricture.
- ▶ Useful demulcents by mouth include milk of magnesia, bismuth subcarbonate, and mineral oil.
- ▶ Prophylactic and therapeutic measures in anticipation of renal damage.

[GOSSELIN SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

Oxalates are readily metabolized to oxalic acid in the body. Oxalic acid is excreted in the urine at a rate of 8-40 mg/day in healthy normal men and women. About half is excreted as oxalic acid and half as magnesium, calcium or other salts. Ingested oxalic acid is also excreted in the feces. In rats, approximately half of ingested oxalic acid is destroyed by bacterial action and about 25% is excreted unchanged in the feces. In humans, calcium oxalate is deposited in the kidneys as crystals and may be deposited in non-crystalline form, bound to lipid, in the liver and other body tissues.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Continued...

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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Oxalic acid (and its dihydrate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, furfuryl alcohol, hydrogen peroxide (90%), phosphorous trichloride, silver powders ▶ reacts explosively with chlorites and hypochlorites ▶ mixture with some silver compounds form explosive salts of silver oxalate ▶ is incompatible with caustics and alkalis, urea, alkaline metals and steel ▶ attacks polyvinyl alcohol and acetal plastics ▶ Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions. ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Avoid strong bases. ▶ Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	oxalic acid	Oxalic acid	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
oxalic acid	2 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
oxalic acid	500 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can
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	<p>be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Elbow length PVC gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PVC	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
- Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.
- P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles
- Suitable for:
 - Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
 - Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
 - Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White Crystalline		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.9
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	-0.75	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	189.5	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	157	Molecular weight (g/mol)	92.02
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.01	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (0.9%)	1.3
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p> <p>Inhalation of oxalic acid dusts or vapours can cause ulceration of the linings of the nose and throat, nosebleed, headache and nervousness. The airborne dust behaves as a strong acid producing severe local burns of the linings of the nose and throat.</p> <p>Inhalation of soluble oxalate produces irritation of the respiratory tract. Effects on the body may include protein in the urine, ulceration of the mucous membranes, headache, nervousness, cough, vomiting, severe weight loss, back pain (due to kidney injury) and weakness.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.</p> <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Oxalic acid is a minor, normal body constituent occurring in blood, kidney, muscle and liver at very low concentrations. Higher concentrations are toxic. Ingestion of 5 grams has caused death within hours. It is a poison which affects the central nervous system and kidney function.</p> <p>Ingestion of low-molecular organic acid solutions may produce spontaneous haemorrhaging, production of blood clots, gastrointestinal damage and narrowing of the oesophagus and stomach entry.</p> <p>Soluble or solubilised oxides are severely corrosive to the digestive tract, and severe inflammation of the stomach and gut and secondary shock can cause death. Where there are no digestive symptoms (as seen when a dilute solution is swallowed), symptoms in other systems may dominate, including muscle twitching, cramps and central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>

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Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.</p> <p>Solutions of 5% to 10% oxalic acid are irritating to the skin after prolonged contact; early gangrene may occur after hand immersion in oxalate solutions.</p> <p>Oxalate ion is an irritant, and may cause skin irritation. Following contact, skin lesions may develop.</p> <p>Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may increase irritant effects</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>						
Eye	<p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p> <p>Solutions of low-molecular weight organic acids cause pain and injury to the eyes.</p>						
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to oxalates may result in circulatory failure or nervous system irregularities, the latter due to calcium binding to oxalate.</p> <p>Prolonged and severe exposure can cause chronic cough, protein in the urine, vomiting, pain in the back, and gradual weight loss and weakness.</p>						
OXALIC ACID (1,2-13C2, 99%)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">TOXICITY</th> <th style="text-align: left;">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 475 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	Oral (Rat) LD50: 475 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]						
Oral (Rat) LD50: 475 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]						
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances						

OXALIC ACID (1,2-13C2, 99%)	<p>For acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).</p>
OXALIC ACID (1,2-13C2, 99%) & OXALIC ACID	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>18.39<19.92mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	125-150mg/l	4
EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>5.14<6.01mg/l	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9.

Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

OXALIC ACID (1,2-13C2, 99%)

For Oxalic Acid and Oxalate Salts:

Atmospheric Fate: If released to the atmosphere, removal from air via wet deposition, dry deposition, and photolysis is likely to occur.

Terrestrial Fate: If released to soil, oxalic acid at pH 5 - 9 will be in the form of the oxalate ion and is expected to leach in soil. Photolysis and biodegradation are expected to be an important fate processes. It has not been determined whether the oxalate ion will adsorb to sediment or soil more strongly than its estimated Koc value indicates.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
oxalic acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
oxalic acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.7365)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
oxalic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.895)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>For small quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cautiously add the material to dry butanol in an appropriate solvent. ▶ Reaction may be vigorous and exothermic. ▶ Large volumes of flammable hydrogen may be generated and venting procedures should be conducted in a flame-proof environment. ▶ Neutralise the solution with aqueous acid, filter and burn the liquid portion in an approved incinerator. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. <p>Recycle wherever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation with soda-lime or soda-ash followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) ▶ Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number or ID number	3261	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited quantity	5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3261
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OXALIC ACID (1,2-13C2, 99%)

UN proper shipping name	Corrosive solid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. *	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	864
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	860
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y845
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3261	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
Oxygenated aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture	Z	3

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
oxalic acid	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
oxalic acid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

oxalic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (oxalic acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes

OXALIC ACID (1,2-13C2, 99%)

National Inventory	Status
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/08/2023
Initial Date	08/08/2023

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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