



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **OXALIC ACID**

Synonyms: Oxalic Acid Dihydrate; Ethanedionic Acid

Chemical Name: Ethanedioic Acid

Date: February 2000 Revision: January 2010

CAS Number: 144-62-7

RTK Substance Number: 1445

DOT Number: UN 3261

Description and Use

Oxalic Acid is a colorless to white, odorless powder or crystalline (sand-like) solid. It is used as a rust remover, radiator cleaner and ink stain remover.

Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH and NFPA.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE LAST PAGE

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
HEALTH	-	3
FLAMMABILITY	-	1
REACTIVITY	-	0
CORROSIVE COMBUSTIBLE POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin.
- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** is CORROSIVE and contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Oxalic Acid** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
- ▶ Exposure to **Oxalic Acid** can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, convulsions, coma and even death.
- ▶ Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, pain, redness, blisters, and slow healing ulcers.
- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** may damage the kidneys.
- ▶ Exposure may affect the nervous system.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **1 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **1 mg/m³** averaged over a 10-hour workshift and **2 mg/m³**, not to be exceeded during any 15-minute work period.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **1 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift and **2 mg/m³** as a STEL (short-term exposure limit).

- ▶ The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website (www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act and the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Oxalic Acid**:

- ▶ Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Oxalic Acid** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
- ▶ Exposure to **Oxalic Acid** can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, stomach pain, convulsions, coma and even death

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Oxalic Acid** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health, **Oxalic Acid** has not been tested for its ability to cause cancer in animals.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Oxalic Acid** may damage the developing fetus and the male reproductive system (including decreasing the sperm count) in animals.

Other Effects

- ▶ Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, pain, redness, blisters, and slow healing ulcers.
- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** may damage the kidneys.
- ▶ Exposure may affect the nervous system.

Medical

Medical Testing

For frequent or potentially high exposure (half the PEL or greater), the following are recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

- ▶ Kidney function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following is recommended:

- ▶ Exam of the nervous system

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. DO NOT DRY SWEEP.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Oxalic Acid**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend Butyl, Neoprene, Silver Shield®/4H®, and Viton as glove materials for **Oxalic Acid in solution**, and Tychem® BR, Responder®, and TK as protective clothing materials for **Oxalic Acid in solution**.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- ▶ For **solid Oxalic Acid**, wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- ▶ Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.
- ▶ Do not wear contact lenses when working with this substance.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **1 mg/m³**, use a NIOSH approved full facepiece, negative pressure, air-purifying, particulate filter respirator with an N, R or P100 filter. More protection is provided by a full facepiece respirator than by a half-mask respirator, and even greater protection is provided by a powered-air purifying respirator.
- ▶ Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Oxalic Acid**, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- ▶ Consider all potential sources of exposure in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **50 mg/m³**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.
- ▶ Exposure to **500 mg/m³** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **500 mg/m³** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** is a COMBUSTIBLE SOLID.
- ▶ Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Formic Acid*.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- ▶ Use water spray to prevent dust/air mixtures from igniting or exploding.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Oxalic Acid** is spilled, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Moisten spilled material first or use a HEPA-filter vacuum for clean-up and place into sealed containers for disposal.
- ▶ Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Oxalic Acid** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Oxalic Acid** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** reacts violently with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); FURFURYL ALCOHOL; and CHLORITES to cause fires and explosions.
- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** will react with SILVER and SILVER COMPOUNDS to form explosive *Silver Oxalate*.
- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** is not compatible with STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); ALKALI METALS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM and POTASSIUM); and ACID CHLORIDES.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from MOISTURE and COMBUSTIBLES.
- ▶ Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Oxalic Acid** is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.
- ▶ **Oxalic Acid** corrodes STEEL.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
Right to Know
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.state.nj.us
Web address: <http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb>

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are not intended to be copied and sold
for commercial purposes.***

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

The **critical temperature** is the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the pressure applied.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

LEL or Lower Explosive Limit, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

Protective Action Criteria (PAC) are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGLs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or Upper Explosive Limit is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Air*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.

Common Name: **OXALIC ACID**

Synonyms: Oxalic Acid Dihydrate; Ethanedionic Acid

CAS No: 144-62-7

Molecular Formula: C₂H₂O₄

RTK Substance No: 1445

Description: Colorless to white, odorless powder or crystalline solid

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
3 - Health 1 - Fire 0 - Reactivity DOT#: UN 3261 ERG Guide #: 154 Hazard Class: 8 (Corrosive)	Oxalic Acid is a COMBUSTIBLE SOLID. Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including <i>Formic Acid</i> . Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Use water spray to prevent dust/air mixtures from igniting or exploding.	Oxalic Acid reacts violently with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); FURFURYL ALCOHOL; and CHLORITES to cause fires and explosions. Oxalic Acid will react with SILVER and SILVER COMPOUNDS to form explosive <i>Silver Oxalate</i> . Oxalic Acid is not compatible with STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); ALKALI METALS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM and POTASSIUM); and ACID CHLORIDES.

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Spill: 25 meters (75 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Moisten spilled material first or use a HEPA-filter vacuum for clean-up and place into sealed containers for disposal.

Neutralize liquid spills with lime or soda ash.

Oxalic Acid may be dangerous to aquatic life at high concentrations.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold:	Odorless
Flash Point:	Combustible
Vapor Density:	4.3 (air = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	<0.001 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
Specific Gravity:	1.9 (water = 1)
Water Solubility:	Soluble
Boiling Point:	Sublimes (goes from a solid directly to a gas)
Melting Point:	215°F (101.5°C) (Decomposes)
Molecular Weight:	90.04
pH:	1.3 (in solution)

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: 1 mg/m³, 8-hr TWA

NIOSH: 1 mg/m³, 10-hr TWA; 2 mg/m³, STEL

ACGIH: 1 mg/m³, 8-hr TWA; 2 mg/m³, STEL

IDLH: 500 mg/m³

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 2 mg/m³ PAC-2 = 40 mg/m³ PAC-3 = 500 mg/m³

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves:	Butyl, Neoprene, Silver Shield®/4H® and Viton (>8-hr breakthrough for Oxalic Acid in solution)
Coveralls:	Tychem® BR, Responder® and TK (>8-hr breakthrough for Oxalic Acid in solution)
Respirator:	>1 mg/m ³ - full facepiece APR with <i>High efficiency filters</i> >50 mg/m ³ - Supplied air or SCBA

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes: Severe irritation and burns and possible eye damage

Skin: Severe irritation and burns

Inhalation: Nose, throat and lung irritation with coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath
Headache, dizziness, convulsions, coma and even death

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.
Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention immediately.
Quickly remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention.
Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.
Transfer promptly to a medical facility.