CHEMICAL HOUSE®

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

GHS IDENTIFIER PRODUCT (MATERIAL) NAME	**SPITSER**	
OTHER NAMES		
PROPER SHIPPING NAME		
RECOMMENDED USE	Removing surface rust, timber stains & inorganic salt build -up from masonry, and other impervious surfaces.	
SUPPLIER NAME/ADDRESS	**CHEMISTRY HOUSE PTY LTD** 9 Production Avenue Molendinar 4214 Queensland	
TELEPHONE NO.	+61-(0) 7-5594-0344	Facsimile: +61-(0)7-5594-0236
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	000	Hours: 0800-1700 Monday-Friday

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE /MIXTURE	**Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** **This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.**
SUSMP SCHEDULE	**6 -POISON**
GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION	Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4 Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4 Eye Damage - Category 1
PICTOGRAMS	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**
HAZARD STATEMENTS	H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. H318 Causes serious eye damage.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	
GENERAL	P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand P102 Keep out of reach of children P103 Read label before use
PREVENTATIVE	P264 Wash thoroughly after handling P270 Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing
RESPONSE	P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P322 Specific measures (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet). P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 or doctor/physician.
STORAGE	No storage statements.
DISPOSAL	P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MIXTURE

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	Hazard Codes
Oxalic acid	144-62-7	>=5% Conc <10%	H302; H312 ; H318

If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous as listed in HCIS.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:	Remove victim from area of 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, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.
ADVICE TO DOCTOR.	Treat symptomatically for oxalate exposure

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.
SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL:	Non-combustible material.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS	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. Keep containers cool with water spray.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES /ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:	Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS /PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT /METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:	Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING	Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols.
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Substance	STEL (mgm^3)	STEL (ppm)	TWA (mgm^3)	TWA (ppm)
Oxalic acid	2		1	

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES	No biological limit allocated.
APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING	Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below

CONTROLS:	quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Keep containers closed when not in use. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):	The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.
	OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES
	
	Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a suitable mist respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear, water white fluid, characteristic odour
Flammability:	not flammable
Melting Point:	NA
Boiling Point:	100°C
Flash Point:	NA
Vapour Pressure:	NA
Volatiles:	Not stated
Vapour Density	unknown
Flammability Limits	unknown
Specific Gravity:	1.00-1.05
pH	1.0-2.0
Solubility in water	miscible

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to avoid	No additional remark.
Incompatible materials	May react vigorously with alkalis, alkali metals and oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of carbon (CO, CO_X), formic acid
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Stable under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 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:

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE ACUTE	
Inhalation:	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.
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:	A severe eye irritant. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.
Ingestion:	Hazardous. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal irritation.
Additional information	

Acute toxicity: ATE $_{MIX}$: >4500 mg/kg Dermal ATE$_{MIX}$: >15000mg/kg	Expected to be harmful.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Expected to be an irritant.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Expected to be corrosive.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not expected to be a sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity:	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not expected to impair fertility.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	No data
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	Long-term exposure to oxalic acid solutions, by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation, is linked to stone formation (calculi) in the kidney and urinary tract (urolithiasis) of workers. Painful abdominal spasms (during the passing of the stone) as well as painful and difficult urination were reported.
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be a hazard.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

Acute toxicity:

LC50 (96hr) for freshwater fish:	Harmful: 100 < LC50 <= 1000mg/l
EC50 (48hr) for freshwater invertebrates:	Toxic: 10 < LC50 <= 100mg/l
Toxicity threshold (8 days) for freshwater algae:	Toxic: 10 < LC50 <= 100mg/l
Microorganisms –	Toxic: 10 < LC50 <= 100mg/l

Chronic toxicity:

Fish –	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate –	Data not available
Algae –	Data not available
Microorganisms –	Data not available

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY	Oxalic acid is readily biodegradable, meeting the 10 day window. The biodegradation in seawater occurs at the same rate. Also the anaerobic biodegradation occurs rapidly.
MOBILITY	Transport through the medium is rate-limiting. Degradation after 30 days at 20ºC is up to 73% (based on CO_2 evolution). Oxalic acid is easily biodegradable in soil.
ENVIRONMENTAL FATE	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: The hazard assessment of oxalic acid reveals neither a need to classify the substance as dangerous to the environment, nor is it a PBT or vPvB substance, nor are there any further indications that the substance may be hazardous to the environment.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Data not available.
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	Not relevant for oxalic acid because this substance is readily biodegradable and highly soluble in water, and logKow is negative.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be

decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

SECTION 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; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. .

TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
UN NUMBER	Not applicable
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Not applicable
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK	Not applicable
PACKING GROUP	Not applicable
IERG	Not applicable
HAZCHEM CODE	Not applicable

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
UN NUMBER	Not applicable
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Not applicable
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK	Not applicable
PACKING GROUP	Not applicable

AIR TRANSPORT

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

TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
UN NUMBER	Not applicable
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Not applicable
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK	Not applicable
PACKING GROUP	Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION:	This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:	Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4 Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4 Eye Damage - Category 1
HAZARD STATEMENT(S):	H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. H318 Causes serious eye damage.
POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP):	6 POISON
AICS	All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

Additional national and/or international regulatory information.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT PERSON/POINT	FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT : Australia	: 000
	POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE : Australia	131126
	: New Zealand	0800 764 766

Date of preparation or last revision of the SDS	13 April 2017
Prepared by	SDS Manager
Additional information	

Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS.

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council

ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimates
BEI®	Biological exposure indices (BEI) are values used for guidance to assess biological monitoring results. With respect to chemical exposure, biological monitoring is the measurement of the concentration of a chemical marker in a human biological media that indicates exposure. They are not developed for use as legal standards.
Carcinogen Category Number	1. Established human carcinogen 2. Probably human carcinogen 3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential
Code AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EPG	Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
HCIS	The Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) is a database of information on chemicals that have been classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). HCIS replaces the previous Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS).
HSIS	HSIS is a database of information on substances classified in accordance with Australia's previous hazardous substance classification system, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IERG	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.
LEL	lower flammable (explosive) limits in air;
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness.
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEAK LIMITATION	Peak limitation means a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a particular substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')
TCL_O	Toxic Concentration Low
TD_{LO}	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.
TWA	(Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to 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.
SAFEWORK	Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.
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.
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons

UEL	upper flammable (explosive) limits in air;
UN Number	United Nations Number
VOC	Volatile Organic Content - defined as : 'any chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with a vapour pressure greater than 0.1mm of mercury (Hg) or 0.0135Kpa at 25ºC. This definition excludes reactive diluents, which are designed to be chemically bound into the cured film. It also includes all constituents >0.5% by volume of formulation, which are organic compounds with a boiling point < 250ºC.'
Literature references.	
Sources for data.	Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers
	Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - ASCC Australia (on-line)
	GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling)
	REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System)
	ADG Code Ed 7.5
	SUSMP N^{o} 16

DISCLAIMER:

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material. If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1. CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request. CHEMISTRY HOUSE Pty Ltd however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.