

Material Safety Data Sheet

OXALIC ACID

QUICK IDENTIFIER
Common Name: Used on label and list

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard,
29CFR 1910. 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

SECTION 1 -

Manufacturer's Name **WEGO CHEMICAL & MINERAL CORPORATION**

Address **265 GREAT NECK ROAD** Emergency Telephone No **1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)**

City, State, and ZIP **Great Neck, N.Y. 11021** Other Information Calls **516-487-3510**

Signature of Person Responsible for Preparation (Optional) Date Prepared **Revised Sept 10, 1990**

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY

Hazardous Component(s) (chemical & common name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Exposure Limits	7 (optional)	CAS NO.
Oxalic Acid		TLV:Air: 1mg/m ³			144627
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄ . 2H ₂ O		Osha: Air:TWA:1mg/m ³			

IDLH Level: 500mg/m³

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point	300 to 320°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)	1.653	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A
		Vapor Density (Air = 1)	N/A		
Solubility in Water	Moderate	Reactivity in Water	N/A		
Appearance and Odor	Orderless, Colorless, Rhombic	Melting Point	215°F		

SECTION 4 - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point	N/A	F.	C.	Method Used	N/A	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume	LEL Lower	N/A	UEL Upper	N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature		Extinguisher Media	Does not support combustion							
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Respirator may be needed due hazardous decomposition products which are dangerous to inhale.									
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards										

All information, recommendations and suggestions appearing herein are based upon sources believed to be reliable: However, it is the users responsibility to determine the safety, toxicity, and suitability for its own use of this product. WEGO CHEMICAL & MINERAL CORP. DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE USE BY OTHERS OF THIS PRODUCT.

SECTION 5 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)

Stability Unstable Stable Conditions to Avoid Temperatures above 180-205°F
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Furfuryl Alcohol, Ag. NaClO₃, NaOCL and any strong oxidizer
Hazardous Decomposition Products Formic Acid, Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide gases
Hazardous Polymerization May Occur Will Not Occur Conditions to Avoid

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARDS

1. Acute Toxic by inhalation and ingestion, strong irritant
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure see page 3.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen National Toxicology Program Yes No I.A.R.C. Monographs Yes No OSHA Yes No

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

ROUTES OF ENTRY
1. Inhalation Seek immediate medical attention.
2. Eyes Flush with large amounts of water for 15 min. seek medical attention.
3. Skin Flush with large quantities of water.
4. Ingestion Seek immediate medical attention see page 3.

SECTION 7 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage Store in a cool dry space

Other Precautions Sweep up and remove. Waste is toxic.

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Waste Disposal Methods (Consult federal, state, and local regulations) If regulations permit, small quantities may be dissolved in water neutralized with a alkali & flushed to sewer.

SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) NIOSH approved OSHA respirators
Ventilation yes Local Exhaust yes Mechanical (General) Use in well ventilated areas Special Other
Protective Gloves Plastic/ Rubber Eye Protection Chemical safety goggles
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment Chemical aprons

Work/Hygienic Practices Wash protective clothing promptly if contaminated and at end of work shift.

IMPORTANT

Do not leave any blank spaces. If required information is unavailable, unknown, or does not apply, so indicate.

WEGO CHEMICAL & MINERAL CORP.

265 GREAT NECK ROAD • GREAT NECK, NY 11021

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MSDS OXALIC ACID

Acute Oxalic poisoning results from ingestion of solution of the acid. There is marked corrosion of the mouth, esophagus and stomach, with symptoms of vomiting, burning and abdominal pain, collapse and sometimes convulsions. Death may follow quickly. The systemic effects are attributed to the removal by the oxalic acid of the calcium in the blood.

The renal tubules become obstructed by the insoluble calcium oxalate, and there is profound kidney disturbance. The inhalation of the dust or vapor may cause chronic symptoms of irritation of the upper respiratory tract, gastrointestinal disturbances, albuminuria, gradual loss of weight, increasing weakness and nervous system complaints. Oxalic acid has a caustic action on the skin and may cause dermatitis; a case of early gangrene of the fingers resembling that caused by phenol has been described.

The chief effects of inhalation of the dusts or vapor are irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract, ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, epistaxis, headache, irritation and nervousness. More severe cases may show albuminuria, chronic cough, vomiting, pain in the back and gradual emaciation and weakness. The skin lesions are characterized by cracking and fissuring of the skin and the development of slow-healing ulcers. The skin may be bluish in color, and the nails brittle and yellow.

First Aid Internal: Give, as soon as possible a glassful of lime water (saturated solution of Calcium hydroxide) or of 1% calcium chloride solution. After vomiting has occurred several times, give 15-30 g (1/2 to 1 ounce) magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts) in water and allow to remain in stomach.