



Date	Aug 10
Issue	003

MSDS 12

Hazardous Substance, NON-Dangerous Goods.

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Grey Deck Cleaner

Synonyms: Oxalic Acid, Ethanedoic acid, Ethanedionic acid, Dicarboxylic acid

Recommended use: Exterior Timber Cleaner

Supplier: Preschem Pty Ltd

ACN: 006 867 929

Street Address: 147-149 Herald Street
Cheltenham 3192
Australia

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International emergency number: +613 5974 2792 OR +613 419 900 452

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is classified as hazardous according to health criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Hazard Category:

Xn Harmful

Xi Irritant

Risk Phrase(s):

R21: Harmful in contact with skin.

R22: Harmful if swallowed.

R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrase(s)

S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S6 Poison

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION
Oxalic Acid	144-62-7	100%
Total		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: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin or hair with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye contact: Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.

Ingestion: Immediately 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. Seek immediate medical assistance.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Non-Combustible material.

Fire fighting further advice: Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

Hazchem Code: Not applicable.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Sweep up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:



	TWA		STEL		CARCINOGEN	NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	CATEGORY	
Oxalic Acid:	-	1	-	2	-	-

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

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.

Engineering measures: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled bellow quoted Exposure Standards.

Personal protection equipment: OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, GLOVES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES.

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. If risk of inhalation, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AN/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour:	White translucent crystal, no odour.
Molecular Formula:	HO ₂ CCO ₂ H
Solubility:	Soluble in water, glycerol and alcohol. Partially soluble in ether.
Specific Gravity (20 °C):	1.65 @20°C (dihydrate)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	N App
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	<0.14 Pa
Flash Point (°C):	N App
Flammability Limits (%):	N App
Auto ignition Temperature (°C):	N App
Melting Point/Range (°C):	101.5 (dihydrate)
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	149 – 160 (dihydrate)
pH (0.1mole solution):	1.3
Viscosity:	N App

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available

N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Vigorous reaction may occur with alkalis 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 hyperchlorite. Can react with some silver compounds to form silver oxalates. Dry oxalic acid is not corrosive to metals. Hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid Alkali material in storage and in use

Incompatible materials: Incompatible with most metals in the presence of moisture.

Hazardous Decomposition products: Hydrogen, Carbon monoxide, oxygen (which will support combustion).



Hazardous reactions: Rescets exothermically with alkalis (caustics). Accelerated decomposition occurs when mixed with strong oxidising agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. Inhaled oxalic acid is readily absorbed into the body and may cause headaches and nausea.

Skin contact: 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 contact: Severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.

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.

Long Term Effects: Log term exposure can result in kidney stones and stone formation in the urinary tract.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity

Oral LD50 (rat): 475 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 2000mg/kg

Exposure to oxalic acid can result in systemic effects including kidney damage, muscle twitching, cramps and nervous system complaints.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State/Territory Land Waste Management Authority.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

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

Classification: This material is hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S6

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literary reference

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Preschem Pty Ltd.

Reason(s) For Issue: Revision

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

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Preschem Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.